"All the News That's Fit to Print."

The New York Times.

THE WEATHER.
Fair to-day; fair, colder to-morrow; moderate west winds.
For full weather report see Page 13.

VOL. LXI...NO. 19,637. * * * NEW YORK, MONDAY, OCTOBER 30, 1911.—TWENTY PAGES. ONE CENT In Greater New York, Jersey City, and Newark. Elsewhere. TWO CENTS.

CATHOLICS REJOICE OVER FARLEY'S HONOR

Congratulations Pour Into the See House on News That He Is to be a Cardinal.

NO OFFICIAL NOTICE YET

But Bishop Kennedy Cables from Rome His Congratulations to "Cardinal Farley."

Telegrams, messages, and an unbroken stream of visitors to the See House in Madison Avenue next to St. Patrick's Cathedral brought congratulations yesterday to Archbishop Farley on the news that Pope Pius is to elevate him to the Cardinalate, but of official notification there was none.

The placid dignity of the regular Sunday morning services in the Cathedral was unruffled by any reference to the honor that has been conferred upon the head of this diocese, but those who gathered for the masses found time to talk of nothing else. From the archiepiscopal residence there filtered out through more than one channel the impression that the Catholics of New York might rest assured that the report was genuine, and it was said at the See House last evening that there is entertained no doubt at all of the truth of the good news from Rome.

Yet the absence of any official confirmation created a little embarrassment for the Archbishop and his household. It was difficult to know just what to say in response to the congratulations; it was impossible to speak about it without a certain diffidence. A priest of the household would catch himself speaking as though it were all a thing assured, as though his Grace had already worn the red hat, and he would pause abruptly.

"But, of course, we have not had any official notification as yet," he would say.

Whatever uneasy doubts may have lingered in their minds were dispelled yesterday morning when there arrived at the See House a cablegram from Bishop Kennedy, the rector of the American College at Rome, whose word on the subject would have all the flavor of high authority. It was the address of the message that carried the most suggestive significance. The cablegram read:

Cardinal Farley, 452 Madison Avenue, New York City:
Heartfelt congratulations. KENNEDY.

Wait for Official Word.

Feeling that they must wait for official word from the Vatican, the prelates here are not even sure in what form or through what channel that word will come. The creation of an American Cardinal is so rare a thing, and it is so many years since such a thing has happened, that the Catholic world of New York is not rich in experience of such matters. It is believed, however, that the official notification will be communicated to Archbishop Farley by the Papal Secretary of State.

Cardinal Logue, Primate of Ireland; Bishop Burke of Albany, and Auxiliary Bishop Mundelein of Brooklyn were among those who sent expressions of their satisfaction yesterday.

The Archbishop said the mass at 8 o'clock in the morning at the Cathedral and, as always when he is at home, he occupied the throne at the high mass at 11 o'clock.

In the informal discussion of the event among the church members, there was talk of plans for the ceremonies of investiture with the red berretta, the principal insignia of the Cardinal's princely rank in the church. It was said that, with the nomination taking place at the Consistory at Rome on Nov. 27, the ceremonies here would probably be conducted some time in December. They will be accompanied by the richest and most stately pomp, and the prospect of such ceremonies soon to take place within the walls of St. Patrick's Cathedral stirred memories of other such investitures, which have been few in this country.

The formal elevation of Archbishop Farley to the Cardinalate, should his precede the investiture of the other two Cardinals designate, would be the fourth such occasion within the history of the Catholic Church in America. Of the other three, Cardinal McCloskey was Archbishop of New York from 1864 until his death in 1885. In 1876 he became the first American Cardinal. It was in 1886 that Archbishop Gibbons was elevated to the Cardinalate, and ten years later, in the first week of 1896, in the same cathedral at Baltimore, Francis Satolli, Titular Archbishop of Lepanto in the Roman Catholic Church and the prelate who for three years had represented the Roman pontiff in the United States, was invested with the red berretta.

Investiture of Satolli.

The investiture of Cardinal Satolli was accompanied by ceremonies of elaborate magnificence, which summoned to Baltimore high dignitaries of the Church from all parts of this continent, so that in the procession to the cathedral there were thirteen Archbishops, thirty-four Bishops, and of priests, brothers, and monks an innumerable throng.

The insignia of the Cardinalate is sent over by the Pope in care of members of the papal household, and to a Cardinal is assigned the duty of placing the red berretta on the head of the new member of the college. In the case of Cardinal Satolli it was Mgr. Donatus Sbarretti who came to America as the Papal Ablegate, bringing the berretta, and standing over the insignia during the ceremonies of investiture was Marchese Sacripante of the noble guards who bring the zuchetta. It was Cardinal Gibbons who placed the red berretta on the head of Cardinal Satolli, and for this task he was selected by Pope Leo. There was much speculation yesterday as to which Cardinal would play this part in the investiture of Cardinal Farley, and it was suggested that if either Archbishop O'Connell or Apostolic Delegate Falconio were to be elevated to the Cardinalate before him the part might fall to one of them.

The secretary to the Papal Ablegate read aloud the letter from his Holiness to Cardinal Satolli, and delivered the letter to Cardinal Gibbons, and then Mgr. Sbarretti delivered an address in Latin. Throughout this part of the ceremonies the two Cardinals faced each other from the red-canopied thrones on either side of the main altar.

A contemporary description of the ceremonies read:

When Cardinal Gibbons had finished speaking, he stepped down from his throne and, attended by his assistants and deacons, advanced to the main altar. In his hand he carried the red berretta which had just been handed to him on a silver tray by Dr. Rooker. Reaching the altar, he turned around and awaited the approach of Cardinal Satolli, who advanced from his throne accompanied by his deacons of honor.

When the Italian Cardinal reached the American prelate, he knelt upon the lowest step of the altar and bowed his head to permit the berretta to be placed upon it by the latter. Then both of them returned

Continued on Page 4.

DIX ON THE STEEL SUIT.

Says Co-operation Should Be Conserved, Not Annihilated.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Gov. Dix issued to-night a statement regarding the suit to dissolve the United States Steel Corporation and the comments of President Taft in regard to the enforcement of the Sherman anti-trust law. The Governor says he takes a deep interest in this matter, owing to his position as Chief Executive of the State in which most of the large corporations have either their executive homes or their financial footing.

"Rational agitation," he says, "demands that we cannot rest placidly in the political ideas of past centuries and the individualistic methods that governed in the economic world up to the last decades of the nineteenth century. The world moves. Combination and co-operation are the great facts and forces of the age in which we live.

"The modern forces of combination and co-operation have their origin in the spirit of American enterprise and National need an opportunity. They are forces that should not be annihilated, but conserved and regulated in the people's interest.

"We are suffering from a plethora of laws and regulations aimed at the conduct of business.

"When great enterprises make for economy and efficiency they should be let alone by the law; when they aim at oppression and extortion through monopoly they should be curbed and regulated.

"The annihilation of so-called big business in this country is impossible.

"The great need of the time is to cease ill-considered interference and, consistent with human rights, give the fullest play possible to the energy and resourcefulness of the American people."

McNAMARA WITNESS MISSING.

Prosecution Can't Find John Lofthouse, Who Is Important to Its Case.

LOS ANGELES, Cal., Oct. 29.—John Lofthouse, one of the State's more important witnesses against James B. McNamara, is missing. Whether he has been lured away or is the victim of foul play is a problem District Attorney Fredericks is attempting to solve. Sam Browne, chief detective of the District Attorney's staff, has been searching for him many days, but he will not discuss the matter.

Clarence Darrow said he had known of the disappearance of Lofthouse for several days and that the District Attorney's Office was making desperate efforts to find him, but he added that he did not know the man and did not consider him of any importance in the trial.

"I am not interested in the man," said the attorney. "He can play no part in this case, and, unless the prosecution has me badly fooled, I cannot see what they can want with him."

Lofthouse was a friend of "Cocky" Schmidt and "J. B. Brice," who is now declared to have been James B. McNamara. It is said that when Darrow made a hurried trip to San Francisco, shortly after taking charge of the McNamara case, Lofthouse was one of the men summoned to meet him in a midnight conference in the State headquarters of the Building Trades Council.

Lofthouse was a young cabinetmaker and lived in the house kept by Mrs. Belle Laven, who is still under an indictment in The Times case. He was known to have been friendly with Brice and Schmidt, who lived in the same house.

WEDS RICH GIRL SECRETLY.

Sterling Judson, Former Stroke in Yale Crew, Married in Racine.

Special to The New York Times.

RACINE, Wis., Oct. 29.—Racine society was stirred to-day by the announcement that Miss Katherine Robinson, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Richard Turner Robinson, one of the most prominent families here, had married C. Sterling Judson, a former stroke in the Yale crew. The parents of the young woman made this announcement:

"Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Robinson announce the marriage of their daughter Katherine to Mr. Sterling Judson."

Mr. Judson came here a year ago, and holds a responsible position with the J. I. Case Thrashing Machine Company, of which the bride's father is one of the heavist stockholders. Judson received a telegram on Friday from the East stating that his father was very sick, and calling him home. Not wishing to leave his fiancée, the ceremony was performed secretly.

The bride's grandfather is Stephen Bull of the J. I. Case Company. Mrs. Judson is 18 years old and Judson is 26.

MOTHER SEEKS MISSING BOY.

Thinks He Disappeared in Search of Better Wages Than He Was Getting.

Mrs. Anna Furst, a widow living at 221 East Eighty-first Street, is heartbroken over the disappearance of her son Philip, 17 years old, who went away from home on Sept. 25 and has not since been heard of. Since the death of his father four and a half years ago the boy has been his mother's only support. On the morning of Sept. 25 he went to work as usual at a dry goods store in 125th Street.

When he failed to return at night Mrs. Furst went to the home of his employer, who informed her that her son had told him at 11 o'clock in the morning that he was not feeling well and wanted to go home. This news greatly alarmed her and she appealed to the police, but they have found no trace of the boy.

Last night Mrs. Furst wrote a dozen letters to the police of various cities between here and Chicago asking them to be on the lookout for her boy. She said that while he had never frequented dance halls or poolrooms to her knowledge, she wished these places to be especially watched.

The boy was studying to become an electrician at a night school at Eighty-sixth Street and First Avenue, and always seemed to show keen interest in his work, his mother says. She thinks dissatisfaction with his small wages led him to go away in search of better conditions.

COMMISSION RULE ILLEGAL.

Texas Law Creating It in That State Void, Says Attorney General.

Special to The New York Times.

AUSTIN, Tex., Oct. 29.—The Attorney General's Department has prepared an opinion, which it will give out to-morrow, holding that the municipal commission government incorporation act, passed by the Legislature four years ago, is invalid and void.

The provisions of the law, the opinion says, are vague, uncertain, and difficult to apply in some instances, the validity of incorporation being impossible of ascertainment by reason of lack of legal means of fixing the exact population of a city or town.

If this opinion is upheld by the courts, it will mean the invalidating of many bond issues that have been effected by towns adopting the commission form of government.

SHOT DOWN IN STORE IN BUSINESS QUARREL

Dying Merchant Staggers After Assailant, Who Flees to a Tenement Roof.

JUMPS SIX-FOOT AIRSHAFT

Then Clambers Down Fire Escape and Gets Away—Police Take a Prisoner Whom Eye-Witnesses Identify.

Charles Barnett, a well-to-do hardware dealer, was shot twice in his store, 1,427 Third Avenue, about 10 o'clock yesterday morning. Barnett, staggering and screaming, ran through the street after his assailant, who climbed the stoop of an apartment house and rang one of the bells, while his victim, who had fallen, vainly tried to get up the steps. When the door opened the fugitive ran into the hall, and then up the stairs to the roof. He jumped a six-foot gap to an adjoining tenement, clambered down a rear fire escape, and disappeared over the fence.

Barnett was taken to the Metropolitan Hospital on Blackwell's Island, where he died an hour after the shooting. He made several brief and only half coherent statements to the effect that he had been shot in a business quarrel by a man of whose identity his family was aware.

Nevertheless, Barnett's wife and brother-in-law told the police that they had no idea who the slayer was. Mrs. Barnett's demeanor puzzled Lieut. Sheehan of the Central Office, and Coroner's Physician Lehane considerably, because instead of expressing great grief and answering the questions willingly, she was cool and reticent.

Barnett had been living on the second floor of 1,422 Third Avenue, almost opposite his store, with his wife, three children, and a young brother-in-law, Benjamin Blumberg. He opened the store about seven months ago, having previously kept another hardware store at 2,000 Second Avenue. He sold the Second Avenue store last Spring to another brother-in-law, named Blumberg, whom the police were not able to get in touch with last night.

According to the meagre information which Detectives Donovan and Cousin were able to obtain from Mrs. Barnett, Barnett, who was 31 years old, left his apartment shortly before 10 o'clock yesterday morning, and went across the street to his store. It was unusual for him to go to his store on Sundays, and his wife said he gave no reason for yesterday's visit.

The police were unable to find any one yesterday who saw any person going into the store yesterday morning. The glass of the store door is very dusty, and the windows are entirely screened by crockery and tools. The most reliable witness Detective Donovan was able to find was Mrs. Harry Weiss of 203 East Eighty-first Street, the nearest side street north of Barnett's store.

"I was standing near one of my front windows," Mrs. Weiss told Detective Donovan, "when I heard a horrible scream from the other side of the street. Looking out of the window, I saw a short, fairly prosperous-looking man in a brown suit dash around the corner and run eastward along Eighty-first Street opposite my windows. After him ran, or rather staggered, Barnett. He was in his shirt sleeves. In one of his hands was a revolver and the other hand was pressed to the side of his head as if he were in terrible pain.

"When the man in the brown suit reached the steps leading up the entry of 202 East Eighty-first Street, immediately opposite my window, he ran up the steps. I could plainly see him try the door as if he hoped to escape by getting inside. The door was apparently locked, for he gave up trying to open it and pressed one of the bells as if hoping that one of the upper floor tenants would press the button and open the door automatically. After pressing the bell he turned around quite deliberately and sat down at Barnett, who clung to the rail at the foot of the steps.

"He was very cool about it and I could see his expression quite clearly. He had a black mustache and he seemed to be wondering whether Barnett or any one else would climb up the steps and catch him before the tenant inside opened the door. Barnett made a pitiful attempt to get up the steps. He even extended the revolver in the brown-suited man's direction. But either he had no strength to pull the trigger or all the cartridges were discharged. There were lots of men in the street and every one had been attracted to the windows by Barnett's screams.

"But before any one thought of running up the steps the tenement door opened and the brown-suited man disappeared inside. He evidently ran upstairs to the roof, for I saw him a minute later standing on the edge of the coping and make a six-foot leap across the air shaft to the roof of 204."

The slayer after jumping from the roof of 202 to the roof of 204 was soon seen climbing down the fire escape to the back yard. Mrs. Bergowitz, the janitress of 204, saw him and ran out to speak to him, thinking something was wrong. She hadn't seen anything of the shooting or ensuing commotion, because her room is in the rear.

"He was well dressed, and, I think, by his accent was a foreigner," she said. "He was about five feet six inches tall. He told me had been visiting some one upstairs, and he quickly climbed over the back fence in the direction of Eighteth Street."

After the man in the brown suit disappeared in the house half a dozen men ran up to Barnett and carried him to the drug store at the corner of Eighty-first Street and Third Avenue. He had one bullet in the back and one in the side of the head. A fireman took the revolver out of his hand and found it contained five empty shells. Barnett was swooning from loss of blood, and a stableman named Steve, who recognized him, bent over him and shouted "Charlie, Charlie," repeatedly in his ear to arouse him.

"One of Eberhart's men did it," Barnett is said to have muttered in response to this.

He was taken to the Reception Hospital, at the foot of East Seventieth Street, and thence to the Metropolitan Hospital, on Blackwell's Island. He died almost immediately on reaching the hospital. On the way over in the ambulance, according to Ambulance Surgeon Guthrie, Barnett said:

"A man who came to collect a bill shot me. He stole the goods, anyway."

To Dr. Barton at the Metropolitan Hospital he said:

"A man who sold goods to me came to collect a bill. He shot me. The people at my store know who he is."

In spite of this latter statement both Mrs. Barnett and her brother, Benjamin Blumberg, said that Barnett had no enemies. Mrs. Barnett's apparent reticence seemed so unusual to Detective Cousin that once while questioning her he said:

"You know who shot your husband perfectly well. Why won't you tell us?"

"I don't know who shot him," she replied. "I never have known anything about his business affairs."

The detectives found a man named Compte, a salesman for the M. Eberhart & Son Company, wholesale hardware dealers at 1,462 First Avenue, where Barnett is said to have bought all his hardware, who denied that he or any other of the Eberhart employes had gone to Barnett's store yesterday.

William Laffey, 35 years old, of 407 East Seventy-sixth Street, a former employe of the Eberhart firm, was arrested late last night at his home and locked up, charged with killing Barnett. Several persons who were near Barnett's store when the shooting took place identified Laffey as the man who fled from Barnett. When Laffey left the Eberhart firm recently, according to the police, some hardware was missed by the firm. The police believe that Laffey subsequently sold the hardware to Barnett, and that the two had an argument about the payment for the stolen hardware.

THE TRUST PROBLEM—

of especial interest just now—is being discussed in The Times in a series of articles by eminent men of affairs. The second article, by George W. Perkins, is published this morning on Page 6.

The third article, by B. F. Yoakum, will appear on

WEDNESDAY NEXT.

EXODUS FROM PEKING; MASSACRES FEARED

All Trains Heavily Loaded—Natives Also Flee to Foreign Soldiers for Shelter.

LEGATION GUARDS ALERT

Attack on Throne Feared—Ching a Suicide, Is Rumor—6,000 Troops Refuse to Serve.

PEKING, Oct. 29.—The situation in Peking is becoming worse. A panic prevails among the Manchus, and the Manchu women are adopting Chinese dress. Some of them are attempting to make their feet appear small by peculiarly constructed shoes. The trains that are leaving the capital are for the most part drawn by two engines, so heavily are they loaded, the people sitting on top of their household belongings. Officials are seeking asylum for their wives and children among the foreigners.

Prior to the revolution the newspapers frequently cried out against the presence of foreign soldiers, but the natives are now fleeing to them for shelter. One report fixes to-morrow night for an outbreak, but the presence of 15,000 Manchu troops, against 3,000 Chinese, insures the safety of the capital for the present.

The only danger seems to be from a sudden attack against the throne or against the officials, which might precipitate the threatened massacre by the Manchus. Race feeling is becoming intensified.

The price of provisions is still rising, and a large number of foreigners are entering the legation quarter. The legation guards are preparing for emergencies. The Americans have sand bags piled on the corner wall, which is now under a strong guard. Picturesque movements of Manchu troops through the city gates occur silently after nightfall to prevent excitement among the population.

Rumors are current that the Emperor has been spirited away, and that Prince Ching, who is too old for flight, has committed suicide. There are many such stories. They may or may not be true. The American Legation has issued orders that the women and children living along the Peking-Hankow Railway, and also in the country to the west of the line, shall proceed as soon as possible to the coast.

Consular reports from Nanking are pessimistic. The new troops fear an attack by the old troops and are clamoring for ammunition, which the Viceroy refuses to give them. They were ordered to leave the city, but declined. The Viceroy of Kiang-su has chartered the British steamer Pei-ching, which lies in the river, presumably to take the Viceroy if necessary.

Six thousand men of the Twentieth Division at Lan-chau have refused to entrain for Hankow. Instead they sent a memorial to Peking asking for the immediate granting of a constitution.

The loan scheme, whereby China hopes to raise many million dollars through a Belgian and French syndicate, is considered dangerous in some quarters. The National Assembly is likely to oppose it fircely, while foreign assistance for the Government is likely to arouse among the rebels an anti-foreign feeling, which up to the present has been absent. A substantial advance on the loan within a fortnight has been arranged.

A message from Hankow reports an artillery duel between the rebels and the Chinese gunboats. The town of Tai-yuen-fu in Shan-si Province, is reported to have joined the revolution. Previous messages from that place said that a rising was expected, and that a run on the banks was under way.

A foreign naval report from Hankow says that on the morning of Oct. 27 the imperial troops advanced and captured Kilometre Ten, adding that the rebels made very little resistance and retired leaving many guns and much camp equipage. The Government's estimate of the rebel's casualties in the Hankow battle is 3,000. The Government's success is described as being largely due to the work of the naval squadron under Admiral Sah, which succeeded in enfilading the rebels in the trenches.

A PAPER VICTORY?

Hankow Battle Really a Trivial Skirmish, Suggests Dr. Morrison.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Dr. Morrison, The London Times correspondent at Peking, suggests that the reported success of the Imperialist troops at Hankow was of the nature of a paper victory.

The fighting, he hints, was really an insignificant skirmish.

YIN TCHANG READY TO FLEE.

Said to be on a Train for Retreat North on First Alarm.

HANKOW, (via Wuhu,) Oct. 29.—The revolutionists on Friday night planted a battery on the river bank below Wu-Chang. At daybreak they opened fire on the imperialist gunboats. The Government squadron was taken completely by surprise, but the gunners returned the fire, shooting slowly and with great inaccuracy.

Letters from Sin-Yang-Chow say that Gen. Yin Tchang, the imperialist commander, remains in a train to which an engine is attached, ready for retreat north at the first alarm. A large number of imperialists have been killed or wounded in the skirmishing occurring daily.

REBELS TO TAKE AMOY.

Placards on City Gates Warn Inhabitants to Surrender Peaceably.

AMOY, Oct. 29.—Placards have been posted on the city gates announcing that the revolutionists intend to take the city this week. The people of Amoy are further apprised by the placards that if they surrender peaceably order will be

Continued on Page 3.

TRY TO RID TICKET OF JUDICIARY NOMINEES

Kings Democrats Aroused Against Willett, Callahan, and Ketcham.

"COWARDS," CRIES CASSIDY

Of Colleagues' Action in Deserting Willett—McCooey Decides That It's a Good Time to Say Nothing.

In the hope of saving the rest of their county ticket the Democrats of Brooklyn will hold an indignation meeting to-night in an effort to force the three Democratic candidates for Supreme Court Justices, Patrick E. Callahan, Herbert T. Ketcham, and William Willett, Jr., to resign as a result of the disclosures regarding the nomination of Willett. There was no indication yesterday that any of the three intended to quit voluntarily.

Mr. Willett, who admitted on Saturday that he had drawn $10,000 from a bank on the morning of his nomination to be used in the campaign, remained all day at his home at Far Rockaway, and Mr. Ketcham did not add to his statement in which he said that the reason he agreed to withdraw his libel action against William Berri, publisher of The Brooklyn Standard Union, was because he had been informed that Mr. Berri did not include him in the editorial article denouncing the manner in which the judiciary candidates had been nominated.

Mr. Callahan, however, sent out another statement, in which he said that he had been informed that Willett had obtained $10,000 on the day of his nomination, and that, so far as he could learn, none of it had been deposited in a bank. He said it was his desire to have the matter "probed to the limit." This is his statement:

Since the giving out of my statement yesterday morning in reference to the Berri incident two matters have been mentioned which compel attention. One is that the facts be stated, and the other is that an effort was made to suppress the truth.

After the adjournment of the case on Monday ugly rumors and suggestions were openly circulated. In an effort to get at the truth I made inquiries and learned positively that on the very morning of the Judicial Convention Mr. Willett went to his bank in Jamaica, L. I., met the President of that institution there, and obtained $10,000 in bills; that he then rode away in an automobile with the bills in his possession in company with a Mr. Walters, and that those bills had not been deposited in any other bank. The Mr. Walters mentioned was a delegate to the Judiciary Convention. The time and circumstances surrounding the actions of Mr. Willett, with the natural inferences to be drawn therefrom, were the strong grounds referred to in my letter of yesterday.

Furthermore, on the morning of the adjournment of the case Mr. Steinbrink, the personal counsel of Mr. Berri, assured me in court that there was nothing reflecting upon me or upon my nomination; and as prior to that the sitting Magistrate stated that Mr. Berri disclaimed any personal knowledge of the article at the time of its publication I felt justified in withdrawing the complaint.

The statement that I tried to suppress the truth is utterly without foundation. With a view to get at and make public all the facts, Mr. David F. Manning, the President of the Brooklyn Bar Association, was consulted by me on last Thursday and requested that the matter be fully investigated and placed before the Grievance Committee of the association.

On Friday morning last, after the complaint was withdrawn, request was made of Mr. Berri's counsel by Mr. Manning and by my representative, William F. Hagarty, to state the facts in his possession concerning Mr. Willett's nomination. Mr. Steinbrink said that later in the day, after consultation with his client, he would let Mr. Hagarty know. This he did about 5 o'clock in the evening, stating that Mr. Berri refused to disclose his evidence against Mr. Willett. Immediately upon arriving at my office on Saturday morning I prepared the statement of yesterday and gave it to the public through the press. Up to the present time I have been unable to learn any additional facts, except as stated in the newspapers.

It is my desire that the matter be probed to the limit.

PATRICK E CALLAHAN.
Oct. 29, 1911.

In response to many appeals from Democratic voters, Leader John H. McCooey gave assurances yesterday that the situation would not, in his judgment, affect the Democratic vote in the least degree. He cheered up his followers with advice that they work harder for the victory he felt was assured. When one delegation, which called upon him at his home, told him that it was his duty, as leader of the party, to come out with a full and frank statement, he replied that he wholly disagreed with them.

"I feel that the proper attitude to take is one of silence," he replied to a direct inquiry, "and I do not intend to break this policy. I will let the matter pass in its natural course."

Joseph Cassidy, the Democratic boss of Queens, who ordered the nomination of Willett, declared yesterday that the action of Callahan and Ketcham in repudiating Willett was "the most cowardly in the history of politics." Cassidy was greatly disturbed over the desertion of his candidate, and all day he hovered about his clubhouse in Long Island City, consulting with as many district leaders as he could get together. Finally Mr. Cassidy gave out this statement:

After reading the statement made by Judge Ketcham and Mr. Callahan I cannot understand why they consented to a dismissal of the libel case against Mr. Berri.

If they believed there were any suspicious circumstances connected with the nomination of Mr. Willett, the place to have shown it, in justice to themselves and Mr. Willett, was before the court.

Their action, to my mind, is the most cowardly in the history of politics, and when Willett was induced to sign the letter of withdrawal he was jobbed intentionally.

If there was any money paid for Willett's nomination I do not know it.

Asked to be more explicit, Mr. Cassidy replied that he believed that Willett had been led into a trap by his associates on the Democratic judiciary ticket.

"It looks to me," said Mr. Cassidy, "as though it was those other two who were afraid of the results that would come out from that judicial investigation. Everybody knows that when you have a judicial settlement of a matter it is generally accepted. Mere newspaper statements do not have this effect. Why did not these two candidates, if they considered there was so much against Willett and not against themselves, let this matter go to the courts and let the truth thus become known? They were the ones who got Willett to sign the first statement and stop the court proceedings and it was not Willett who asked them."

Regarding Willett's nomination, Cassidy said:

"He was determined upon after a conference, as being the best man to nominate. He has been twice a candidate for Congress and in one of his canvasses he went over all of Long Island outside of Brooklyn, and hence is well known. He made a good record in Congress as being independent, and there was nothing against him."

"At all events," continued Mr. Cassidy, "it is a very bad thing for a candidate for a nomination to draw large sums of money from a bank on the day of his nomination. Willett ought to have thought of that. But he was so interested in getting stock that he never thought about how it would look."

Summing up the situation in Kings County, Cassidy said:

"I don't see how the Democrats in Kings County are going to save their ticket. I think it is beaten. Here in Queens, however, the Democratic ticket will have a walkover."

The Executive Committee of the Independence League of Brooklyn, which indorsed Callahan and Willett, will hold a meeting to-night and recommend that the voters of Brooklyn repudiate all three candidates at the polls.

WIRELESS STRAYED AFAR.

Messages Between Cuba and Panama Picked Up in Kansas.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Army and navy officers who are developing wireless for the services would give a good deal to know how a squad of signal men recently practicing near Fort Leavenworth, Kan., and equipped with only a regular army service set of instruments and an aerial pole forty feet high picked up wireless messages being exchanged by the naval station at Guantanamo, Cuba, with the Isthmus of Panama.

Usually the instruments cannot be depended upon to work clearly more than 100 miles, but they sometimes betray peculiar sensitiveness, such as was shown in this case.

EX-SHAH WINS; RUSSIA AIDS.

Teheran Hears of Defeat of Government Force, Czar's Troops Assisting.

TEHERAN, Oct. 29.—Dispatches received here say that the ex-Shah's Turcomans, assisted by Russian troops and the fire of Russian gunboats, have completely defeated a Government force near Bender-Gez.

The camp of the ex-Shah is now near Gunesh Tepe, where the deposed Shah first landed on his return to recapture the throne. It is further stated that he has ordered 5,000 rifles and ten rapid firers from European firms.

GET UNCLAIMED MILLIONS.

After 200 Years in Bank of England $4,500,000 Goes to Family Here.

SAN JOSE, Cal., Oct. 29.—The family of Dr. Thomas A. Perrin of this city, a dispatch from Brantford, Ontario, says, has established claim to $4,500,000 in the Bank of England, which has been lying idle for more than 200 years.

The fortune will be divided among nine heirs, including Dr. Perrin and two brothers in Brantford, a sister, Mrs. A. Craig, of North Dakota. Two nephews and three cousins, if found, will get $500,000 each.

HISSED RUSSIAN ANTHEM.

"Remember Kishineff!" Gallery Cries When It Is Played at Hippodrome.

At the close of the concert at the Hippodrome last night the Imperial Russian Court Balalaika Orchestra, at the request of a number of Russians in the boxes, played the Russian national anthem. Immediately several hundred persons in the galleries began to hoot and hiss. "Remember Kishineff!" many cried. The hooting and jeers kept up, but Director Andreff would not stop his orchestra until the anthem had been played. Before the Russian anthem "The Star-Spangled Banner" was played, and those who later hissed and hooted the Russian anthem stood on their feet and cheered.

FIRE TRUCK IN A SMASH.

Trying to Prevent a Collision, the Driver Hits a Trolley Pole.

While Fireman James J. Breslin of Truck 54, stationed in South Third Street, Williamsburg, was driving the apparatus through Wythe Avenue yesterday on the way to a small fire at Kemp Street and Metropolitan Avenue he saw the tender of Engine 121 coming through Grand Street at high speed.

Breslin saw that if he tried to cross Grand Street there would be a collision. He swung his three horses into Grand Street, trying to take the corner ahead of the tender. His momentum was so great that the truck swung up on the sidewalk and hit a trolley pole. The pole snapped off near its base, but the wires didn't fall. The truck was put out of commission.

The shock halted the truck and its crew was thrown off. The men were unhurt, though Breslin had both legs bruised by the dashboard being smashed against them. The tender ran past the truck, missing it by inches.

$200,000 THEFTS IN 30 DAYS.

Police Lists Show That Valuables to This Amount Were Taken.

According to the police lists sent to the city pawnbrokers, more than $200,000 worth of watches, diamonds, jewelry, silverware, clothing, and miscellaneous articles have been stolen within the last thirty days. A great deal more is being sought in this city, comprising goods stolen in other cities and believed to have been pawned here.

Besides the usual green paper lists in which these are contained, detectives carried with them "white lists." These are an innovation of Commissioner Waldo. They are not left with the pawnbrokers. Detectives carry them in their pockets, allow each pawnbroker to glance at them, and then take them back. They contain itemized lists of goods particularly wanted for their value.

The green lists show that 208 watches have been stolen here in the last three weeks. This is an average of ten every day. The greatest increase in thefts over last month is in heavy Winter clothing. Overcoats and raincoats were stolen by the hundreds, with a decidedly expressed preference for fur coats, both men's and women's.

Forty-seven separate hauls of silverware are reported in the lists. Stolen diamonds during the month aggregate 199 carats, according to the lists.

MAY RENEW RAILWAY STRIKE.

British Unions Refuse to Accept Commission's Report.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—There is grave danger of a renewal of the railway strikes. Men in the chief centres at meetings have refused to accept the report of the Railway Commission, and have expressed themselves as ready to renew the struggle if called upon by the executives of the unions.

The Railway Commission, which was appointed last August to endeavor to effect a settlement between the railway companies and their employes, who were then on strike, opposed recognition of the unions by the companies.

"The Commissioners think," their report said, "that with their great responsibilities the companies cannot and should not be expected to permit any interference by their men on the subjects of discipline and management."

The commission recommended the adoption of a new schedule and the reference of questions affecting hours of work, wages, and conditions of service to a board of conciliation.

As soon as the report was submitted the workers showed antagonism to its findings.

Parties in Alsace-Lorraine Chamber.

STRASSBURG, Alsace-Lorraine, Oct. 29.—After the taking of the second ballots the returns of the general election show the following distribution of seats in the Alsace-Lorraine Chamber of Deputies: Clericals, 26; Liberals and Democrats, 13; Socialists, 11; Lorraine Bloc, 10.

JOSEPH PULITZER DIES SUDDENLY

Owner of The New York World Succumbs to Heart Disease on His Yacht at Charleston.

HIS LAST WORDS IN GERMAN

"Leise, Ganz Leise," (Softly, Quite Softly,) He Said to His Reading Secretary.

WIFE SUMMONED IN TIME

She and Youngest Son at His Bedside—Body Will Be Brought Here for Interment.

Special to The New York Times.

CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 29.—Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World and St. Louis Post-Dispatch, died aboard his yacht, the Liberty, in Charleston Harbor at 1:40 o'clock this afternoon. The immediate cause of Mr. Pulitzer's death was heart disease. Although he had been in poor health for some time, there was no suspicion on the part of those accompanying him that his condition was serious.

The change for the worse came at about 2 o'clock this morning, when he suffered an attack of severe pain. By daylight he appeared to be better and fell asleep soon after 10:30. He awoke at 1 o'clock and complained of pain in his heart. Soon he fell into a faint and expired at 1:40 o'clock.

Mrs. Pulitzer, who had been sent for, arrived from New York to-day, and reached the yacht shortly before her husband died. At his bedside also when the end came was his youngest son, Herbert, who has been cruising with his father.

Mr. Pulitzer's body will be taken north at 4:30 to-morrow afternoon on a special Pullman car. The funeral will be held at Woodlawn Cemetery in New York probably toward the end of this week.

Mr. Pulitzer's son, Joseph, Jr., is now on his way from St. Louis with his wife, and one of his daughters will come from Florida. Ralph Pulitzer, the eldest son, is on the way to Charleston, and will meet the train en route.

Up to an hour and a half before his death Mr. Pulitzer's mind remained perfectly clear. His German secretary had been reading to him an account of the reign of Louis the Eleventh of France, in whose career Mr. Pulitzer had always taken the liveliest interest. As the secretary neared the end of his chapter and came to the death of the French King, Mr. Pulitzer said to him:

"Leise, ganz leise, ganz leise." (softly, quite softly.)

These were the last words he spoke.

Some members of Mr. Pulitzer's party will go north to-morrow on the train with Mrs. Pulitzer, Herbert Pulitzer, and the body of the dead journalist. The other members of the party will remain on the yacht which will probably sail for New York to-morrow.

Mr. Pulitzer's yacht has been in Charleston Harbor for six days. She was on the way to Jekyl Island, near Brunswick, Ga., where Mr. Pulitzer had a Winter home. On account of the threatening weather and the reported West Indian hurricane, however, she put into Charleston.

Mr. Pulitzer was attended in his last illness by Dr. Robert Wilson of Charleston and Dr. Guthman, Mr. Pulitzer's physician.

Mr. Pulitzer, accompanied by his younger son, Herbert, left New York aboard his yacht on Oct. 18, intending to take a leisurely voyage to Jekyl Island.

Aside from a heavy cold which had prevented him from taking his daily drives in Central Park, Mr. Pulitzer was in his usual health when he left this city. He was taken ill on Friday, and the yacht put into Charleston. His illness proving serious a telegram was sent to his wife who left New York for Charleston yesterday.

MR. PULITZER'S CAREER.

Remarkable Rise from Poverty to Wealth and Power.

Joseph Pulitzer's career was a striking example of the opportunities that have been found in the United States for advancement from penury and friendlessness to wealth and power. Few who have come here to find their fortunes have been more handicapped at the start. He was without funds, had no acquaintances in this country, did not know the language, and suffered from defective vision which harassed him all his life, and made sad his last years, when he was compelled practically to retire from active work. Few have had struggles more severe, yet at 31, thirteen years after landing at Castle Garden, he was the owner of a daily newspaper and on the road to riches.

Mr. Pulitzer's influence on the development of modern American journalism has been large. In the first issue of The St. Louis Post-Dispatch he gave expression to those ideals as follows:

The Post and Dispatch will serve no party but the people; will be no organ of Republicanism, but the organ of truth, will follow no caucuses but its own convictions; will not support the Administration, but criticise it; will oppose all frauds and shams wherever and whatever they are; will advocate principles and ideas rather than prejudices and partisanship.

In assuming proprietorship of The New York World, Mr. Pulitzer said:

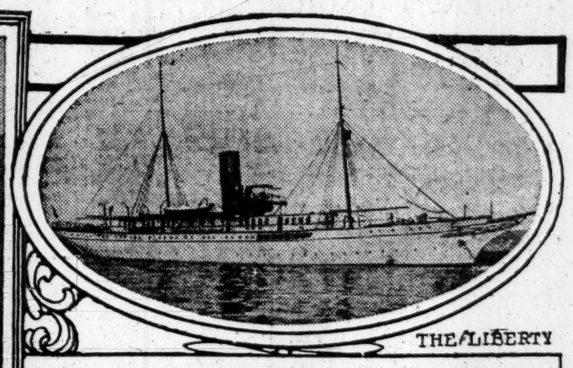
There is room in this great and growing city for a journal that is not only cheap but bright, not only bright but large, not only large but truly democratic—dedicated to the cause of the people rather than that of purse potentates—devoted more to the news of the New than the Old World; that will expose all fraud and sham; fight all public evils and abuses; that will serve and battle for the people with earnest sincerity.

Arrived Here Penniless.

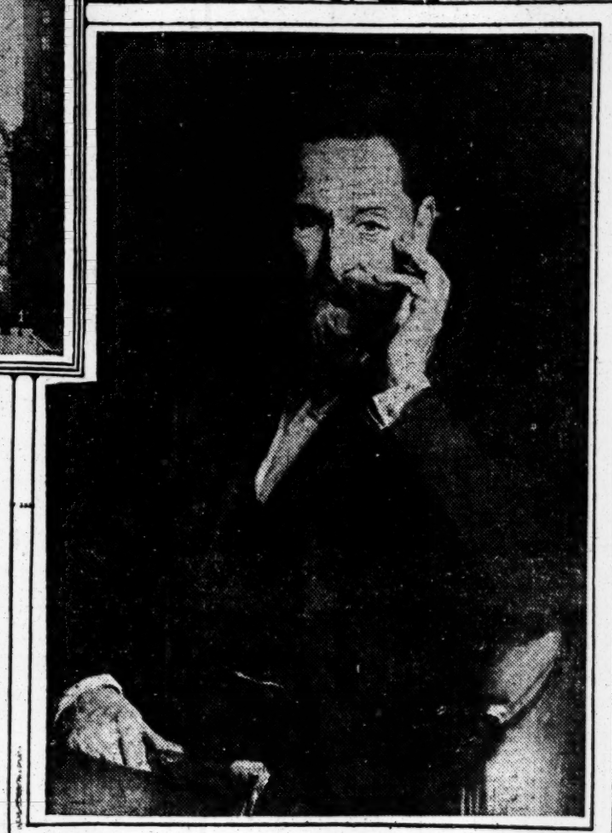
Joseph Pulitzer was born in Budapest in 1847. His father was a business man, supposedly of means, but when he died, while Joseph was still a boy, it was found that the estate was very small. In order that he might not be a burden on his mother, Joseph determined to enter the army. He applied to his uncle, who was a Colonel in the Austrian Army, but when he was examined as to physical fit-

Joseph Pulitzer, His Yacht and the World Building.

THE PULITZER BUILDING



THE LIBERTY



JOSEPH PULITZER *from painting by SARGENT*

hess he was rejected because of the defect in one of his eyes. He went to Germany and sought to enter the Prussian Army, but was again rejected for the same reason. He tried to enlist in France and England with the same result.

The civil war was in progress in this country, and he decided to come here. It exhausted his resources to pay his passage, and he landed at Castle Garden in 1864 practically penniless. He knew nobody in this country and could speak only a dozen words of English. Within a few days, however, he met a fellow-countryman who had just enlisted in a German cavalry regiment then being raised in this city. Men were badly needed in the Union Army, and the requirements as to sharpness of vision were not as strict as in time of peace. The young Austrian was enrolled and served to the end of the war in the Lincoln Cavalry, as the regiment was called, part of the time under Sheridan.

When he was mustered out at its close in New York City he was still ignorant of English, as his soldier companions had all been of foreign birth and spoke their native languages. Another Austrian who had been his close companion suggested that they go West to seek their fortunes. They went to a railroad ticket office, threw down all the money they had between them, and asked for passage as far West as their capital would take them. It was thus by chance that Mr. Pulitzer went to St. Louis. Their tickets were only to East St. Louis, Ill., across the river from the Missouri city. There was no bridge in those days, but Pulitzer made himself acquainted with the fireman on a ferryboat, and offered to do his firing if he would take him across. He not only got across by this means, but was continued at work as a fireman until he became a stevedore on the wharves of St. Louis.

After alternating as stevedore and as fireman on boats plying between St. Louis and New Orleans for some time he had enough money saved to start in business as a boss stevedore in St. Louis. This was his first enterprise, and it was not a success. Its failure left him again penniless, and with his strength diminished. He applied to an employment agency for lighter work, and got a place as a coachman in a private family. Here again his defective vision proved a handicap, and after two weeks he was discharged because his employer feared he would run into something.

Pulitzer vainly sought employment in every direction. There was a cholera epidemic in St. Louis and the undertakers were in need of help to bury the hundreds who died. He eagerly took up this work and was soon digging trenches on Arsenal Island. He went from one humble employment to another until a St. Louis politician, noting his ignorance of American ways, induced him to take a post that no well-informed person would have undertaken. In the reconstruction days, after the close of the war, Missouri was largely in the hands of bushwhackers and guerrillas. In order to have the charter of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad recorded in each county of the State it was necessary that the papers should be personally filed with the clerk of every county, and it was expected that the man engaged in the task would almost certainly lose his life. Pulitzer realized nothing of this and started off joyously on a horse provided for him. He completed the task and returned to St. Louis still in ignorance of the risk he had run.

This experience marked the turning point in his early struggles. It gave him a knowledge which no other man then possessed of the land conditions of every county in the State, and real estate men found his services invaluable. Even during his earlier vicissitudes he had been a voracious reader and eager student and had already begun to study law. This he went ahead with rapidly, and in 1868, four years after he landed at Castle Garden, he was admitted to the bar. He practiced for a short time, but the profession was too slow for him. He was bursting with ambition and energy and found it impossible to confine himself to the tedious routine of a young attorney. He looked about for some manner of life in which he could bring all his suppressed energies into immediate play. He found it in journalism.

Enters Journalism and Politics.

He became a reporter for the Westliche Post, a German paper edited by Carl Schurz. His first appearance in this capacity was recently described by one who had been at the time a reporter on an English paper as follows:

> I remember his appearance distinctly, because he apparently had dashed out of the office, upon receiving the first intimation of whatever was happening, without stopping to put on his coat or collar. In one hand he held a pad of paper and in the other a pencil. He did not wait for inquiries, but announced that he was the reporter for The Westliche Post, and then he began to ask questions of everybody in sight. I remember to have remarked to my companions that for a beginner he was exasperatingly inquisitive. The manner in which he went to work to dig out the facts, however, showed that he was a born reporter.
>
> Mr. Pulitzer's chief ambition at that time seemed to be to root out public abuses and expose evildoers. In work of this kind he was particularly indefatigable and absolutely fearless.

This was in 1868, and before the year was over he had risen to city editor and later to managing editor. Still later he became part owner of the paper. In the meantime he had begun taking an active part in National and local politics. In 1869 he was elected to the Missouri Legislature, though but twenty-two years old, and only five years after he had landed here penniless and ignorant of the language. In 1872 he was a delegate to the Cincinnati Convention that nominated Horace Greeley as the Democratic candidate for the Presidency. In 1874 he sold his interest in the paper and went abroad to complete his education, but soon returned to this country. That same year he was a member of the Missouri Constitutional Convention.

During the bitter contest that followed the Tilden-Hayes campaign Mr. Pulitzer served The New York Sun at Washington as special correspondent and editorial writer. His articles were of vitriolic brilliancy and appeared over his own name, a departure that was rare in those days. He continued this work until 1878, when he again visited Europe.

On his return in the Fall of that year he went to St. Louis, where The Evening Dispatch was to be sold at auction after a precarious existence of several years. Mr. Pulitzer bought it for $2,500. When he entered the office the next morning as proprietor of his own newspaper he was unable to find as much as a bushel of coal or a roll of white paper. More complete ruin and decay were never seen in a newspaper office. By impressing into service everybody within reach he managed to get out an issue of 1,000 copies. He set to work at once with characteristic energy to improve the situation. At that time the journalistic field in the West was occupied almost exclusively by morning papers. There were two other afternoon papers in St. Louis, The Post and The Star. Within forty-eight hours he had absorbed The Post, and the first number of The Post-Dispatch, which afterward became an enormous success, was issued.

During this period his political activities continued. In 1880 he was a delegate to the Democratic National Convention, and in 1884 he was elected to Congress from a New York district. The duties of this position so interfered with his journalistic affairs that he resigned after a few months' service.

Buys The New York World.

It was just at this time, in fact, that he bought The New York World from Jay Gould. The World had never made a striking success. It had been started in June, 1880, as a penny paper of absolutely blameless features, eschewing in its make-up intelligence of scandals, divorces, and even dramatic news. Its backing was ample, but it failed to make money. Mr. Pulitzer bought this moribund paper and took possession May 10, 1883. Enormous difficulties confronted him from the start.

By the adoption of methods similar to those he had employed in St. Louis, however, Mr. Pulitzer soon had The World on a paying basis. Of these beginnings The World itself recently said:

> He was unable to expend large sums of money in the gathering of news, for the very excellent reason that he did not have it to spend. He did instill life and energy into every department of the paper as the very first day of his proprietorship, and in no part was the change in the character of matter printed more noticeable than in the news columns. But it is a fact, patent to any one who will turn over the files for that year, that the first impetus given to the new World came from the editorial page. To this Mr. Pulitzer gave his personal and almost undivided attention, and by this agency first impressed upon the public mind the fact that a new, vigorous, and potent moral force had sprung up in the community.

Of late years Mr. Pulitzer's health had not been of the best, his old eye trouble making impracticable the prolonged devotion to work that characterized his early career. He had been obliged to spend much of his time abroad or at his country seat at Bar Harbor. But his hand was felt directing the destinies of The World, no matter in what corner of the globe he happened to be.

Mr. Pulitzer had one of the most expensive households in America. He had a home in East Seventy-third Street, a fine estate at Bar Harbor, and another country place on Jekyl Island, off the Georgia coast. Also he usually had two or three places abroad under lease, and a 1,500-ton steam yacht that added $100,000 a year to his expenditures.

His blindness made it necessary for him to have a large personal staff. No man kept more closely in touch with what was going on in the world, and all the information had to come to him by word of mouth. He could not read; he could not distinguish the faces of those about him. He could only listen and think.

Of his homes he liked Bar Harbor best, and often remained there long after the Winter snow was on the ground.

In Summer he rose early, and if the weather was fine he breakfasted on his own private veranda with his physician and companion, who told him the important events in the day's news. Then came an exhausting business session with his private secretary, which usually lasted two hours. Then, becoming weary and needing the air and sunshine, he went out to drive or to ride in an electric launch, ever bidding the boatman to head into the breeze.

Then he was ready to work with his newspaper secretary, who had been going over the newspapers since early morning, digesting not only The World, but its contemporaries. Sometimes he had a visitor from the office, maybe the chief editorial writer or the managing editor or a reporter.

This session usually lasted about two hours, and then Mr. Pulitzer was ready for luncheon with the family.

In his entourage was usualy a professional pianist, usually a German. After two hours of music Mr. Pulitzer had one of his staff read to him, usually a novel, until he was ready to sleep.

When in New York he rode through Central Park early in the morning, but the hours were even more crowded with work. He completely tired out every one of his men who was associated with him. Also, he kept them busy when they were away from him. His own capacity for work was so enormous that he thought the tasks that would be play for him were equally easy for others.

Since attaining affluence Mr. Pulitzer had given considerable sums to philanthropy, chiefly in the cause of education. To the City of New York he gave a dozen or more free scholarships of $250 each for poor pupils anxious to gain a college education. In making this annual gift Mr. Pulitzer said:

> My especial object is to help the poor; the rich can help themselves. I believe in self-made men. But it is not the aim of this plan to help people for ordinary money-making purposes. College education is not needed for that. There are nobler purposes in life, and my hope is not that these scholarships will make better butchers, bakers, brokers, and bank cashiers, but that they will help to make teachers, scholars, physicians, authors, journalists, Judges, lawyers, and statesmen. They certainly ought to increase, not diminish, the number of those who, under our free institutions, rise from the humblest to the highest positions. I have not entered upon this scheme without careful thought. It was a dream of youth. It is the conviction of experience.

Subsequently Mr. Pulitzer gave to Columbia University an endowment of $1,000,000 for the establishment of a school of journalism, which it has been understood would be utilized after his death.

After he had become wealthy he often referred to his early struggles in conversation with his intimates. One night while strolling about the city with Col. John A. Cockerill, one of The World's editors, he pointed to a bench in Madison Square on which a poor, decayed specimen of humanity was stretched.

"That," he said, "is where I also slept many a night. I had no bed when I first came to this city; I had no roof over my head. Every pleasant night until I found employment I slept upon that bench, and my summons to breakfast was frequently the rap of a policeman's club."

"What did you do about rainy nights?" asked Cockerill.

"Come with me," was the answer. Mr. Pulitzer took his companion nearly two miles further down Broadway, and, turning into Park Place, showed him a number of truck which were placed there every evening on account of the insufficiency of stable room in that locality. These vehicles were long and broad and roomy, and, while the bed of cobblestones beneath them was not altogether soft, yet it was drier than that furnished by an uncovered bench. Pointing beneath one of these, Mr. Pulitzer said: "Under such a wagon as that and on that spot I slept on rainy nights."

Mr. Pulitzer was married in 1877 to Miss Kate Davis of Washington, a niece of Jefferson Davis. He leaves five children, Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., Ralph, Herbert, Constance, and Edith.

Ralph Pulitzer married Miss Frederica Vanderbilt Webb, daughter of W. Seward Webb, in 1905. Joseph Pulitzer, Jr., was married last year. His wife was Miss Eleanor Wickham of St. Louis. Mr. Pulitzer's daughters are both unmarried.

LITTLE LONDON COMMENT.

News of Mr. Pulitzer's Death Reached There Too Late.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—The news of the death of Joseph Pulitzer reached London too late for editorial comment in this morning's papers. In fact, only one paper received the news in time for publication in the regular editions. This was The Daily Mail, which prints half a column obituary, reciting the facts of Mr. Pulitzer's life.

The Times briefly announces the death in a late edition, following it with a short record of Mr. Pulitzer's career, in which it says:

"Journalism was the work of his life. The World, under Mr. Pulitzer's management, attained not only a huge circulation but the reputation of being the yellowest journal in the United States of America, a supremacy which even to-day is only challenged by Mr. Hearst's American."

PRAISE OF PULITZER AS A JOURNALIST

Originator of the Journalism of Action and Achievement, Says W. R. Hearst.

HIS WORK FOR THE PEOPLE

Full Testimony to Its Value Given by Editors the Country Over—Lessons of His Life.

By WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.
Proprietor of The New York American.

A towering figure in National and international journalism has passed away; a mighty democratic force in the life of this Nation and in the activity of the world has ceased; a great power uniformly exerted in behalf of popular rights and human progress is ended. Joseph Pulitzer is dead.

Joseph Pulitzer was the founder and foremost exemplar of modern journalism—the great originator and exponent of the journalism of action and achievement.

In his conception, the newspaper was not merely a money-making machine. It was the instrument of the will and power of its hundreds of thousands of readers, the fulcrum upon which that power could be exerted in the accomplishment of broad and beneficial results.

Joseph Pulitzer knew the necessity of making his newspapers financially successful, and he was an able business man, but it is as a great editor that he will be most honored and remembered.

Joseph Pulitzer was a Democrat in doctrine and in deed. He came from the people, understood the aims and aspirations of the people, sympathized with the sentiments of the people, and labored to express in his newspapers the popular need and the popular will.

Not the great success which Joseph Pulitzer achieved nor the great wealth which he accumulated, nor his association with men of selfish purposes and class prejudices, ever deprived him of his essential democracy or calloused him to the requirements of the democratic masses.

The cause of the people Joseph Pulitzer and his newspapers ever espoused ably and intelligently, sympathetically and powerfully. In his death journalism has lost a leader, the people a champion, the Nation a valuable citizen.

May his sons continue his far-reaching work for their father's greator glory, for their own reputation and for the public good.

WILLIAM RANDOLPH HEARST.

By OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD,
Proprietor of The Evening Post.

Mr. Pulitzer's death removes a remarkable figure in American journalism. It is too soon to pass a final judgment upon his career or his influence upon the profession. Nor would such a critical estimate be fitting from an individual at this hour. But it may be permitted me to say that the evolution of The World into a fearless, outspoken, independent newspaper, with a trenchant editorial page, has made it an invaluable force on the side of the people in their battle against special privilege and that form of "legalized graft" known as protective tariff. For this Mr. Pulitzer must long be gratefully remembered, however, one may have differed from him in matters of journalistic taste or dissent from some other form his journalism has taken.

OSWALD GARRISON VILLARD.

By ST. CLAIR McKELWAY,
Editor of The Brooklyn Eagle.

I have known Mr. Pulitzer for many years, and think I knew him pretty well. He always gave to me the impression of a man of great force, far vision, extraordinary audacity of thought, strong confidence in himself, and rare power to discern the currents and quicken the velocity of public opinion. He was peremptory, versatile, untiring, and could stamp his views so indelibly on his co-workers as to make them feel they had always been their views, which he had drawn out of them, instead of forced into them by his dynamic personality. In finance, or exploration, or manufacturing, or any grand division of resourcefulness he might have addressed his genius and energy to results as single and signal as those he wrought in journalism.

The latter calling, however, enabled what was within him to be expended on what was without him. The reciprocal impact of events and himself on one another produced effects of which the news pages of his paper were the evidence, pages in which he contributed not a little and to which he inspired his co-workers to contribute to the limit of his power to affect them and of their ambition as his unconscious imitators and understands to rival, please, and, if possible, exceed him. That was the executive, achieving, creative, or magnified and picturesque news side of him.

The editorial side of him, if I may so differentiate, was essentially idealistic. His red-hot earnestness on that side was extraordinary. What he saw or foresaw he did not wait for the trailing pace of slower intelligences gradually to approach. His was a glorious impatience and a magnificent precipitancy. Nor did it matter to him that his latest convictions might conflict with his former and discarded impressions. Them he could shed as events showed they were partial and imperfect. His trend was forward. His sentiency was acute. His political ideality was a part of his genius, his optimism, his intellectual mutability, his scorn for sheer consistency which he estimated as an infirmity of mediocre minds, opaque to vision, and regarding Deity as worthy of worship only as Deity was a slight extension of themselves.

I knew Mr. Pulitzer as well as he allowed those he had no purpose to use to know him. Yet I doubt I knew him thoroughly, for he had reserves of intent and of intensity that those nearer to him than I could probably better know or more accurately surmise than I. Affairs, journalism, all divisions of energy and endeavor will miss him, but journalism can be glad to know that his paper was left to his successors in such form and under such conditions as will enable them to continue his work on the lines of his better or best sense, to which he always would have his staff attain and always regretted if he ever, under the temperature of interest or of passion or of competition, failed himself to attain.

ST. CLAIR McKELWAY.

By HENRY L. STODDARD,
Publisher of The Evening Mail.

Joseph Pulitzer was the most aggressive and forceful figure in the journalism of his day and will always rank among the greatest the country has ever known. With tremendous earnestness he devoted his whole life to his calling, sacrificing friendship and all else to the one purpose of making a newspaper that drew its strength solely from the people and gave back that strength solely and intensely in the people's interest.

Mr. Pulitzer knew no other interest and had no other. Nothing was permitted to stand between him and his sense of public duty. He attacked fearlessly and pursued relentlessly. He was often wrong, cruelly wrong, but he was much oftener right and his career is marked with triumphs that are notable advances in popular government.

HENRY L. STODDARD.

By Gen. FELIX AGNUS,
Publisher of The Baltimore American and The Baltimore Star.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—American journalism has lost one of its ablest leaders by the death of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer. While I could not approve all of his methods and policies, I recognized in him a strong force that made for the real advancement of the press of the whole country. Some of his achievements were well-nigh marvelous and aroused in others a determination to match his successes by similar successes of their own. He took The New York World when it was well-nigh moribund, and transformed it into one of the best newspapers in the United States. Such a man can have no monument equal to the great paper that he made.

FELIX AGNUS.

By CHARLES GRASTY,
Editor of The Baltimore Sun.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Mr. Pulitzer was an editor with a sense of public responsibility. He had a genuine sympathy with and friendship for the people. Whatever may be thought of his judgment of news and his method of presenting it, his newspapers were always vital and vibrant. He was a great and fearless editor, knowing neither friend nor foe, and contemptuous of business office considerations. The last years of his life were clouded by physical affliction and suffering that would have broken any but a dauntless spirit.

CHARLES GRASTY.

By JOHN R. McLEAN,
Owner of The Cincinnati Enquirer and The Washington Post.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Mr. Pulitzer's death is a loss to journalism. Always to the fore in journalistic enterprises, fearless in the conduct of his paper, he will be long remembered. Vigorous in thought and action, he was always to be reckoned with. Most able in the editorial room, he had full knowledge of the details of his great business. He was by nature a partisan. He had strong likes and dislikes. His great ability was acknowledged by all who knew him. His sons will be worthy successors of their great father.

JOHN R. McLEAN.

By H. H. KOHLSAAT,
Publisher of The Chicago Record-Herald.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The success of the great publications which he made such powerful factors in modern newspaperdom tells the story of Joseph Pulitzer's dominating characteristics better than any other possible eulogy. The story of his rise from poverty and obscurity to affluence and power is proof that there is opportunity in this country for those who are capable and ambitious.

H. H. KOHLSAAT.

By GEORGE WHEELER HINMAN,
Editor of The Chicago Inter Ocean.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—The death of Joseph Pulitzer is a serious loss to journalism. His fairness in his business dealings and his editorial policy stand unparalleled. His success in building up the greatest newspaper in the country should stand as a monument. He overcame great odds and won in the face of criticism. His success, attributed to a never-varying principle of justice, is his vindication.

GEORGE WHEELER HINMAN.

By HORATIO W. SEYMOUR,
Editor of The St. Louis Republic.

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 29.—In three respects Joseph Pulitzer's influence upon American journalism was very great. He systematized and established sensation; he was the most consistent advocate of the newspaper's duty of public service; he did a great deal to destroy the old idea of party organ grinding. There were some serious faults in his journalistic code, but it had distinguished virtues also which will live.

HORATIO W. SEYMOUR.

By W. R. NELSON,
Owner of The Kansas City Star.

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Oct. 29.—Joseph Pulitzer, I believe, was the leading journalist of his day, the pioneer in modernizing the newspaper. It was his discovery that newspapers must be entertaining. His energy, ability, and originality in applying this idea brought unprecedented success to The World and made a lasting inpression on journalism. Even newspapers that believed his methods extreme could not escape being profoundly influenced by them. Blind and ill as he was much of his life, he was a tremendous factor in American affairs.

W. R. NELSON.

By VICTOR ROSEWATER,
Editor of The Omaha Bee.

OMAHA, Neb., Oct. 29.—I believe Joseph Pulitzer will be ranked by all historians with the foremost of American journalists, and that he has impressed his personality upon American newspaper making more than any other one man. Although self-made, he saw the possibilities of a journalistic profession, as is attested by his foundation for a school of journalism in conjunction with Columbia University. The resolution offered by me and adopted by the Associated Press in 1908 congratulating him upon his purpose was recognition of this far-sighted-ness.

VICTOR ROSEWATER.

ADVERTISEMENT.

Is There Any Hope of Good Government

If it is not made efficient every day in the year? There is more waste-graft and blunder-graft than theft-graft or cheat-graft.

Are You Doing Your Share

to coöperate every day in the year with those city officials who want to make honesty easier than dishonesty, competence easier than incompetence?

Interest once in four years is not enough. Not scolding, not revenge, not enthusiasm, but *information* is needed—accurate information for everybody about the work of city departments.

To Help EveryDay in the Year

send your share of $100,000, or request for further information, to Bureau of Municipal Research, 261 Broadway. Privately supported; spends $100,000 a year through engineers, accountants, health and school investigators, etc., to promote efficient government.

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261 BROADWAY

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Correct. But the thing is to convince the man who doesn't *know* that—

Interwovens positively *are* the only seamless socks that hug the ankle and the only *light-weight* socks that really wear.

Just read this: It took us 50 years to perfect the Interwoven process—to make *light-weight* socks that will wear as well as or better than heavy, clumsy ones. Being knit to form, the shape and fit of Interwoven Socks are permanent. Ten million pairs of Interwoven Socks were sold the past year—more than of any other mill-brand. Try one pair—that will convince you. 25c, 35c, 50c—at your dealer's.

INTERWOVEN STOCKING COMPANY
Sole Makers

B

Ledger work—the old fashioned kind in a big bound book—divided the bookkeeper's time about this way: Two-thirds lifting the book and finding the place; one-third, posting the account. That is, a skilled employee spent fully two-thirds of his time in mechanical drudgery. The Library Bureau Card Ledger puts ten thousand accounts within arm's reach. And any one of them accessible in less than a second.

Library Bureau
316 Broadway

Sanatogen—Restorer of Exhausted Nerves

FEW men and women escape trouble with their nerves—many suffer, perhaps to the verge of complete breakdown, without knowing the true reason.

The warning appears in sleeplessness, in loss of appetite, disturbed digestion, weakened powers of body and mind, in "low spirits" that are all too seldom attributed to their actual cause—impoverishment of nerves and tissues.

Sanatogen recognizes the true nature of these conditions and *scientifically meets them*. Sanatogen carries to these nerves and tissues the *tonic food* demanded by their exhausted state—the particular *natural* nourishment quickly and eagerly assimilated by the starved centres. The system rejoices in getting the specific food it has needed, and an aroused and *sustained* vitality is shown in the return of new power, new buoyancy, new courage and efficiency.

If *you* feel the need of bodily renewal, consider seriously the remarkable fact that 15,000 practising physicians have enthusiastically endorsed the *reconstructive*, rejuvenating power of Sanatogen.

We ask you earnestly to get acquainted with Sanatogen. Investigate our claims first if you like and we are only too glad to have you do so. Ask your doctor about it, and in any case write at once for our book "Our Nerves of Tomorrow," written in an absorbingly interesting style, beautifully illustrated and containing facts and information of vital interest to you. This book also contains evidence of the value of Sanatogen which is as remarkable as it is conclusive.

Sanatogen is sold in three sizes, $1.00, $1.90, $3.60

Get Sanatogen from your druggist—if not obtainable from him, sent upon receipt of price.

THE BAUER CHEMICAL CO. 506 Everett Building, Union Sq., New York

Prof. Thos. B. Stillman, M. S., Ph. D.
The well-known research chemist of Stevens Institute, writes:
"The chemical union of the constituents of Sanatogen is a true one, representative of the highest skill in the formation of a product containing Phosphorus in the organic phosphate condition, and so combined that digestion and assimilation of Sanatogen are rendered complete with the greatest ease."

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U. S. Senator from Indiana, writes:
"As a restorative and tonic, Sanatogen has been of real benefit to me. I feel sure that this preparation is deserving all the praise that has been bestowed on it."

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The distinguished naturalist and author, writes:
"I am sure I have been greatly benefited by Sanatogen. My sleep is fifty per cent. better than it was one year ago, and my mind and strength are much improved."

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The well-known artist, writes:
"I have used Sanatogen from the first of the year and find it a wonderful tonic. I am recommending it to my overworked friends."

His Excellency Prof. Dr. Von Leyden
Director First Medical Clinic, Berlin University, writes:
"I have gladly and frequently prescribed Sanatogen in cases of delicate patients, in my clinical as well as my private practice, and am extremely satisfied with the results."

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Offices, Residences, Factories, etc. An appliance that may be placed in any window. Admits any desired amount of fresh air, throws it overhead in the room, avoiding all drafts. Keeps out all dirt, rain, etc. Expels all impure air. Air supply may be instantly turned on or shut off. Automatic regulation for wind. Window sash closed and locked without removing the ventilator. Send for circulars. Perry Mfg. Co., 17 Park Row, New York. Tel. 3920 Cortland.

PRAISE BY THE PRESS FOR MR. PULITZER

Called a Newspaper Genius Who Brought New Life Into American Journalism.

ACTIVE IN PUBLIC WELFARE

His Championship of the People Meets General Approbation—How He Sobered The World.

From The New York World.

A man of wide culture, commanding intellect and compelling genius died yesterday in Joseph Pulitzer.

That he was much more than this by reason of his tireless zeal in the public service, The World is the imperfect but sincere witness. This paper is his chief life-work. It has been his absorbing passion, not as an end, but solely as a means to the expression of his ideas and ideas for human welfare.

Mr. Pulitzer brought from his Old World association with social wrongs and political abuses a deeper appreciation of free government than most men feel who were born to a share in its birthright. He brought also a high regard for order and authority, and this grew stronger with him to the end. He saw no true progress without law; no true growth without justice; no true democracy that was not broad enough to shelter all.

He saw in our Government of checked and balanced powers the highest type of human administration yet devised; and against strange new doctrines, whether of executive usurpation, or of short-cuts to hasty popular action, or of conquest and dominion over men of other lands and races, he burned as a living flame.

Not this the place or time to tell of Joseph Pulitzer's great services to peace; of the lash he laid upon corruption in high place; of his practical and persistent leadership in movements of political reform or public purification, of his intense devotion to liberty and his passionate hatred of wrong and injustice. These are an inseparable part of the history of the United States for thirty years. We would to-day dwell rather upon his many manifestations of warm-hearted interest in lesser things that would smooth the path of the helpless, but that will never live in the formal records.

Of what has been good in The World more is due to Mr. Pulitzer's power and his personal attention than most men would deem possible, noting his heavy handicap of physical infirmity and his long wanderings in search of health. Of its shortcomings he had been the keenest critic, and his interest was unflagging to the very day of his death. The cable and the telegraph have brought to it his constant guidance, his ever-ready protest against hasty judgment, his inspiration to endeavor. The high ideal he set for himself he better told than any one can tell for him when from his sick-bed at Wiesbaden, the day the corner-stone of the Pulitzer Building was laid, Oct. 10, 1883, he cabled to The World this message:

> God grant that this structure be the enduring home of a newspaper forever unsatisfied with merely printing news—forever fighting every form of Wrong—forever Independent—forever advancing in Enlightenment and Progress—forever wedded to truly Democratic ideas—forever aspiring to be a Moral Force—forever rising to a higher plane of perfection as a Public Institution.
>
> God grant that The World may forever strive toward the Highest Ideals—be both a daily schoolhouse and a daily forum, both a daily teacher and a daily tribune, an instrument of Justice, a terror to crime, an aid to education, an exponent of true Americanism.
>
> Let it ever be remembered that this edifice owes its existence to the public; that its architect is popular favor; that its cornerstone is Liberty and Justice; that its every stone comes from the people and represents public approval for public services rendered.
>
> God forbid that the vast army following the standard of The World should in this or in future generations ever find it faithless to those ideas and moral principles to which alone it owes its life and without which I would rather have it perish.

That Mr. Pulitzer himself lived by these precepts and died true to them the editorial page and policy of The World have been the daily witness for twenty-eight years.

From The New York Tribune.

Mr. Joseph Pulitzer brought to this city from the West new ideas and a definite purpose, and he had the boldness and energy to carry them out. A pioneer in paths which have become familiar, he proved that a very large constituency was ready to welcome a newspaper of the kind which he was prepared to produce.

The methods which he employed were unpleasing to a great number of good citizens, partly, no doubt, because they exemplified a passion for publicity which shocked conservative instincts; and that antagonism, which he probably regarded as a decoration rather than a reproach, has not disappeared. But we think that in recent years there has been little disposition to underrate the value of the services which The World has rendered, not without unwarranted judgments and grave mistakes, to the general advancement of civic and political morality. Nor, however opinions might otherwise differ, has it been possible not to feel sympathy and admiration for a man who never permitted physical disabilities of a peculiarly depressing nature to impede the activities of a keen and powerful mind.

From The New York Herald.

The death of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer ends a remarkable and dramatic career. His life was a romance, showing what can be accomplished in a country like America. He came to the United States a young man, very poor, quite unknown, and the unthinking who met him at that time might have said hopelessly handicapped. But instead of being handicapped he was powerfully equipped with wonderful originality, phenomenal insight, and bewildering energy. He was essentially the architect of his own fortune. When he reached the zenith of his power about twenty-four years ago he was 40 years old. Few men ever accomplished so much at that age.

From The New York Press.

For years newspaper workers have known of the very delicate health of Mr. Joseph Pulitzer, proprietor of The New York World. Yet perhaps the shock of his death came to none with more force than to those of his own calling. And this because, though long virtually blind and sorely tried with other ills, he had continued to be a tremendous power in American journalism and politics.

By all newspaper men of impartial judgment he was regarded as the foremost editor and publisher of his day. Incomparable was his success in winning readers to his publications. Beyond all other newspaper makers in the United States he held them to his way of thinking. Away from his paper, hundreds of miles in the United States or thousands on the other side of the Atlantic in search of better health, he never took his touch off the intimate details of the huge business of his properties.

From The Buffalo Express.

Mr. Pulitzer's history differs only in detail from that of many successful newspaper men of his time. At the outset they cut their coat according to their cloth by making the sort of paper that is immediately salable—sensationally yellow, fighting to attract attention, neither too fair nor too truthful. At any rate, the sobering process began in The World and has continued until now, when The New York World is one of the fairest and most accurate, as well as one of the most interesting, newspapers in the country. Nor is such virtue its own reward. The World is more prosperous now than it ever was before.

From The Buffalo Courier.

A great journalist is dead and The World is his monument. His constructive ability was remarkable, so was his industry. Mr. Pulitzer's career closed before he became an old man, as literary and professional men are classed. The World's history and Mr. Pulitzer's for the last twenty-eight years are closely identified. He made his newspaper one of the powers of the continent. His clear understanding of the American people and their institutions, and his abundant genius gained him his extraordinary success.

From The Boston Globe.

One of the giants of journalism, not [illegible] country, but of the world, passed on to his reward when Joseph Pulitzer died yesterday.

His career was one of the most brilliant, inspiring, and successful that has ever been known in the journalism of the world. From the time he started as a reporter in St. Louis he showed positive genius as a journalist. No obstacle was too great for him to overcome. He had the nerve to buy a bankrupt newspaper, which was sold by auction for $2,000, and in a few years made it a stanch and permanent success. In 1883 he had the pluck to buy a failing newspaper in New York, one which had lost hundreds of thousands of dollars, and in a single year put it on a sound, substantial basis.

Personally, Mr. Pulitzer was one of the most charming and entertaining men of his time, as those who knew him intimately can readily testify. He was devoted to his profession. He believed in publicity as a means of promoting what was best for the people and to expose graft and wrongdoing. He was ever earnest in promoting with all his mighty power what he believed was for the greatest good of the greatest number.

From The Springfield Republican.

Joseph Pulitzer had a genius for touching the heart through his newspapers. He was the father of modern yellow journalism, as the elder Bennett was of the earlier type, and he has had a vast influence in creating the character of the press of to-day, a mixture of good and evil qualities, with the evil rather dominating.

Pulitzer was, however, a sincere Democrat, a real lover of the masses, and he honestly tried to serve them. He had been a valiant fighter in behalf of many popular causes. He had a tender heart and generous instincts, and a strongly sentimental nature. It must in justice be said that he had never attained the editorial influence upon the thought of the country of which he was ambitious.

From The Pittsburgh Post.

In American journalism Joseph Pulitzer occupied a position that was unique. He transformed The World from a position of original sensationalism into one of the greatest newspapers of distinctive features that made it one of the most popular of the foremost journals of the country. He possessed a peculiar constructiveness that was his own, and which had an influence on journalism throughout the country.

From The Cleveland Leader.

One of the greatest journalists that ever controlled an American newspaper or left his impression upon American life has closed a strenuous and brilliant career. Joseph Pulitzer leaves a gap in the public life of his adopted country which will be felt in the profession and out of it.

It is not necessary to subscribe to Mr. Pulitzer's doctrines as to all great questions or to ignore the faults and mistakes of his able and masterful newspapers in order to recognize the heavy credit balance which his career piled up. He paid well for the opportunities his chosen country gave him. His rise, no less than his services as a great publisher and editor, must be an inspiration to a multitude of ambitious and stout-hearted young men.

From The Cleveland Plain Dealer.

Joseph Pulitzer was without question one of the most important figures in the history of American journalism. The work that he did was great and varied. But perhaps his greatest achievement was his changing when he knew that the time had come to change.

The story of the early hardships of the late Mr. Pulitzer has been often told. His greater story begins with his acquisition of The New York World. With this newspaper he originated the style of journalism that has since come to be known as "yellow." It was frankly sensational, glaring, and loud. Following the model of Pulitzer, after he had made The World a great money-making institution, came hosts of imitators, some of whom went far beyond what Pulitzer had ever attempted.

Aghast, perhaps, at the storm he had raised, but more probably firmly convinced that "yellowness" and extreme sensationalism could not retain a newspaper permanently in the esteem of the people Mr. Pulitzer executed a remarkable right-about-face. The World editorially became one of the sanest, ablest, most unbiased newspapers ever published. Its news columns, while still delighting in playing the news for all it was worth, lost their distinctive "yellowness."

The World to-day ranks as one of the most respected newspapers in America. It has quite lived down its former reputation. And, fortunately, Mr. Pulitzer lived to see the rehabilitation made complete.

From The Charleston News and Courier.

But little known to the public at large, Joseph Pulitzer was nevertheless one of the most remarkable men of his generation. It may well be doubted whether any other exercised so extended an influence upon the journalism of the last thirty years. The transformation which was wrought in newspaper methods under his leadership is a story familiar to many. Not so generally known, but if anything more extraordinary, has been the manner in which Mr. Pulitzer has gained and controlled during the last twenty years the great newspaper property which he brought into existence.

From The Boston Post.

With the death of Joseph Pulitzer, the greatest figure in American journalism passes from the scene.

There have been notable newspaper men before him—Bennett, Greely, Raymond, Dana, Childs, Medill, and others, men of wonderful sagacity, capacity, and enterprise. But for the most part they were men of high development in one particular direction. Mr. Pulitzer had a many-sided personality, and he excelled in almost every direction.

BOURNE URGES FEWER SOUTHERN DELEGATES

Senator Says Voting Strength Does Not Justify Large Representation in Republican Convention.

WILL BE 84 NEW DELEGATES

Call to be Issued by National Committee Will Provide for 1,064, Which May Be Increased to 1,072.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—In an effort on the part of the Progressives to reduce the strength of the delegations to the Republican National Convention from the Southern Democratic States, which heretofore have always supported the Administration, Senator Jonathan Bourne, President of the National Progressive League, to-day denounced the present system of apportionment of delegates, regardless of the voting strength of the party in the different States, as unfair. A fight will be made before the National Committee when it meets this Winter in Washington to have Southern representation at the convention curtailed, but, as the regulars control the committee, success is unlikely.

"My figures," said the Senator, "show that 888 Republicans in Florida have as much voice in the selection of National candidates as 10,000 Republicans in Colorado. It takes 11,000 Indiana Republicans to balance 448 Louisiana Republicans. Mississippi Republicans to the number of 218 have as much representation in the National Convention as 11,000 Republicans in Michigan. It takes nearly 12,000 Republicans in Ohio to equal in nominating power 220 Republicans in South Carolina.

"While absolute equality would require an apportionment based strictly upon the last Republican vote, I think no one contends for that. A plan proposed in the last Republican National Convention favored the States in which the Republican vote was the smallest by first apportioning four delegates to each State and then apportioning the remaining delegates on a pro rata basis. I have worked out the apportionment on this plan."

The most striking changes proposed by Mr. Bourne affect the following States:

State	Number Delegates Present Plan.	Number Delegates New Plan.
Alabama	24	7
Arkansas	18	10
Colorado	12	18
Florida	12	5
Georgia	28	9
Illinois	58	75
Indiana	30	43
Louisiana	20	5
Massachusetts	36	54
Mississippi	20	5
New York	90	102
North Carolina	24	17
Ohio	48	69
Pennsylvania	76	88
South Carolina	18	4
Texas	40	11
Virginia	24	10

The call for the Republican National Convention, to be issued by the National Committee when it meets in Washington on Dec. 12, will provide for 1,064 delegates, to be increased to 1,072 if Arizona and New Mexico become States before the convention is held.

The increase from 980 delegates, which comprised the Chicago Convention of 1908, is the result of the reapportionment by Congress, which increases the size of the House of Representatives from 391 to 433 members, or 435 with the two new States.

A table showing the apportionment of the delegates to the 1912 convention has been prepared by Francis Curtis, in charge here of the combined publicity headquarters of the Republican National Committee and the Republican Congressional Committee. This arrangement is expected to be adopted without change by the committee. The distribution follows:

Alabama, 24; Arkansas, 18; California, 26; Colorado, 12; Connecticut, 14; Delaware, 6; Florida, 12; Georgia, 28; Idaho, 8; Illinois, 58; Indiana, 30; Iowa, 26; Kansas, 20; Kentucky, 26; Louisiana, 20; Maine, 12; Maryland, 16; Massachusetts, 36; Michigan, 30; Minnesota, 24; Mississippi, 20; Missouri, 36; Montana, 8; Nebraska, 16; Nevada, 6; New Hampshire, 8; New Jersey, 28; New York, 90; North Carolina, 24; North Dakota, 10; Ohio, 48; Oklahoma, 20; Oregon, 10; Pennsylvania, 76; Rhode Island, 10; South Carolina, 18; South Dakota, 10; Tennessee, 24; Texas, 40; Utah, 8; Vermont, 8; Virginia, 24; Washington, 14; West Virginia, 16; Wisconsin, 26; Wyoming, 6.

Territories, (2 each)—Alaska, Arizona, District of Columbia, Hawaii, New Mexico, Philippine Islands, Porto Rico.

The basis of delegates for the Republican Convention is four at large in each State, and two for each Congressional district. The large gains in the State delegations will be: New York, 12; Pennsylvania, 8; Oklahoma and California, 6 each; Illinois, Massachusetts, New Jersey, Texas, and Washington, 4 each. Other States either will gain two each or retain the apportionment of the 1908 Chicago Convention.

GETS $15,000 FOR LOST LEG.

Court Then Sets $10,000 as the Value of the Same Man's Wife's Love.

Special to The New York Times.

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 29.—Charles Ross and his wife, Miriam, of Alaska, must pay $25,000 to their son-in-law, C. H. Kealiher, formerly of New York City. Of this sum, a judgment by Judge Gilliam, $10,000, is for alienating the affections of Kealiher's young wife, their daughter, and the remainder is for injuries inflicted by Ross.

Kealiher alleged that after weaning his wife's affections her father suddenly became friendly and tried to sell him a half interest in an Alaska mine. While he was down in a shaft inspecting it he charged that Ross took charge of the machinery operating the bucket elevator by which he had descended. When he signaled to be pulled up, he said, Ross threw on all speed, and he came up so fast he was whirled around the drum like a pinwheel until the bucket was smashed, and he sustained injuries that necessitated the amputation of a leg.

FLUNG FROM AUTO; DIES.

Quaker City Contractor's Car Turns on End in Avoiding Carriage.

CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 29.—John Megraw, aged 42 years, a prominent contractor and real estate dealer of Philadelphia, was killed to-day in an automobile accident on the road leading from Village Green to this city.

In attempting to pass a carriage as the latter was going over a culvert the front wheel of the automobile struck a stone, throwing the machine on its end. Mr. Megraw was thrown over the wind shield, landing on his head. He died within a few hours after the accident.

Special to The New York Times.

HILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—John Megraw was known here as the father of the two-story house which is familiar throughout West Philadelphia, and adopted by builders in other new sections of the city.

He was among the first contractors to develop the large part of the city west of the Schuykill River.

Odd Lots of Stock

We offer the small investor, the owner of a few hundred dollars, a plan designed especially for his convenience and safety.

On this plan we buy 1 share or more of stock and 1 bond or more.

Send for Circular No. 40—"Odd Lot Investment."

John Muir & Co

Specialists in Odd Lots

Members New York Stock Exchange

71 BROADWAY, NEW YORK

EXODUS FROM PEKING; MASSACRES FEARED

Continued from Page 1.

preserved. If not no guarantee of order would be given.

CANTON MANCHUS PEACEFUL.

Hold a Meeting to Say They Are in Accord with Cantonese.

CANTON, Oct. 29.—Representatives of the Manchu bannermen to-day attended a great public meeting and declared that the Manchus were opposed to bloodshed. They were in accord with the Cantonese in their desire to secure peace.

A committee was appointed to prepare a resolution setting forth Canton's attitude toward the Government.

TWO AMERICANS WOUNDED.

Dr. Jackson and A. H. Kapler Received Injuries in Hankow Battle.

HANKOW, Oct. 29, (via Wuhu.)—Dr. Jackson, an American, was wounded in the recent fighting. Another American, A. H. Kapler, is also reported wounded here.

The insurgents are spending money freely, having sold all the Government supplies at ridiculously low prices.

CANTON AGAINST THRONE.

Openly Declares for Rebels—Troops Quit Town—Vicerov Powerless.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—A dispatch received by the cable company from Canton says that the populace under the lead of the Provincial Assembly have openly declared for the insurgents, and that all the troops, except the banner Manchu troops and 4,000 Manchurian and civilian reservers, have entrenched themselves to the north with their artillery pointing in the direction of the town.

The viceroy is powerless and has given up resistance. It is expected that the secessionists will march unmolested to the north. A proclamation of a republic is momentarily expected. The first Republican newspaper of Canton has appeared.

AMERICANS AID WOUNDED.

Warships Land Extra Guards at Hankow to Protect Foreigners,

LONDON, Oct. 30.—A special dispatch from Hankow says that the foreign residents, on account of the fighting, are considered to be in some danger. Accordingly the foreign warships have landed extra guards. Resident volunteers are patrolling the streets with a machine gun.

Americans are attending the most seriously wounded of the Imperialists who fell in Friday's battle.

From Peking it is said that the Imperialists advanced to attack Hah Yang on Saturday. The result thus far is not known. Yuan Shi Kai has submitted a memorial to the throne requesting permission to enroll 120,000 more soldiers.

ARMY DEMANDS NEW REGIME.

20,000 Troops Threaten Attack on Peking if Request Is Denied.

LONDON, Oct. 30.—It is reported from Peking that 20,000 soldiers of the Third and Twentieth Divisoins and the Second Mixed Brigade, composing the second army for the Yang-tse campaign, have given the Regent the option of accepting immediately their demand for a complete constitutional government; otherwise they threaten to attack Peking from their station at Lan-Chau, which is within striking distance of the capital.

The National Assembly, at a secret session, indorsed these demands and formally memorialized them to the throne. The demands are prefaced by the declaration that the troops will uphold the dynasty if the provisions set forth are granted. The demands include the promulgation of a Parliament with power to revise the Constitution; that the army and navy shall not be employed in internal troubles without the consent of Parliament; that the Emperor shall no longer have absolute power with respect to life and death; that political exiles shall be pardoned; that a responsible Cabinet and Premier shall be chosen by the Assembly, and that royalty shall forever be ineligible to serve in the Cabinet.

The presentation of the memorial caused a great sensation at the palace.

A telegram received from Admiral Sah, according to the same dispatch, says that the navy may desert unless there is a political change.

TO HEAR REYBURN CHARGE.

Commission to Take Up Also the Newspaper Attack on Director Clay.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 29.—When the Catlin Commission convenes Tuesday morning in City Hall the charges by The North American that Mayor Reyburn and Director Clay have received nearly $1,000,000 from politicians and corporations will be heard. The charges were made in an open letter sent by the newspaper to the Catlin Commission in September.

In the letter the charges were made that the Mayor has obtained at least $400,000 from "corporations, politicians, contractors and public officers, which corporations and persons have been beneficiaries of his administration." It asserted that the money was received under "various subterfuges," and that "practically worthless bonds of a worthless railroad" had been purchased. The Mayor was said to be practically a bankrupt when he entered office.

Director Clay also is accused of being a bankrupt and of having received hundreds of thousands of dollars, in return for which he is charged with giving contracts.

The "worthless railroad" to which the charges refer is the Birmingham, Columbus & St. Andrews, from St. Andrew's Bay, Florida, to Birmingham, Ala., with a branch at Columbus, Ga. The railroad, which has not been completed, is in the hands of a receiver, and it is largely through the manipulations regarding this road that the newspaper hopes to establish its case.

In his answer to the allegations regarding connection with the railroad the Mayor is expected to show that his name was forged to notes for large sums by persons who had obtained the backing of his credit in furthering their enterprise. One of these forgers, it will be shown, an attorney who had an active part in the negotiations through which the Mayor was made the dupe of swindlers, committed suicide when the fraud was revealed. These forged notes the Mayor repudiated, and they figure among the papers now designed to show that Mr. Reyburn was under large financial obligations when he assumed office. Other charges may be presented with the view of forming a connecting link between city contracts and the Mayor's office.

Clay will be subjected to a sharp examination regarding his holding in the Philadelphia Rapid Transit Company and the Philadelphia Electric Company and other financial transactions involving Robert A. Balfour, who is alleged to have given Clay large sums of money.

Mayor Reyburn will not be present on Tuesday when the commission convenes, but his attorney may appear to see that no misconstruction shall be made of the evidence to be submitted by the witnesses. Director Clay's lawyers may pursue the same course.

Memorial Window to Samuel W. Bowne

A window in memory of the late Samuel W. Bowne, was dedicated in the Madison Avenue Methodist Church, Madison Avenue and Sixtieth Street, yesterday. The window was given by Mrs. Bowne, and was placed on the south side of the church, near the pulpit and the Bowne pew.

CUBAN VETERANS' MANIFESTO

Want Gomez to Oust Officials Hostile to Independence War.

HAVANA, Oct. 29.—The Association of War Veterans, under the Presidency of Emilio Nunez, has issued a manifesto to the country. It is much more moderate in tone than the resolution adopted at the last meeting, at which a committee was appointed to demand that President Gomez dismiss all office holders who were known to be hostile to the Cuban cause in the war of independence.

When the veterans proceeded to the palace, after the first meeting, President Gomez declared that he would not submit to threats, and declined to remove any of the officials.

The veterans now say that they do not seek office for themselves, but are unalterably opposed to the holding of office by traitors to the cause of independence, especially guerrillas, to whom they imputed countless atrocities.

More radical action, including a demand that all traitors and guerrillas be dismissed by Nov. 27, was voted down by the influence of Gen. Nunez and other conservative leaders.

COPPER RIVER ROAD WINS.

Miners' Suit for Its Right of Way on Cordova Tidelands Is Denied.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Wash., Oct. 29.—The Copper River Railroad, owned by the Morgan-Guggenheim syndicate, has won a suit in which others contested its right to the ownership of Cordova tidelands, which are absolutely necessary for its maintenance of deep-sea terminals. The decision was by Judge Thomas Lyon of the First Alaskan Judicial District.

The railroad located its right of way along the tidelands of Cordova Bay, and later Jack Dalton and Al Lowe located mining claims and wanted to extend their boundary lines over the right of way. Long and complicated litigation followed. The decision gives Dalton title to upland and mineral ground, but the railroad is given complete title to its right of way. Dalton and Lowe must remove their subway and crossings under and over the railroad tracks.

Three Hurt at Motor Cycle Races.

There were severel small accidents at the Guttenberg race track in New Jersey yesterday, where motorcycle races were held. Frank Hart of 301 West 111th Street, Manhattan, a rider, was standing near the track when a racer swerved and hit him. He got a broken leg. Frank Coote of Yonkers and Ernest Lockhart of 229 East Fifty-first Street collided. Coote's leg was cut, and Lockhart's collarbone broken. The three were taken to the North Hudson Hospital in an automobile.

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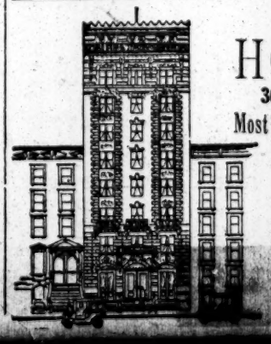

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¶ The same maker finds himself with another lot of regular 5.00 Derbies which lie heavy on his hands because they rest too lightly on the head! Their only blemish is, that they are a little more comfortable than they might have been! But one man's predicament is another's opportunity, and we have bought this lot of hats entire.

¶ In other words, we have bought these hats at a tremendous concession in price, because of their superlative lightness—in spite of the fact that we are ready any day of the week to pay a premium for a superlatively light-weight Derby.

¶ And something more—in order to excel any hat sale ever held, we have had these hats fitted with genuine Russia and French calf sweat leathers, which are rarely to be found in a 5.00 Derby at 5.00, much less in a 5.00 Derby at 1.95!

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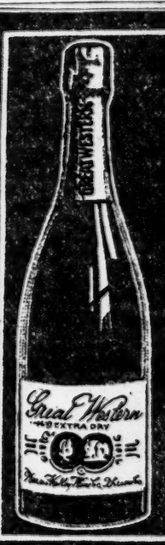

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BINNEY EARL DENIES THAT HE'S WORKLESS

Says His Young Wife's Charge That He's Too Proud to Toil Is False.

LIST OF HIS PURSUITS

Has Operated a Picture Machine, Repaired Yachts and Autos, Run a Garage, and Patented Devices.

Special to The New York Times.

EDGEWATER PARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Binney Woodward Earl, heir to a million and scion of one of South Jersey's aristocratic families, denied to-day the allegations of his girl wife, Irma Leigh Earl, who in suing him for divorce and alimony charges that he is the "workless son of a mother who regarded labor as degrading."

Mrs. Earl joined her son in refuting what she termed an "absurd idea," and friends of the young man here and in Burlington submitted a list of his activities since he was 16 beside which the record of a jack-of-all-trades pales in comparison. Here are some of the things Earl did to add to his twenty-five-hundred-dollar allowance to lavish upon his youthful wife:

He operated a moving picture machine for several weeks in a Southern town.
He repaired yachts and automobiles for Southerners.
He opened and managed a garage in the rear of the home of his grandfather, the late William Binney.
He studied and worked many months in the grime of a machine shop to learn engineering.
He patented several devices of value to autoists and has perfected several others, not yet patented, of greater import.
He became and still is the operating manager for a big South Jersey district of the American Gas Machine Company.
In his leisure hours he worked a small farm connected with his bungalow at Edgewater Park.

But it was all to no purpose, the deserted husband says, for his wife refused to show any interest in their home and did not appreciate any effort made to increase her comfort and pleasures. He says he knew of no sacrifice too great to lay upon the altar of his love. He ignored invitations to social fêtes at the homes of rich friends and declined extended pleasure trips because his wife would not accompany him. Through it all he preserved his affection, and he says he loves her yet and is willing to forget the "unfounded and blackening charges" she has made against him.

Now that the walls of his house of love and romance have crumbled about his head Earl says he has awakened to the fact that outside influences have been at work almost since the day of his runaway marriage to poison the mind of his wife against him with "wicked lies." What these influences were, he says, will be brought out at the hearing on the application of Mrs. Earl next month.

"I understand it is charged that I never work," said Earl, who when a reporter found him was clad in overalls and jumper, with his face and hands blackened with grease from an automobile he was repairing. "The statement is a lie. The only reason I am not holding down a steady job is because of my health. I have studied and worked at mechanical engineering since I was a boy.

"I can't understand the man who does not want to work. I got my greatest joy in married life by working in the belief that what I was doing would permit me to add to the pleasures of my wife. My love for her was the inspiration behind my plans. I must work now to forget my troubles."

One of Earl's recent achievements in the line of science was the patenting of an automatic slot machine, which can be placed along the roadway and deliver any desired number of gallons of gasoline to the traveler who drops into it the proper coins. Earl is a great friend of Thomas Edison, Jr., son of the electrical wizard, and is a frequent co-laborer with young Edison at the latter's work shop on his country place near Burlington.

Mrs. Frank W. Earl, the mother, who is accused of preventing her son from working because she considered it disgraceful and humiliating, indignantly denied the statements of her daughter-in-law.

"I believe every man should work and have a profession," said Mrs. Earl, "and I should be ashamed of my son if he was inclined to idle away his time."

Sentiment in Edgewater Park and Burlington, as publicly expressed, is largely with Earl. A friend close to the young husband said to-day that the manner in which he had foregone pleasures to please his wife was almost pathetic.

"Mrs. Earl did not seem to take to any plans that were made for her pleasure by either her husband or by Mrs. Earl, Sr.," said this friend. "Since his marriage Earl has sacrificed one thing after another to please the whims of his wife. He gave up a trip around the world which was offered as a gift by his mother to him and his wife. Later he gave up plans for a Winter in California. He gave up a trip to Florida, and more recently postponed plans for a visit to the Italian court because traveling was distasteful to his wife. He had even planned to give up his new home here in Edgewater Park because his wife was not pleased with it and wanted apartments in Philadelphia."

The same friend said he believed detectives had been watching Earl for more than a year.

After filing her papers in the suit at Trenton young Mrs. Earl suddenly dropped out of sight. Relatives in Burlington refuse to disclose her whereabouts.

NOW THINK DR. KNABE SUICIDE

Murder Clues Fail—Cousin Questioned for Three Hours.

Special to The New York Times.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 29.—Miss Augusta Knabe, cousin of Dr. Helen Knabe, whose murder on Tuesday morning has proved so baffling to the detectives, was questioned for three hours by the chief of detectives this afternoon and became so nervous that stimulants had to be supplied to her at frequent intervals. Because of her mental and physical condition the questioning was often stopped for ten minutes or more at a time. Her answers were so incoherent it was difficult to understand what she was trying to say. She will be questioned again to-morrow.

The questions related to the finding of the body and to persons who were called before the police were notified, but they did not develop anything new. The detectives have returned to the suicide theory, and believe some one took away the instrument of death, possibly a surgeon's knife, before they were called. Whether Miss Knabe or Miss McPherson or a physician secreted it the officers will not say. Indeed, they will not admit they have abandoned the murder theory, but all the questions to Miss Knabe seemed designed to lead her to admit that the doctor killed herself and that some one secreted the knife. But for Miss Knabe's condition a direct question to that effect would have been asked.

The police have run down twenty or thirty clues and are forced to return to the suicide theory, which is confirmed by information as to the life and habits of the dead woman. The fact that Dr. Knabe wrote a letter to a friend in Marion on Monday morning, saying they would meet during the week, does not seem to the officers inconsistent with the suicide twelve hours later, while the perfect order in which the house was found, the scrupulously clean floors and orderly arrangement of the furniture confirm their theory, as showing a preparation for suicide.

Miss Knabe may give the key to the mystery. The detectives believe she has it.

POINTS OF MOROCCO DEAL.

Germany Obtains Several Privileges, According to Frankfort Paper.

FRANKFORT-ON-MAIN, Oct. 29.—A Berlin dispatch to the Frankfurter Zeitung gives the leading points of the Franco-German agreement on Morocco.

Germany is to be represented on the commissions having oversight of the Government contracts. Freedom to trade, to acquire land, and to fish along the coast is provided; also, the acquisition and operation of mines, as well as the unrestricted export of ores to Germany. Germany will participate in the superintendence of the railways, and a number of seaports will be opened.

The correspondent adds that the German Government three years ago considered the advisability of a rupture with France over Morocco.

RUNS NIAGARA RAPIDS IN MOTOR BOAT AGAIN

Capt. Klaus Larsen, in a New Steel Craft, Gets Through Safely Second Time.

SEVEN MILES IN 31 MINUTES

Tossed High on Waves and Nearly Sucked Under by Whirlpool—May Go to Europe In Boat.

Special to The New York Times.

NIAGARA FALLS, Oct. 29.—In his fifteen-foot motor boat, Niagara, Capt. Klaus Larsen of Detroit successfully navigated this afternoon the Whirlpool Rapids, the Whirlpool, and the Devil's Hole Rapids, in the Niagara River. The seven-mile trip from the Canadian Maid-of-the-Mist landing to Pitz's Pier in Lewiston was made in just thirty-one minutes. It was Larsen's second trip through the gorge, he having made it a year ago in the motor boat Ferro, a trifle larger than the Niagara.

It was 1:42 o'clock when Larsen headed his craft out from the Canadian shore. For seven minutes he circled around below the falls, and at 1:49 he headed down stream for the terrible Whirlpool Rapids. In six minutes he reached Swift Drift, the head of the Whirlpool Rapids.

Larsen hugged the American shore for the greater part of the distance, but when the Niagara entered the rapids he closed in nearer the Canadian shore. Then a great wave hurled the little craft high in air, and the watchers ashore thought the boat had swamped as it slid over the crest into the forty-foot trough.

Buffeted from wave to wave, the Niagara hugged the Canadian shore until within 100 yards of the Whirlpool; then the navigator threw over the tiller and made for the American shore, entering the Whirlpool at 2:05 o'clock, sixteen minutes after he left the pier. Skirting the edge of the pool, the boat was caught by the mighty maelstrom and all but sucked under stern first by the swirling water. For half a minute the boat hung on the edge of the pool almost motionless; then it broke the water's grip and plunged into the swiftly flowing water below.

Before entering the roughest part of the Devil's Hole Rapids Larsen turned the nose of his boat upstream while he readjusted the canvas cockpit covering about his body, which had been forced down below his knees by the trip through the rapids. This occupied about two minutes. As soon as the canvas was adjusted Larsen again started down the river. The crowd following on trolley cars cheered wildly, and Larsen sent back an answering shriek from the whistle of his boat.

At 2:14 o'clock the motor boat passed under the Suspension Bridge at Lewiston, a quarter of a mile above the pier, which the boat reached six minutes later, at 2:20 o'clock.

"Hello, everybody. That was a mighty hard trip," was Larsen's greeting to the crowd as the Niagara pushed in.

About four inches of water was shipped during the trip. It was almost up to the engine when it was stopped. The boat carried 700 pounds of sand ballast, and this soaked up much of the water.

Escorted by his manager, E. C. Hansen, and a hundred or more admirers, Larsen went to the Anglers' Retreat Hotel to don dry clothing and have dinner. While changing his clothes, Larsen told his story. Here it is in his own words:

"That's the second time I've gone through the rapids and come out alive. I tell you it's the last time, too. My trip to-day was far worse than last year's. The water was rougher by far, and the wind was high. If the Niagara had not been a better boat than the Ferro and her engine in perfect working condition, I would not be here talking to you now.

"To-day's trip was a frightful strain on my nerves. I've been on rough voyages before, but that trip to-day was the roughest proposition I ever ran up against. It fairly jolted the life out of me, and me only out of a typhoid feyer bed a few weeks.

"After I shook hands with my manager, Mr. Hansen, shortly before 1 o'clock, I took a spin around below the falls in the Niagara, and everything worked fine. The strong wind made it bad for me, but with my engine working like clockwork, I counted on a much easier trip than last year.

"When I struck the outer edge of the whirlpool I feared I might be sucked in. I nearly was, but my engine was capable of the task and proved herself. You fellows who stayed ashore have no idea how strong that same current really is.

"My boat withstood the trip so well that I've half made up my mind to cross the Atlantic Ocean in her next year. I think I can make the trip with the same outfit I used in twenty-two days. I would go from New York to Queenstown."

BORDEN RETURNS TO CANADA

Premier Went to Atlantic City to Recuperate After Election.

Premier and Mrs. Robert Laird Borden of Canada, who have been sojourning at Atlantic City to recuperate after the recent Canadian election, returned to Ottawa yesterday.

While enroute home Mr. Borden was a guest at a luncheon given by Canadians at the Lawyers' Club here, and before catching his train yesterday for the Canadian capital he attended a memorial service for the late Edward M. Shepard at the City College.

On the same train with the Canadian Premier were Sir Hugh and Lady Graham, who have been guests at the Waldorf. They were returning to their home in Montreal. A Canadian arrival was Senator Sir George A. Cox of Toronto, who registered yesterday at the Belmont

EARTHQUAKES BARE ALASKA GOLD VEINS

Stampede from Valdez to Port Wells on Prince William Sound Like Klondike Rush of '97.

TIEKEL DISTRICT ALSO RICH

Small Samples Give Large Values, but No Development Work Has Been Done—Discoveries Only Prospects.

Special to The New York Times.

TACOMA, Oct. 29.—Earthquakes in Southwestern Alaska during September and October so shook up earth and glaciers along the coast as to expose what miners assert are the world's richest gold quartz veins. Excitement similar to the Klondike stampede of '97 prevails at Valdez, Cordova, Seward, and other Southern Alaska towns.

Quartz samples from Port Wells, ninety miles west of Valdez, assay over $24,000 per ton in gold, one-eighth of the total weight of the rock being pure gold. This vein was found after the earthquake of Sept. 22 had exposed new quartz veins along Western inlets of Prince William Sound, where Port Wells is situated.

Samples of gold quartz running as high as $15,000 per ton in gold have reached Valdez from the Tiekel district, about sixty miles inland on the Government trail from Valdez, where earthquakes shook up the glaciers and exposed new ledges. Picked-up samples when pulverized and panned gave results similar to high-grade placer pannings. The gold is of the wire variety, very heavy and coarse.

Assays of $550 per ton across eighteen feet of the Foster ledge have been obtained. This property is located two miles west of the Tiekel roadhouse, owned by Mrs. Ed Wood of Valdez. Ore is now being sacked to bring to the Valdez public stamp mill, which has just been put in operation by Valdez business men.

Every small boat on Prince William Sound has been seized by prospectors bound for Port Wells, where the new town of Golden has been established. Golden is governed by miners' meetings held weekly.

Henry Bratnober, a copper expert, who went into the White River district and made a report to the Guggenheims on the copper situation, is negotiating for an option on seventeen gold quartz claims at Auk Bay, Southern Alaska, owned by six prospectors of Douglas City. Bratnober represents a London syndicate. The price is said to be $200,000. Bratnober is sending a force of men to develop the property, and will ship stamp mills to Auk Bay if the discovery warrants the expense.

Valdez is about 1,100 miles from Seattle and is reached by the steamers of the Northwestern Steamship Company, controlled by the Guggenheims. Many gold discoveries have been made in the vicinity of Valdez, but with the exception of one mine, which has paid about $30,000 a month during the past year, the properties are only prospects. The owners are miners who need capital to develop their properties and ascertain whether the veins are continuous. Many exaggerated reports have been circulated. The small samples brought to Valdez for analysis show high values, but there is no certainty that the deposits are large.

Severe storms begin in November on the Alaska Coast, and the prospectors are likely to suffer from exposure in attempting to make locations at this time of year. The snow will soon be so deep that the ledges cannot be reached, and the stampeders must then wait until Spring to locate claims.

UNHAPPY BOY TURNED ON GAS

Grieving Over the Death of His Father, and Wanted to Die.

Tenants in the house at 157 East 113th Street smelled gas at 11 o'clock last night, and when the janitor could not find the leak he called in Policeman Fuchs of the East 104th Street Station. The policeman found the gas escaping from a flat on the third floor. The door was locked, and no one admitted him when he knocked.

Fuchs went down stairs and ascended the fire escape. The window to the flat was locked, but he broke this. The kitchen, into which he climbed, was dark, and he stumbled over the body of a boy, whom he dragged into the hall. He got a surgeon from the Harlem Hospital, who took the boy there, where he was revived.

The boy said he was Simon Bernstein, 15 years old, and lived with an elder brother, a sister, and his mother in the flat where he was found. He said his mother had gone to Central Islip yesterday to visit a friend in the asylum there, and his brother and sister were at a party. They had refused to take him, and he decided to kill himself by turning on the gas.

He had written a note to his mother telling her that he was unhappy since the death of his father and wanted to die. The physicians at the hospital say he will recover.

Attack Russia's Passport Discrimination.

The discrimination of the Russian Government against passports presented by Jewish citizens of the United States was vigorously condemned by Congressmen William Sulzer and Henry Goldfogle last night in public addresses at Kaplan School 1,751 Pitkin Avenue, Brooklyn. Congressman Sulzer said that he would present at the next session of Congress resolutions for abrogation of the Russian treaty of 1832.

CATHOLICS REJOICE OVER FARLEY'S HONOR

Continued from Page 1.

to the respective thrones, Cardinal Gibbons seating himself, while Cardinal Satolli stood to deliver his reply to the former's remarks.

Insignia of a Cardinal.

Following this, Satolli was escorted into the sacristy to change his purple Archbishop's vestments for the scarlet red robes of his new dignity. The principal insignia of a Cardinal are the skull cap, or zucchetto, the berretta, the red hat, and the ring. The skull cap fits closely upon the back of the head and is worn at all times except when the Cardinal sleeps. It is raised from the head only at the elevation of the mass. The red berretta, in shape like the berrettas usually worn by priests, is the ordinary head covering of a Cardinal, being placed immediately over the skull cap.

The famous red hat is round, with a low crown and a wide stiff brim, from the inside of which hang fifteen tassels, attached in a triangle from one to five. The red hat is used but twice—once when the Cardinal receives it from the hands of the Pope himself, and after death, when it is put upon the Cardinal's catafalque and afterward hung up in his titular church at Rome or the cathedral of his diocese.

The distinctive vestments are scarlet cape, cassock, and berretta, with cappa magna and rochet. The cassock is a close-fitting garment reaching to the heels, the distinctive feature of all Catholic clerical dress. The cappa magna is a long, flowing garment with a hood lined with silk or with fur. The rochet is of lace, the sleeves reaching to the hands. The length and closeness of the sleeves distinguish it from the surplice.

The honorary rights of the Cardinals are numerous. They come immediately after the Pope and precede all other ecclesiastical dignitaries, but with the American Cardinal, his chief right and duty is in the election of a Pope. For three centuries the College of Cardinals has chosen one of its own members for the Papacy, and Archbishop Farley's elevation to the Cardinalate would make him eligible to the highest place in the Roman Catholic Church.

The news of the honor to be conferred upon him was hailed yesterday as a source of gratification to Catholic America, for which such an elevation is interpreted as a sign of distinctive favor. In bringing the insignia to Cardinal Satolli, the Papal Ablegate of fifteen years ago had this to say:

"The honor redounds especially upon the Church in America. It proves that the Catholic Church, under that equity of laws with which this Nation is blessed, can freely exert its activity and bear rich fruit. Deservedly the supreme Pontiff highly esteems and dearly loves this young and valiant American people."

WAITED ON GIBBONS'S JUBILEE.

Appointments Delayed Out of Respect to Him, 'Tis Said.

BALTIMORE, Md., Oct. 29.—Although Cardinal Gibbons to-day declared that he was pleased to hear the report of the elevation of three Americans to sit with him in the Sacred College, prominent Baltimore Catholics expressed regret, having indulged the hope that he would enjoy the distinguished honor alone in the United States so long as he lived.

While he has not received any official report confirming the news, Cardinal Gibbons to-day expressed the belief it was true and that it gave real delight to him to have Mgr. Falconio, the Papal Delegate at Washington, Archbishop Farley and Archbishop O'Connell share with him the honors in America. Cardinal Gibbons regards the making of three American Cardinals at once as a great honor to this country and one of which all Catholics here should be proud. The Cardinal made it clear that he is not one of those who cherished a hope that he alone would have this rank until his death.

The announcement, coming almost on the heels of Cardinal Gibbons's twenty-fifth anniversary as a member of the Sacred College, is believed to have been deferred until after the Jubilee in order that he might round out that full period as the only living American wearing the red hat. So long has the elevation of another to the rank been deferred that even at the Jubilee the general impression was that the Pope would not take up the question until after Cardinal Gibbons's death.

The Rev. Dr. W. A. Fletcher, rector of the Cathedral, who was perhaps in closer touch with visiting members of the Hierarchy than any other priest in the city not in that class, said to-day that he was sure that at the Jubilee there was no rumor or intimation heard that three American Cardinals were to be appointed at this time.

O'CONNELL SILENT ON NEWS.

Archbishop Celebrates Mass as Usual, but Will Not Discuss His Elevation.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Archbishop William H. O'Connell celebrated mass to-day as usual in the Cathedral of the Holy Cross. As to the news from Rome, the Archbishop had absolutely nothing to say, declining to say even whether he had received personal messages as to the calling of the consistory for Nov. 27.

Messages of congratulation from many parts of the country and from abroad were received to-day at the archiepiscopal residence.

GREAT INTEREST IN ROME.

England Once Similarly Honored—Congratulations to Vatican.

ROME, Oct. 29.—The creation of three American Cardinals has aroused intense interest in Rome. The fixing of the date for holding the consistory and the naming of fourteen other Cardinals have been overshadowed by the announcement of the honors which are to go to the United States. Secrecy regarding the appointments was so well maintained that a majority of the people of Rome learned of the selections only this morning. Congratulations have been pouring into the Vatican all day, many of them directed personally to Cardinal Merry del Val, the Papal Secretary of State.

The distinction conferred upon America is the highest in the history of the Church, for until 1908 that country was still a missionary country in the eyes of the Vatican, and under the jurisdiction of the Congregation of Propaganda.

Under similar conditions, England is the only country that has ever had three Cardinals at one time—Newman, Manning, and Howard—whose entrances into the Sacred College were due to their personalities, but in the present instance the Pope has decided to elevate three American prelates to the Cardinalate, in accordance with his oft-repeated assertion that he desired to show his great appreciation for the influence of America and the enlightenment of the episcopacy there.

The Pope to-day recalled that when he was elected Pontiff the first pilgrimage he received was of Americans, and that the first flags waved in St. Peter's for his election and the first he blessed were American. On that occasion he promised Cardinal Gibbons he would appoint not one, but several American Cardinals.

Rome, the organ of English-speaking Catholics here, commenting on the consistory, says:

> The United States will have greater reasons than other countries for gladness, as it assumes finally in the Senate of the Universal Church that important place to which it is entitled by reason of the wonderful expansion of the Catholic Church within its limits.
>
> For years the Holy See has been definitely resolved to give another Cardinal to the great Republic. Conjecture has been busy as to which archdiocese would be honored, of those presided over by Archbishops Farley, Ireland, Quigley, and O'Connell. Unable to appoint all four, the Pontiff chose New York and Boston, the Archbishop of each of these two archdioceses being distinguished for conspicuous services and loyalty to the Holy See, and each with a diocese containing about 1,000,000 of the best Catholics in the world.
>
> But Pius X. has not stopped here in his desire to honor the American Church, as he has raised to the Cardinalate Mgr. Falconio, who is a naturalized American citizen and glories in the fact. Thus the United States will have four Cardinals, three governing dioceses, and the fourth destined to be called to Rome to help the Pope in the central government of the Church.

The Tribuna, commenting on the announcement, points out the preponderance of American Cardinals as compared with Canada, which is still without a red hat, and with Latin-America, with only one, Cardinal Cavalcanti of Brazil.

Cardinal Vincenzo Vannutelli expressed himself to-day as delighted with the Pope's decision. Cardinal Vannutelli visited the United States after the Eucharistic Congress in Montreal in 1910, and on his return to Rome made a eulogistic report to the Pope with reference to the conditions of Catholicism in America and the extraordinary influence and prestige of the Archbishops there. He urged the necessity of giving the Republic an adequate representation in the Sacred College.

Speaking of the coming appointments, the Cardinal said he would have desired the appointment of even a greater number of American Cardinals than three to give representation to the West.

"But," he concluded, "this will be for another time."

Cardinal Martinelli, former Papal Delegate to the United States, and now prefect of the Congregation of Rites, since he left Washington, has suggested the advisability of creating American Cardinals. He said to-day: "The United States has had to wait some time for the honor, but finally the Pope has given it in a thorough manner."

To add solemnity to the honor conferred upon America, the Pope, instead of having the new Cardinals come here for the Consistory in November, will send them the red berretta by a special delegations, each composed of a Monsignor among the papal and private chamberlains, accompanied by a noble guard. The new Cardinals later will came to Rome to receive the red hat from the hands of the Pope in a Consistory to be held early in 1912.

The appointment of Mgr. Falconio will render the apostolic delegation at Washington vacant, and this already has resulted in much discussion regarding Mgr. Falconio's successor. Those mentioned as most likely to receive this important appointment include Mgr. Stagni, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, who is well acquainted with the United States; Mgr. Agius, Papal Delegate to the Philippines, and Mgr. Aversa, Envoy Extraordinary to Cuba, who, through a long residence in Cuba and Porto Rico, has come into frequent contact with American people.

The list also includes Mgr. Prior, formerly rector of Beda College for Anglo-American Affairs, who is here now as Judge of the Rome Tribunal; the Most Rev. Father Denis Schuler, formerly Minister General of the Order of Friars Minor, but lately appointed a titular Archbishop, and, finally, Mgr. Kennedy, rector of the American College in Rome, against whom might militate the fact that he is an American.

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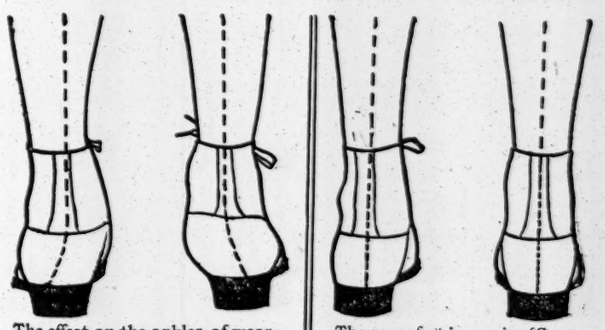
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FIND MISSING GIRL DEAD IN A WOOD

Carrie Doctor, Wealthy, Had Wandered Away Above Washington Heights.

LEFT HOME ON SATURDAY

Family Says She Was Broken Down Over the Suicide of Her Brother-in-Law in Newark.

Carrie Doctor, a young woman wealthy in her own right through real estate holdings in this city, and the daughter of Simon Doctor, an aged real estate operator who lives at 905 West End Avenue, was found dead yesterday afternoon in the woods about 100 feet east of Fort Washington Avenue, near 190th Street. The girl had wandered away from her father's home the day before and apparently died of exhaustion and exposure.

Miss Doctor was a sister-in-law of Morris H. Hayman, the lawyer who killed himself in a Newark hotel last April, and who recently was accused in a suit started in the Supreme Court of having forged the satisfaction to a mortgage, on the strength of which the Title Guarantee and Trust Company made a loan of $40,000. It was said last night by a man representing himself to be Miss Doctor's uncle that the girl had been made extremely nervous by her brother-in-law's death and subsequent suits against his estate and the accusation in court.

She was one of five children of Simon Doctor, who is now 80 years old. Each of the four girls, two of whom are married, as well as Augutus Doctor, the son, had fortunes, gained largely in the real estate transactions, which had made the elder Doctor independently wealthy. Carrie Doctor, another unmarried sister, and the son lived with their parents at the West End Avenue address.

The disappearance of her brother-in-law affected Miss Doctor greatly, and when he was discovered in a Newark hotel, where he lingered for several days after his attempt at suicide by inhaling gas and by strangulation, the girl became highly nervous. This nervousness increased when Hayman died, and she seemed unable to recover from the shock.

In August she disappeared from home, and her family had had an alarm sent out for her, when she returned as suddenly as she had gone. The family had the alarm withdrawn, but made no explanation of where Miss Doctor had been. Last night at the Doctor home a middle-aged man who said he was the girl's uncle told of this nervousness that had oppressed her and said that after her first disappearance from home her family had sent her to a sanitarium.

She returned from there about two weeks ago and seemed to have recovered her spirits and to be normal. Saturday morning, however, she left the house at 8 o'clock telling no one where she was going. Her uncle said that he noticed her just before she left signing deeds and mortgages in connection with her real estate affairs, but he thought nothing of this as Miss Doctor was accustomed to attend to her own business matters.

When the young woman failed to return to luncheon her family notified the police and a second alarm was sent out for her. No trace of her had been found by the police yesterday afternoon when some one called up headquarters on the telephone and said that a woman was lying dead in the woods above Washington Heights. Policeman Brugelman of the West 152d Street Station was sent there and found Miss Doctor lying on her right side, her arm under her head, as though she had fallen asleep there.

Coroner Feinberg was notified, and after looking at the body ordered it taken to the West 152d Street Station. The family was notified, and presently a sister of the girl arrived in a taxicab. Soon her brother also came to the station. They identified Miss Doctor, and told of her departure from home on Saturday morning.

Miss Doctor's uncle said that whenever the young woman suffered from one of her nervous spells she was accustomed to refuse food and drink, and her family believe that after nearly forty-eight hours without sustenance she died of exhaustion and exposure. In her condition they say she might well have wandered without knowing where she was.

WARNED OF LIBERTE POWDER

French Angry at Belief That Negligence Caused Warship Disaster.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—Public indignation is growing in France at the increasing certainty that the Liberte disaster might have been prevented but for the incredible negligence of the War Office in persistently ignoring repeated and definite warnings regarding the character of the powder served out on the French warships.

M. Maissin, Director of the Pont Buis Powder Factory, who alleged the powder to be of an age declared by the Committee of Inquiry into the Jena disaster to be dangerous, that it was mixed with new powder, and that he repeatedly reported this to headquarters, gave evidence yesterday before the commission appointed to investigate his charges.

According to The Echo de Paris, the commission has convinced itself that the shells which, by combustion, caused the death of 300 men in the Liberte disaster were exactly the same as those condemned by M. Maissin, whose reports were found untouched and pigeonholed in the office of the Powder Commission.

The Premier, M. Caillaux, is so concerned about the gravity of the matter that he has ordered all documents in the case to be sent to him pending rigorous Government action to bring the offenders to book.

The affair is certain to be the theme of passionate debates in Parliament, as M. Maissin alleges that his reports were suppressed owing to intrigues of political opponents.

FIXING THE EARTH'S AGE.

Dr. Kemp Suggests a Method in Lecture at Mount Morris Church.

The second of a series of lectures, concerning the modern world viewpoint of the doctrine of evolution, was given yesterday morning at the Mount Morris Baptist Church on Fifth Avenue, between 126th and 127th Streets. The subject was treated from the standpoint of the geologist, by Dr. James Furman Kemp, E. M., professor of geology at Columbia University, in an interesting lecture entitled "The Story of Our Planet."

He prefaced his remarks by referring to astronomy as an older science than geology. The early peoples, and especially those in eastern lands, from whom we have drawn so much of our religion and philosophy, were largely pastoral, he said. In the expressive and touching words of the Scriptures, "the shepherds watched their flocks by night," and through the long centuries during which they studied the Heavens they learned to know the stars. They had fanciful ideas about the earth, believing it to be flat, the Heavens consisting of a blue metal dome overhead, across which moved the sun, moon, and stars in their courses. When the windows in the Heavens opened, rain fell upon the earth, from the waters which were above the dome, or "above the earth," as the scriptural phrase goes. The great metal dome rested upon the earth at its rim, and being very heavy crumpled the earth up into mountains. Beyond the dome and the mountains, as well as beneath the earth, were also waters, that is "the waters under the earth," which welled up in springs, and refreshed its surface.

The lecturer suggested that many figures of speech like the above, to be found in the Scriptures, would be recalled to mind, during his brief review of the outline of geology. They bring home to us, he said, the point of view of the ancients, long since replaced by the knowledge that the earth is not flat, but round, that the earth and planets encircle the sun, instead of the sun and planets moving round the earth. We no longer believe in a metal dome overhead, but space of inconceivable extent, stretching far away into the blue depths of the firmament.

The lecturer drew attention to this specially, because many are of the opinion that geology, of all the sciences, is supposed to be the most destructive of our faith in the truth of the Scriptures, and yet as regards the conceptions of the ancients, which we hold in profound respect, it is quite clear that the world at large has moved forward to a fuller knowledge and more correct ideas.

The lecturer then reviewed the present knowledge of the age of our planet, the thickness of its strata, and many of its physical characteristics.

"In what I said of the structural relations of successive strata piled one upon the other," he went on, "I forecast the conclusion that the earth is very old, and that some of its simplest phenomena give us the ground for concluding that it has had a long and checkered history. Assuming that it came into being as a separate planet and sphere, in the way set forth by Prof. Jacoby last Sunday, we pass to the molten state and finally to its solid condition.

"By reasoning the other way, and assuming the temperatures which would be required to melt and then volatilize the substances of which the rocks consist, and by estimating the time required to radiate all this heat into space, lose it and let the nebula and its succeeding molten mass cool to the present temperature, we may reach some figures for the age of the earth before it was sufficiently cold for the support of life. These figures are very great; millions of years. Some have thought several hundred millions, some forty or fifty millions; all estimates are based on such indefinite data, and the calculations are so elusive that many geologists have ceased to be greatly interested in them. We are satisfied that the time was very long, and there we let the matter rest.

"I must not close without reference to the connection of geology with life itself. All our studies react in this way. We weigh their value by the results for humanity. Geology certainly has unrolled an impressive panorama of the earth's history, and it has been broadening in its influence. It certainly has made clear to us the work of the natural forces of to-day. Our travels take on new enjoyment. Our plains and mountains and valleys are the endless results of processes long in action. We gaze over a landscape, and besides its beauty we rejoice to detect in it the work of agents with which we are familiar. We look upon the face of Nature ever with a questioning eye and an inquiring mind. We are vastly stimulated in our intellectual life.

"Geology, moreover, has gathered together in a connected and logical whole the scattered experiences of countless miners, quarrymen, engineers, and husbandmen. The new generations profit thus by the labors of their predecessors and, avoiding many mistakes, accomplish larger and more important results. But, above all, the geologist is a seeker after the truth regarding the earth. He is an idealist. No labor is too severe, no hardships deter. The heat and thirst of the desert have been cheerfully borne by many patient observers. The cold of mountain tops, with its resultant snow, and the greater cold of arctic and antarctic Icefields have only increased his devotion to his science and through it to his race. From all quarters of the globe have come the record of accurate observations which are to be systematized and elaborated into closer and closer approximations to the truth. Old explanations and theories are outgrown and discarded. New and better ones are apprehended and taught. Life itself becomes one great opportunity for advancement and growth."

The next lecture will be given at the Mount Morris Baptist Church next Sunday morning at 10 o'clock by Dr. Percy Hodge, Professor of Physics of the Stevens Institute of Technology, New Jersey. His subject will be "Matter and Force."

ENEMY OF AUTOISTS SLAIN.

Farmer Shot by Motorists Whom He Threatened to Kill.

CHARLOTTE, N. C., Oct. 29.—Because he allowed his prejudice against automobiles to carry him to the extent of drawing a pistol on a passing car, Sam Whither, a wealthy Cleveland county farmer, lost his life to-day. Facing the drawn weapon in Whither's hand, Lucius Randall, a business man of Gaffney, S. C., shot Whither twice, killing him instantly.

Randall, who is a native of Cleveland County, made the trip to North Carolina to-day to visit relatives. On a public road he met Whither in his buggy. Whither alighted, and drawing a pistol, announced that he was going to kill Randall. Randall pleaded with Whither ineffectually, and then drew his own weapon. He surrendered to the Sheriff.

TO KING EDWARD'S MEMORY.

Two Memorials Unveiled at Sandringham, One an American's Gift.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—The Bishop of Norwich to-day dedicated at Sandringham Church two memorials to King Edward. One of these was a solid silver altar reredos, a gift of an American, whose name has not been made public.

King George and Queen Mary and other members of the royal family attended.

WHERE IS KANG, CHINA'S FIRST REBEL?

Imperial Edict Has Recalled the Original Reformer of the Flowery Land from Exile.

BUT HE HAS NOT APPEARED

He Dreamed Merely of Bettering the Empire, but Was Forced to Flee with a Price on His Head.

Hidden away in a recent dispatch from Peking, recounting the events of the revolution now going on in China, was a meagre mention that Kang Yu Wei had been pardoned and recalled from exile. Kang's name was coupled with that of Liang Chi Chao, and the single phrase "eminent reformers" did descriptive duty for both of them.

The names of Li Yuan Heng, Commander in Chief of the revolutionary forces; of Tang Shao Yi, the new Minister of Posts and Communications; of Sheng Hsuan Huai, whom Tang succeeded, and of Yuan Shi Kai, Tang's mentor and the man now mentioned as the probable successor to the Premiership of Prince Ching, have loomed large in recent cablegrams out of China. Their names are tripping almost fluently from the tongues of Americans and of other foreigners who a month ago would have failed to recognize them. There is still a hesitancy over Kang's name.

It is unfamiliar, yet by it is known the man whose friends proclaim him the originator of the reforms toward which the "New China" is now heading, the man whose name is on the lips of thousands of his countrymen, here and in other lands, and who may sign himself President of countless Chinese reform societies outside of that large share of Asia which is the Chinese Empire.

Kang Yu Wei is not a revolutionary. He is a scholar. The reforms he has advocated have been economic changes, and he has not urged them by force. His plans, formulated many years ago and partly put into effect more than ten years ago, probably never contemplated a Chinese republic. At most he probably dreamed of and worked for only a better empire, yet those who know him intimately, as friends of long standing know each other, say that Kang's influence, his knowledge, his diplomatic skill, his ability to understand and to lead men, cannot have been withheld from the revolutionary movement which has culminated in the self-proclamation of Gen. Li Yuan Heng as President.

Where Kang may be now none of his friends here know. Cablegrams have been sent to him at Penang—he was known to be there not long ago—congratulating him on the events in his native land. They have remained unanswered. It is probable that, after ten years or more of exile, Kang is once more in his own country. In the hope that he be, those among Americans who know him well scan their papers daily for the message which shall tell them that Kang has taken his place as a leader among leaders of those who are striving for the advancement of China.

Who is Kang Yu Wei is a question bound to be asked frequently if the predictions of his friends come true. The New International Encyclopedia says of him:

> KANG YU WEI—A Chinese scholar and reformer, born in Canton. He became a "Chin-shih," or Doctor of Literature, the highest in China, and was the author of a new commentary on the Chinese classics. He had a large following among students in several provinces, who called him the "Modern Sage," and he was one of a large number of educated young men recommended to the Emperor Kang Hsu to assist in reform. When the Emperor promulgated his reforms a reaction set in; he was practically deposed by the Dowager Empress, many of his admirers were executed or imprisoned, but Kang Yu Wei made his escape and went to Hongkong or some other place out of Chinese jurisdiction.

So an encyclopedia skeletonizes his career, but behind the brief mention of the reaction, the Dowager Empress's intrusion, and Kang's escape there is a story of an escape from death in which fate seems to have played a part and of a life for years afterward with a price of $500,000 on his head and crafty enemies at every hand.

For Kang's manner of escape from China was not what he had planned, and had his preparations not miscarried he would have been caught and executed. How he escaped he has told simply and thankfully, among others, to Charles R. Flint, head of Flint & Co. of 25 Broad Street, a friend of many years' standing.

This story and many others are anecdotes of the Chinese reformer which Mr. Flint is glad to tell, and than he probably no American resident of this city knows Kang better.

As Mr. Flint recollects it, the warning to Kang of the enmity of the Empress and of the danger to his life which longer residence in China must force him to incur left him little time to make his escape. He left his palace in Peking, however, and started for Hongkong, there to take passage on a Chinese steamer, outward bound for foreign ports. There was urgent necessity that he keep his flight secret, and the task of making the journey from city to city unobserved doubled its difficulties. As a result, Kang reached the pier only to see the wake of the steamer on which he had intended to take passage. Each moment it passed further from view.

But there was an English steamer at the pier, and aboard this Kang went. It steamed out of port before his presence was discovered by the spies of the Empress, and Kang was safe. He learned later that the boat on which he had intended to sail had been stopped on the high seas and that Chinese officials had searched it for him. They were to take him back to China and execution. The British steamer transferred him to a man-of-war, however, and eventually Kang reached a British port. His life was saved, but he was an exile from China.

Then began a tour of the world which brought him here in 1907. He spent months in Italy, Spain, France, Germany, and England, until the months grew into years and it became nearly a decade since he had boarded the British tramp at Hongkong. Yet not for one instant could he feel that his life was not in danger. By day he could care for himself. By night he intrusted himself to a servant, one who had come with him from China, a man more scholar and companion than ordinary servant. This man nightly slept across Kang's door. To reach the exiled reformer an assassin first must arouse his guard. Yet this very attempt was made, and once more Kang profited by fate.

It was in the Savoy Hotel in London, and Kang knew nothing of the attempt until the morning after it had been made. Then he learned that a Chinaman had got into the hotel and in the middle of the night had reached the floor on which was his room. But the assassin made a mistake of one door. He softly tinkered with the lock until he admitted himself noiselessly into the room of an English army officer. In the darkness the Chinaman had reached out toward the body that lay on the bed. In his hand was a knife. An instant more and he believed he would have slit Kang's throat. But just then the Englishman awoke.

"He didn't like the looks of the Chinaman," laughed Mr. Flint, recalling the story, "so he changed them."

What became of the would-be assassin Mr. Flint doesn't know, but he does know that the man's attempt served scarcely to ruffle Kang's composure. It had been made and had failed. Therefore there was nothing more to be said about it, and Kang returned to his study of economic conditions and Governmental affairs around him. It is his ability to shut from his mind everything but that one thing toward which he aims that has made Kang the great scholar he is.

In his youth he had the benefit of good family connections, and as degrees of caste in China may be measured as are the grades in the public schools, high schools, and colleges here, so Kang was sent to school to become a chin-shih. Kang won his rank, the highest in China, easily, but as he had studied the classics, the basis of all Chinese learning, he came to realize more and more that the mere memorizing of words was of far less value than the application of the precepts which those words conveyed. On the instant he became a reformer. He would reform the educational system of China so that learning might avail its possessor in the affairs of his daily life. He began to conceive something of the school system that non-Asiatic peoples know, of the study of the sciences and not alone of literature, and as these thoughts clarified themselves in his mind he began to picture a new China, the China which must come when education of the kind of which he dreamed became general.

With opened eyes he gazed on a China weighted under superstitions, bound by conservatism, taxed by ignorance, and trodden upon by an aristocracy which guided all government for its own corrupt ends. With eyes closed there was painted on the inner membrane of his eyelids a picture of honest government, of thriving manufactures, prosperous commerce, bountiful agriculture, mining, railroad building, a new army and a new navy, a China of contented, happy people, a China which could take its place beside the world powers and be not ashamed.

It was for this that he toiled, and so well that when he was called to Kwang Hsu, he quickly became his foremost adviser. It was in the Spring of 1898 that Kang won his way to the throne. Instantly he began the education of the Emperor along his lines of thought. He embodied all his views of reform in a memorial which he presented to Kwang Hsu. Briefly he contemplated the creation of twelve special departments to look after the government. Finances were to be overhauled. Salaries of necessary officials were to be raised by the abolition of all sinecures. Laws were to be revised and gradually all the appurtenances of a civilized State were to be added to the Chinese Empire. An elaborate scheme of national education aimed at the introduction of science and foreign languages. Commerce was to be promoted and international relations studied. Lastly, the army and navy were to be reorganized.

In June an imperial decree appeared approving these reforms in general terms. The temples were thrown open to be used as schools, many useless offices were abolished, and one by one Kang's reforms were partly adopted. But opposition was growing meantime, and in September of that year it broke out in open rioting. The changes had been too rapid for the conservatives, and the priesthood had been angered by the opening of the temples as schools. On Sept. 21, 1898, the Government of Kwang Hsu collapsed and Kang became a fugitive for his life.

That was thirteen years and a little more ago. Since then, Kang has devoted himself to acquiring more knowledge and to imparting to his countrymen, like himself, far from the fatherland, his principles and his hopes. He has been honored by every Chinese reform society in the world, and much of his time has been devoted to making addresses before them. He was the first Chinaman openly to announce to the world his hopes of a new China and his plan to bring it about. Therefore, say his friends, he practically started the movement which through many years has gained strength until to-day the old government is bowing before it, its cities captured, its Generals defeated, its peace offerings scorned.

It was more than thirteen years ago that Kang Yu Wei, alarmed at Germany's attitude in the Shantung provinces, drew up his famous "Appeal to the Emperor on Behalf of the Nation and the Empire," pleading with him not to trust the assertions of high officials assuring him of the safety and power of the country, describing the decay of the nation and of the imperial power, asking reforms, and emphasizing the suspense in the national mind in view of the insecurity of life and property consequent on the high-handed proceedings of foreign nations. He closed his appeal with this message to the Emperor:

"If your Majesty will not decide, or will prefer to remain in the old grooves of the conservatives, then your territories will be swallowed up, your limbs will be bound, your viscera will be cut out, and your Majesty will scarcely manage to retain your throne or to rule over more than a fragment of your ancient empire."

The Emperor whom Kang addressed is dead, these many years, but there are those living who laughed at Kang's warning. They say now that the quiet, thoughful reformer spoke with the voice of a prophet, a prophet who made good his words, not by waiting for divine intervention but by enlisting the force of human endeavor.

PASTOR ATTACKS VARDAMAN.

Petition Asking the Senate Not to Seat Him Is Circulated in Mississippi.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29.—The Rev. G. N. Augustus of Holmes County, Miss., is circulating a petition addressed to the United States Senate protesting against its seating ex-Governor J. K. Vardaman of Mississippi.

The grounds are those brought up in his campaign, that he is in default for public money; used a railroad pass; that he slandered the State by saying he was defeated by bribery, and that he has not paid bills he owes.

The petition also quotes Vardaman's remarks regarding Roosevelt, Bishop Galloway, and others, and declared that Vardaman is legally, morally, and temporamentally unfitted and disqualified for a seat in the Senate. It concludes with a prayer that the protest be spread upon the records of Congress, and that full investigation be made at once.

OUSTED FAMILY SEEK HOME WITH PREMIER

Thus Protest Against Parisian Landlords Barring Workmen with Too Many Offspring.

TENANTS PARADE STREETS

Police Stop Procession Headed by Ragged Boys, with a Handcart Piled with Furniture.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—An extraordinary attempt was made this morning to lodge a destitute family, consisting of father, mother, and nine children, under the Prime Minister's roof at the Ministry of the Interior as a protest against the action of the Parisian tenement landlords, who have decided to refuse to let tenements to large families.

The Grandes Boulevards was invoded this morning by a curious procession, headed by seven ragged little boys, and a ragged little girl, a haggard man carrying a baby, and a pallid woman. A handcart, piled with ramshackle furniture was drawn by an enthusiastic party of Tenants' Leaguers. The procession, 500 strong, marched down the Boulevard, was cheered by large crowds gathered along the pavements, and succeeded in getting as far as the Elysée, President Fallière's official residence, before the police barred the way.

The ragged family leading the procession was evicted ten days ago because there were too many children, and, unable to obtain fresh quarters, has since lived on the staircase of a tenement.

The paraders attempted to escort the family to the house of a charitable citizen, who volunteered to accommodate it, but on the Boulevards the police charged the demonstrators, and surrounding the family conveyed it with the handcart to the police station, where they were eventually rescued by a philanthropic citizen.

The Tenants' League declared war on landlords who raise the rent of workmen's homes, or evict poor families solely on account of numerous progeny.

A motion is to be introduced into Parliament to remedy an abuse which is considered as aggravating race suicide, which is decimating the population of France.

Jersey's Big Apple Crop.

VERONA, N. J., Oct. 29.—George W. Davenport of Bloomfield Avenue, this town, has picked five apples from one tree in his orchard which weighed 4 pounds 13 ounces, an average of 15 and 2-5 ounces each.

KENTUCKY TROOPS OUT.

Sent to Fulton to Quell Striking Railroad Workers.

Special to The New York Times.

PADUCAH, Ky., Oct. 29.—Principally as a precautionary measure Gov. Willson dispatched a detachment of the Kentucky State Guard to Fulton early this morning upon request of Sheriff Goalder Johnson, Commonwealth Attorney L. R. Smith, and County Judge W. A. Naylor, who, after a conference, decided that the strike situation at Fulton was too serious for the authorities to handle.

By 10 A. M. almost the entire town was out to view the soldiers, this being the first appearance of troops there since the civil war. While some of the citizens censure the presence of soldiers, the more conservative commend the county officials for their act.

The first trouble at Fulton since the Illinois Central strike started occurred last Thursday night when persons as yet unidentified fired into a group of strike-breakers, wounding three. Since then Fulton has been in a state of consternation. Strike-breakers have been threatened with death, according to officials of the railroad, and it has been dangerous for persons to venture upon the streets after dark. The town marshal admitted that his small force was powerless to subdue the rioters. A similar confession was made by Sheriff Johnson.

Fulton is one of the important freight points on the Illinois Central Railroad. Should the strikers attempt and be successful in blocking traffic at Fulton it would prove a serious handicap to the company.

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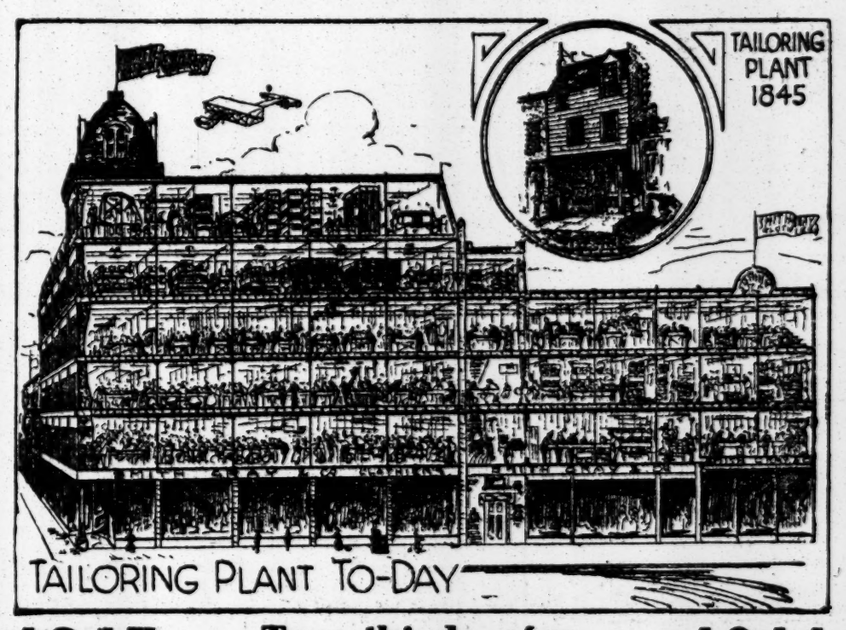

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HERE, in every nook and corner of this great Smith Gray & Co. tailoring plant, you will see the development and working out of hundred per cent. efficiency.

Here is the only tailoring plant in all New York where every process, from the examining and shrinking of the fabric to the completion of the garment, is done under one, our own, roof.

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HERE are Suits in all the correct English models, and in all the smart, distinctive Smith Gray & Co. designs are Fall Suits for men, young men and boys, in wonderful assortments in all the Smith Gray & Co. stores. Only the finest correct and exclusive velours, worsted cheviots, clear and mill finished worsteds, serges and tweeds, from the best English, Scotch, German, Belgian and American mills have been employed in their making, including all the new grays, browns, blues and olives, and neat dark mixture effects.

HERE are medium and heavyweight overcoats, tailored from the very best grade of meltons, velours, worsted cheviots, vicunas, kerseys and tweeds; also very fine heavy milled fabrics and thick, warm, fluffy warmth-without-weight fabrics. Overcoats for every service, in every new shade and color, from the dignified, dressy silk or serge-lined black and Oxford to the big Scotch or English plaid and club check and plaid back motor or convertible collar coats. Sizes, fabrics and models of every description, for men, young men and boys.

Suits and Medium and Heavyweight Overcoats that in tailoring, fabric, style and service are the very best possible 20.00 and 22.50 values 15.50

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Here Are Extra Special Values in Suits and Overcoats.

18.00, 20.00 and 22.50 Winter Suits and Overcoats, in broken sizes for men, young men and boys. Your size is here, but not in all styles..... **12.50**

25.00, 30.00 and 32.50 Suits in broken sizes, in worsted cheviots, in exclusive designs, in English and regular models, all sizes here, missing sizes in some styles.. **16.50**

Clearance of All Medium and Lightweight Imported English Overcoats and Raincoats

Embraced in this complete assortment are Winchester Raglans, Chester Raglans, Whitehall Chesterfields, with belted backs and slip-overs; every garment being made by the cleverest and best tailors of England.

Irish, Scotch and English coverts, vicunas, tweeds, hand-made Harris, Shetland and Donegal tweeds; also rain-repelling Garirnetts and Gabardines. Heretofore the prices have been 40.00, 45.00 and 50.00, now..... **26.00**

Motor Clothes for Owners and Chauffeurs.

Your Charge Account Is Solicited.

Two Brooklyn Stores: Fulton St. at Flatbush Av. Broadway at Bedford Av.

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Two New York Stores: Broadway at Warren St. Across from City Hall. 5th Av., Bet. 27th & 28th Sts.

THE PROBLEM OF THE TRUSTS

Discussed by George W. Perkins in the Second of a Series of Articles by Eminent Men of Affairs—Financier Sees Danger to Business in Prosecution of Big Corporations, But Favors Regulation and Sees a Remedy in Publicity.

There is no question of more pressing importance in the United States to-day than that of the relations which shall subsist between the Government and the people on the one hand and combinations of capital on the other. During the next session of Congress consideration will be given to proposals designed to solve the trust question, possibly resulting in the enactment of a law which shall enable effective co-operation in business and at the same time prevent the abuses which have outraged public sentiment. To place before its readers every aspect of the problem, THE TIMES has arranged for a series of articles by eminent men of affairs, who will present their views on the following points:

1. The effect of the operation of the Sherman anti-trust law as construed by the United States Supreme Court in the Standard Oil and Tobacco Trust cases.

2. Whether it is possible to restore the old-time competition or whether the country must legalize capitalistic and industrial co-operation.

3. If co-operation is necessary under existing conditions, to what extent shall the Government exercise regulation and supervision?

The second of the series of articles appears below. The third article, by B. F. Yaokum, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the St. Louis & San Francisco Railroad, will appear on Wednesday next.

By GEORGE W. PERKINS,
Ex-Vice President of the New York Life Insurance Company and a Former Partner in the Banking House of J. P. Morgan & Co.

The people of the United States are confronted to-day by the problem of business. It is a problem so vital to the National life, so important to the welfare of the individual, that it overshadows any other phase of our existence.

We have in business a situation comparable with that which preceded the civil war—a situation alive with peril to the progress of the Nation and pregnant with disastrous consequences unless a satisfactory solution be obtained.

It does not take the seventh son of a seventh son to foresee the outcome of the campaign which is being directed against legitimate business operations—a campaign based in large part upon ignorance of the history of our development and of the forces which have shaped it, and to a lesser degree upon misconception of the operation of these forces, and finally upon the failure of our governmental representatives to know and to deal adequately with modern conditions, or their refusal, when informed, boldly to advocate measures which would meet them.

This is no longer an age of independent and competitive individualism; it is an age of co-operative individualism; and by the latter I mean the concentration of individualistic efforts. Time has passed the field of human endeavor where every man fought for himself and cared not a whit as to the effect of his operations upon or the ultimate fate of his neighbor. The acts of the modern man influence the four corners of our Nation, as the ripples from a thrown stone wash the shores of a quiet lake.

What has brought about this changed condition? It is the great agents of modern life—steam and electricity. They have created intercommunication—enabled minds to exchange instantaneous thought. They have displaced the ox team, with its small radius of operation, with the fast railroad and steamship, which gird the world; the slow mail by the lightning-like wireless or telephone. They have annihilated distance. A mighty aid in this great transformation has been education.

In this wonderful metamorphosis, inventions, the handmaids of business, have played their part. The opportunities of inventors have expanded, and a wise and far-seeing governmental policy has increased them.

Business Hindered by Laws.

How different has been the attitude observed with respect to business. Its operations have been hindered by our lawmakers instead of facilitated. What it has accomplished has been in spite of rather than because of their actions. It has grown and developed in consequence of the conditions which the harnessing of steam and electricity and myriad inventions have produced. It is the evolution of the natural law.

From these conditions have sprung the modern corporation. It is truly the child of steam and electricity. We know the power, the dangers of these great agents. But have their power and the danger inseparable from their use deterred us in employing them? Have we not utilized them and thereby brought to humanity greater blessings and greater happiness than it has ever enjoyed?

We have secured these results through their regulation and control. In doing so we have probed the secrets of nature, though with respect to electricity we still are ignorant of what it is.

The corporation, on the other hand, is not mysterious. It is a creature fashioned by man, every part of which is visible to the eye. It has been a tremendous factor in our life, a tremendous factor for good, though there have been glaring abuses which properly have been condemned.

It has been claimed that these abuses were the direct consequence of the giant-hood some of these enterprises have attained. Nothing could be more fallacious. Size is nothing to the American, with his native eagerness to increase his responsibilities and his ability to handle them.

Moreover, the Supreme Court has held that because a company is large it is not necessarily illegal. What the thinking man objects to is not size; it is the methods pursued, the mind pools which he cannot fathom. It is the secretiveness of the management of a giant enterprise that he fears, the refusal or failure of that management to realize that since the public owns its stock it is a quasi-public institution and is responsible to the public.

The citizen naturally wants to know, and certainly has the right to know, through the activities of the Government, all about the operations of a corporation in which he may have money invested or which deals in commodities affecting his daily life.

Favors Publicity.

I am satisfied that such knowledge would satisfy the citizen and make him more appreciative of the need of corporations. It would stop corporate abuses and lead to that condition of business honesty which is more apparent to-day than it has ever been.

Attempt to sweep the country back into the old era of competition, the direct consequence of the vigorous enforcement of the Sherman law, and there will return the evils of deceit and fraud in business, violent fluctuations in prices, the deliberate driving to the wall of weak concerns, and the eventual creation of monopolies by survivors.

Competition is directly responsible for the sweat shop, for child labor, for non-employment, for low wages, and for panic and failure. It exemplifies the principle that might is right. It has no mercy. It is an inexorable machine which crushes those not strong enough to dominate it.

Now let us see the effects of co-operation. In modern life competition is artificial, co-operation is natural. Competition produces millionaires and paupers, co-operation greater equality in the distribution of wealth.

Competition precipitates business chaos, co-operation promotes business stability. Co-operation has decreased the cost of articles and increased the wages and assured the more steady employment of labor. It has reduced failures and increased trade, domestic and foreign. It has lessened waste by utilizing by-products small independent manufacturers could not handle.

Under such circumstances Congress should recognize the new force that is directing our material life and in a large, sagacious way provide for its control.

There is no doubt as to the feasibility of Federal regulation. For half a century the Government has regulated the National banks. The railroads are now under the supervision of the Inter-State Commerce Commission, which has the power even to fix rates.

Surely if the banks and the railroads can be successfully regulated, the same may be done with corporations.

There are comparatively few Americans favorable to Government ownership and fewer to socialism. Yet the tide, unless arrested, will sweep us on to those shoals.

Business men have feared that regulation would mean the supervision of the affairs of their concerns by inexperienced men. It is a fear which justly may be considered. I have proposed to eliminate it by the expedient of creating a business court, composed wholly of business men of experience and integrity.

To such a court should go for final adjustment any questions that otherwise could not be satisfactorily settled.

The court should have a standing in the eyes of business men comparable to that of the Supreme Court in the eyes of lawyers. Its dignity should be so unquestioned that service upon it would be the crowning achievement of a business man's life.

Such a court would be fair and equitable with respect to the enterprise before it and fair and equitable to the people. It would not interfere with everyday management of business, but would allow free play for the improvement and development of trade.

Federal regulation should carry with it the most complete publicity. No honest business enterprise, no honest man, fears public knowledge of his affairs. Knowledge breeds confidence and confidence is a business man's capital. A policy of secrecy gives rise to suspicion and distrust.

Moreover, under modern conditions, it is impossible to maintain secretive methods. The facts become known and intercommunication spreads the information with lightning-like rapidity.

Public opinion has condemned such methods and is demanding full, open, and honest accounting from business concerns.

Some corporations with far-sighted wisdom adopted publicity several years ago, with the result that they are having less trouble with their labor and the public than other enterprises. Through this action labor and the public know the profits made and the percentage in wages which employes receive.

Strength of Public Opinion.

I firmly believe enforced publicity will be a great preventive of corporate abuse. Its white light beats upon the Chief Executive of the Nation and assures that he will not improperly use any of the great powers conferred upon him.

Public opinion is becoming more and more the final court in our land. Satisfy that opinion through publicity as to the honesty of a corporation, and most of the existing difficulties will disappear.

It is unfair to denounce all corporations because of the guilt of a few. It is unfair to punish a corporation because of the guilt of one or more of its officials.

There should be applied to corporations a provision such as is in force in connection with National banking. The bank is not condemned or put out of business by the Government because one of its employes, President or runner, is a defaulter. The offender is arrested and punished. The bank continues in business.

The same policy should apply to corporations, so that the stockholders and the public may not suffer for the acts of their servants. It is my view that there is greater observance of this maxim, "Honesty is the best business policy," than ever before. Men engaged in business have come to understand that there is nothing to gain through technical honesty, that it is profitable to be broadly, humanely honest.

Besides the awakening of conscience that has occurred there is a realization that selfish interest requires fair dealing, the observance of a "live and let live" policy, the adoption of friendly co-operation rather than ruthless competition.

In a speech I made last Spring I said: "The real question at best is not commercial, financial, or governmental, but moral; a question of what is right and fair as between man and man—a very, very old question made new, acute, and burning as never before, because all have been drawn so closely together that the improper act of one man injured a larger number of men than ever before."

And in this view I believe thinking men will concur.

GARY URGED AIDS TO OBEY THE LAW

Steel Corporation as Much Interested in Doing So as the President, He Said.

BUT PUZZLED NEVERTHELESS

How to Do Business Under Sherman Anti-Trust Act Not Clear, He Said in Speech at Recent Steel Dinner.

Special to The New York Times.

PITTSBURGH, Oct. 29.—In the light of the Government's equity bill filed to obtain a dissolution of the United States Steel Corporation, the appended address of E. H. Gary, Chairman of the board, made recently at one of the dinners, where the Presidents of the underlying companies gather, gives the corporation's attitude toward the Sherman anti-trust law. Here is what Judge Gary said:

"I think, perhaps, it is well for all of us to have repeated to us and made more emphatic some of the important questions which we must necessarily consider almost day by day. We are engaged in a very serious business and have great obligations. I need hardly say that all of us have been very much disturbed by the intimations published from time to time that the Steel Corporation has been the object of adverse criticism by some of the leading men of the country, if not by some of the officials connected with the Government. These intimations, whether based on facts or not, have been most distressing to me, and no doubt have affected you in the same way.

"I think we have been of the unanimous opinion for a great many years that if the corporation could permanently succeed it must be on the basis of so conducting its affairs and of continuing such an attitude toward every one interested in what it might do as to entitle it to the respect, confidence, and approval of every one; and it has been our studied effort to negative any disposition on our part to do or permit to be done anything which could properly be complained of. That we have made mistakes and that some of our subordinates, without our knowledge and against our expressed wishes, may have been led into doing some things that we do not approve of we must admit.

"But I think I am justified in claiming for you and for all of us that our intentions have been good and that those of us who have been in command, who have the responsibility and authority, whether as officials of the Steel Corporation or officials of subsidiary companies, have intended to conduct ourselves in such a way as to be all the time above reproach. However, because of the great position, influence, and standing of the Steel Corporation, I think it is proper for us to bring up from time to time, consider and emphasize to some extent at least, and in a general way, what is proper and what is not proper in the conduct of the great affairs and interests with which we are connected.

For Obeying All Laws.

"In the first place, we do not wish nor intend under any circumstances to countenance any violation of any law in force. I cannot say in laguage too emphatic that, not only from the standpoint of good morals, but from the standpoint of our personal interests, we must never make the mistake of intentionally violating, or permitting to be violated, any law which is in existence.

"As good, loyal citizens we are just as much interested in the observance of the laws as the President of the United States or any one else. We do not need to be compelled or urged by any public official to see the necessity of conforming to the laws of the country; we have just as much obligation in this respect as any other citizen. You know without my suggesting it that lawyers, and even Judges, to say nothing of laymen, have been in more or less doubt as to what the laws mean. I am certain that doubt has not been removed up to the present time.

"Certainly we know that in trying to understand the application of the Sherman law, so-called, we have been confronted by two extremes; o nthe one hand if we should have engaged in the destructive competition which naturally results from unrestrained selfish competition, we might have placed ourselves in a position which would justify the criticisms which have been applied to other large interests; that is, we might properly have been charged with attempting to establish or exercise a monopoly; on the other hand, if we had attempted to foster competition and to make it certain we were in nowise disposed to restrict competition by entering into agreements that we should not compete, we would have been in danger of violating another provision of the Sherman law which is opposed to restraint of trade.

"Therefore, as you know and as has frequently been referred to, it has been our disposition to conduct ourselves in such a way that we might be considered as occupying a position between these two extremes; and we have attempted, by the policy of co-operation, to conciliate our competitors, to assist them at all times, rather than to attempt to diminish their business for the purpose of increasing our own. And yet at the same time we have endeavored to influence, so far as we could properly, our competitors just as much against the undue increase of prices as well as undue decrease of prices, and we have endeavored to satisfy our customers that we were treating them fairly and properly. And then, above all, we have very fully and frequently published not only our acts, but our intentions.

"I know that some of you from time to time have personally criticised the attitude of some of the officials of the United States Steel Corporation. You have urged from your standpoint and from your viewpoint that our action and attitude were calculated to build up our competitors, and you have been more or less disappointed at times because we were not quite willing to favor your desire to extend your capacity as much as you thought the trade demanded, and so as to permit you to increase your capacity in proportion and comparison with your competitors.

"I do not hesitate to say that I personally have been very much disturbed by this attitude on your part, because I recognized not only your keen insight into the situation, but our loyalty to the interest represented and our disposition to take care of the stockholders who could have no reason to complain of you for not being able to protect and promote your business to the extent your competitors were doing.

"Now we have approached the time when we are more or less in doubt as to what we ought to do, what is the safe thing to do, as well as what is the right thing to do. I believe that if we should be left to our own decisions, without interference from any source, we could and would conduct our affairs in such a way as to make it certain our company and companies were all the time of real substantial benefit to every one who might be interested in our management, and of injury to no one. But the attitude of the public, certainly of public officials, seems to me to be more or less uncertain and undefinite, and we are left to decide in accordance with our best judgment and our ideas of right and wrong without any assistance from public officials.

Feels the Public Pulse.

"It has seemed to some of us that under the present circumstances and in view of what has taken place and been published it might be unwise for us at the present time to take any affirmative action with reference to maintaining the equilibrium of trade. We have heretofore for a long term of years endeavored to keep fully advised with reference to public sentiment and with reference to the conclusions and desires of those who are in authority in the matters in which the Government is interested and over which it has jurisdiction. And when we have found in any way that we were antagonizing public sentiment or the public officials we have endeavored to change our conduct and our attitude so as to conform to what seemed to us to be the desire of the representatives of the Government or of those occupying high positions in any department of the Government.

"While I have never had any intimation from any Government official that our action in regard to what we have termed co-operation was objected to, and, on the contrary, have understood from those sources that our action has been approved, yet we know that by some of the Congressional investigating committees we have been somewhat criticised.

"And some portions of the public press, acting on the information developed in these investigations, have intimated that we might be exceeding the limits of propriety.

"Therefore, it has seemed to some of us that pending the consideration of these questions by the great public perhaps the better way for us is to place and keep ourselves in the attitude of being perfectly willing to listen to any suggestions from governmental sources as to what we ought to or ought not to do, and at the same time, so far as practicable, at least refrain from taking any action which has been criticised by any of the representatives of the congress or the press to which I have referred.

"I know it is for the best interest of our competitors, as well as ourselves and of our customers, to avoid unreasonable and destructive competition. I wish the United States Steel Corporation and our subsidiary companies had it in their power to maintain fair and reasonable prices, not unchanged and unchangeable prices, not prices absolutely fixed from one end of the year to the other, but all the time fair, reasonable prices, so that every one connected with the business might feel that there was no danger of such wide and sudden fluctuations as to bring about injury if not ruin to many.

"I wish we were in a position where we could entirely satisfy our customers and also our competitors. I wish we could be of real substantial benefit all the time to our competitors, and to our customers; because we know that would be of benefit to ourselves, and, what is more important, to the two hundred odd thousand men who are dependent upon us for continuous employment at good, fair, living wages. We do not seem to be in that position at the present time. Perhaps, if we knew more what was in the minds of those who have the right to call our action into question, we would be able to do so.

"Groping along in uncertainty, we are not able to determine what, if anything, we can do to bring about changed and better conditions with respect to the interest which I have adverted to.

"You are, therefore, in the position to protect your stockholders, in securing for your companies your fair share of business; also, in justice to your customers, you are obliged to see that they receive from you as low prices as are asked by your competitors; and yet, at the same time, you know that you must make it certain your conduct is so high-toned, so fair and reasonable, that you cannot justly be charged with attempting to drive out of business or to injure the business of any of your competitors. These conditions are very trying. You must not think that in this office we do not recognize the difficulties you encounter or the great responsibility which is placed upon you.

"It has been of great benefit to you to have the friendship and to be entitled to the friendship of your competitors, and it is hoped you can go through the period through which you are passing at the present time without losnig that friendship, without giving your competitors cause for complaint, without giving them the opportunity of saying you have taken their business away from them by unfair or unreasonable treatment.

Benefits for Steel Workers.

"I hope also that you will take especial pains to conciliate and promote the best interests of your employes. I consider this of the highest importance. I would like to urge and emphasize certain things. Make it certain at the time that the men in your employ are treated as well, if not a little better, than other men who are working for other people; make it certain you pay as liberal wages; that your hours are as good; that your facilities are as great; that your men are as comfortably housed where you have anything to do with the subject; that those who may buy from your stores, where you have any, purchase at as low a price or lower prices than they can buy elsewhere; that the sanitation is ae good at your works as at any other place; that so far as you have control and influence your men are as comfortable in every respect as the men in any other place; and, so far as you can, cultivate a feeling of friendship and influence your men to the conclusion that it is for their interests in every respect to be in your employ. I do not say this, gentlemen, merely from a standpoint of policy, although it is good policy to do everything which I have suggested.

"But here again you are just as much interested in the questions as anybody else; it is not necessary to read in magazines or periodicals recommendations that you improve the conditions of your men; you are a part of the public; you are interested, as loyal citizens, in these great ethical and sociological questions; you are making a record not alone for your stockholders but for yourselves. It is going to be said of you some time in the future you occupied high positions and you measured up to them, and you did your duty not only as representatives of large financial interests, but as public citizens. And I urge this upon you as being a part of the policy of our great aggregation of men.

"It is more important all the time that we do the right thing concerning all the interests in our charge than it is that we make a good deal of money.

"We may be conducting our affairs without any future prospect of being allowed even to live. I do not believe that is the fact; I believe in the last analysis the policies and principles which we have stood for will be properly recognized and that we shall be allowed to go on in our work to greater success. Whether this is true or not is of little importance, comparatively speaking; we must make it certain we are doing the right thing.

"There is another thing that I think of considerable importance. We may be in a somewhat different competition during the next few years than we have been during the last few years. As I have already intimated, I do not know exactly what the conditions may be, but from the fact that we have intentionally permitted competition to increase, have permitted our competitors to increase their capacity more rapidly than we have increased our capacity, we may find ourselves in a little different competition. We may be certain that some of our competitors will not all the time treat us as fairly as we treat them.

"They may attempt to get our business away from us at times by undue means, although this should not influence our attitude or conduct; but, assuming that we may have greater or different competition than we have had in the past, it is evident that if we succeed we must first have the very best organization and the best management connected with the organization and talent, and we must be certain we are producing the best materials and at the lowest possible cost. I cannot emphasize this too much.

"As I have substantially covered what is in my mind I want to close by adding that we are just as proud of our organization as ever. It is a source of the greatest satisfaction to know that we have intelligent, honest, loyal officers and associates in carrying on this great work.

"And so I close by saying that with feelings of appreciation and gratitude for what you have done and what you have been in the past, I now urge upon you greater diligence and greater effort so far as you can and have the opportunity to make it certain you are promoting the best interests of the stockholders of the United States Steel Corporation, and this without doing injury to any one."

James McCreery & Co.
23rd Street 34th Street

On Monday and Tuesday,
October the 30th and 31st.

SILK DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

"McCreery Silks"
Famous over half a Century.

Sale of Fifty Thousand Yards of Plain and Novelty Silks and Satins, suitable for Evening and Street wear. A large variety of weaves in White or Black.
65c to 95c per yard

Imported Black Dress Velvet. 40 inches wide. 3.50 per yard
value 5.50

DRESS GOODS. *In Both Stores.*

5,000 yards of Colored Broadcloth in the newest shades of Tan, Brown, Navy Blue and Black. Bright satin finish, sponged and spot proof. 55 inches wide. 1.45 per yard
value 2.25

3,000 yards of Black Broadcloth, suitable for Tailored Suits. Brilliant Satin finish, sponged and spot proof. 54 inches wide. 1.75 per yard
value 2.50

10,000 yards of English Cotton Voile in a complete assortment of Evening shades, also White or Black. 45 inches wide.
50c per yard
value 75c

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9,000 ORIENTAL RUGS

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Small and large sizes from the regular stock.

Purchases made will be held, upon request, for Holiday delivery.

On Monday and Tuesday,
October the 30th and 31st.

BLANKET DEP'TS. *In Both Stores.*

Blankets and Comfortables below usual prices.

White California Fleece Wool Blankets. Full size. 4.75 and 6.75 per pair

Comfortables,—figured Novelty tops finished with plain borders. Cotton filled, attractive patterns. 3.75 each

LINEN DEPARTMENTS. *In Both Stores.*

Exhibition and Sale of new lace-trimmed Linens.

Including many exclusive designs in Banquet, Reception, Dinner and Teacloths, Centre Pieces, Doylies and Buffet Scarfs, at unusually low prices.

350 Centre Pieces, trimmed with French handmade Cluny Lace.
2.25, 3.25 and 4.25 each

Satin Damask Tablecloths,—new round or square designs.
3.00, 4.00, 4.50 and 6.00 each

Dinner Napkins to match.
4.00 and 6.00 per dozen

Hemmed Muslin Sheets, superior quality. 55c, 65c, 75c, 85c and 90c each
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SHOOTS HIS WIFE, KILLS HER PARENTS

C. A. James, Express Messenger at Parkersburg, West Va., Follows Double Murder by Suicide.

SUIT FOR DIVORCE PENDING

Mrs. James Had Caused Husband's Arrest on Charge of Conspiracy to Defraud Express Company.

Special to The New York Times.

PARKERSBURG, West Va., Oct. 29.—Carroll A. James, employed by the United States Express Company as a messenger, shot and killed his wife's parents, Mr. and Mrs. William A. Pritchard, this morning, seriously wounded his wife, and committed suicide. His wife had sued him for divorce, and had also caused his arrest on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the express company.

When James went from this city to Pennsboro and appeared at the home of the Pritchards he was refused admission, his wife having told her parents of her fear that he might attempt violence. James broke down the door and fired, first at his wife, who fell to the floor. Thinking he had killed her he then shot Mr. Pritchard, who died instantly. A third shot mortally wounded Mrs. Pritchard.

James's four-year-old daughter threw her arms about her father's neck as he started to leave the house. James dealt the child a savage blow in the face with his fist, and, walking a short distance, he then turned the weapon on himself, firing a shot into his forehead and dying instantly.

Mrs. Pritchard died a few hours after being shot. Mrs. James, who was shot in the hip, will likely recover. The child was not seriously hurt.

Mr. and Mrs. James separated some weeks ago owing to domestic disagreements. A short time afterward James shot a man whom he asserts he found in his wife's company. The man was not seriously hurt. He left the city immediately after the incident. James was arrested, but was released, as there was no one to prosecute him.

A few days after this Mrs. James filed suit for divorce and charged that her husband had sent the man to her home, and that he had been there but a few moments when her husband appeared on the scene. A few days ago Mrs. James gave information that led to the arrest of her husband and George Mittner of Grafton, on a charge of conspiracy to defraud the express company of which both were employes.

NEWSPAPER RUN BY WOMEN.

Will Be Published to Advertise Flatbush Church Fair.

The Flatbush Congregational Church in Dorchester Road, between East Eighteenth and East Nineteenth Streets, is to hold a church fair for three afternoons and evenings, beginning Nov. 15, and, to add interest to the affair, the women of the church are going to publish a newspaper. The first issue will appear early next month, though how many more there may be is not revealed. The paper will be independent in politics, it is promised, but, so far as the fair is concerned, it will be an "organ" of the most pronounced sort.

The fair will differ from ordinary church affairs in that it will consist of a pushcart market, where goods will be sold from real pushcarts by women of the church.

BATH FOR THE ELEPHANTS.

Then Central Park Pair Are Massaged with Oil and Lamp Black.

Every family in Animal Row Apartments, Central Park, was excited yesterday over an event in the Elephant House. The annual bath had taken place, Hattie and Jule being the participants. In Pelican House and Duck Range they cannot understand why every resident of the reservation cannot have a bath at least once a day.

As a matter of fact, the elephants did not get a real bath. It was a massage. Head Keeper Bill Snyder and Assistant Keeper Hurton performed the ceremonies.

Hattie and Jule were taken into their back yard. After being sprayed, twenty gallons of neatsfoot oil were brought forth, together with several pounds of lamp black and several pounds of castile soap. The soap was applied liberally. After it had softened their skins the oil and lamp black were worked in. It took several hours to do the job right and Hattie and Jule liked it.

Snyder said that many keepers do not approve of such massage for the elephants, but his charges are not as well provided for as others. They have only mud to roll about in and no pond to wash off in. Hence the reason for the massage.

SAVES CHILD FROM RUNAWAY

Mother Thrown to Street by Horse, but Escapes Serious Injury.

Mrs. Concetta Garishino of 215 Stone Avenue, East New York, flung herself in front of a runaway team of horses on the sidewalk in front of her home yesterday afternoon and saved her seventeen-month-old son Alfred from being crushed to death.

As she snatched up the child the shoulder of one of the big horses struck her and hurled her to one side with the infant. She was stunned, her face struck against the curbstone, but she managed to stagger to her feet, and carried her child into the hallway of her home, where she fell fainting. Mother and child were attended by Ambulance Surgeon Buckley of St. Mary's Hospital. The little one suffered from a slight abrasion of the leg, sustained when his mother was thrown down.

The driver of the team, Max Yankin of 170 East Broadway, Manhattan, was treated for scalp wound, sustained when he was flung from his seat to the roadway.

BIG FIRE IN TUSCALOOSA.

Loss Between $100,000 and $150,000—Birmingham Sends Aid.

Special to The New York Times.

MOBILE, Ala., Oct. 29.—Fire early today at Tuscaloosa, Ala., caused a loss of between $100,000 and $150,000, and for a time the entire town was threatened with destruction. Help from Birmingham was necessary in order to stop the conflagration. The city authorities called out the Warrior Guards, who acted as a fire patrol and did guard duty in protecting goods. The loss is not covered by insurance by one-third.

Among the stores burned was the Rosenfield & Weisel Company, clothing and dry goods; Wright's Ten Cent Store, Charles Wiltz, book store; W. J. Barnes, novelty store; Levine Brothers, dry goods, and the misfit clothing store of Sam Birnbach.

Adjoining business houses suffered heavily from water and loss of goods that were scattered. The cause of the fire is unknown.

Missing Man Took His Money.

It was learned yesterday that Isaac Douglass, 75 years old, of 19 Monmouth Street, Newark, who disappeared nearly a week ago, had drawn $800 and interest on that amount from a Newark bank previous to his disappearance. The missing man's relatives, Mr. and Mrs. Charles Siegel, said yesterday that Douglass was weak-minded, and had authorized a woman, whose name they refused to divulge, to draw the money from the bank for him.

DR. CAMPBELL GIVES CHURCH A SURPRISE

English Clergyman Doesn't Make His Expected Attack on Christ's Divinity.

EXPLAINS HIS IDEA OF HIM

Thinks No Man of This Period Would Dare Make Similar Claims.

Old church-goers declared after the service at the Fifth Avenue Baptist Church yesterday morning, when the Rev. Reginald J. Campbell, pastor of City Temple, London, was the preacher, that a more surprised congregation they had never seen leave a New York church. The gathering was so great that doors had to be closed immediately the service began. Much of the crowd had attended to hear the claims of liberal Christianity.

Instead of the sermon the congregation expected it heard a strong utterance on orthodox Christianity. Here are two of the statements made by the preacher in defining his position:

"Everything which the Christian Church has declared throughout the ages concerning the divine character of Jesus is absolutely true. He claimed to come from God. He did come from God. Jesus possessed the consciousness of God which no other earthly being was able to share at that time. He thought of himself as in some unique sense the Saviour and Judge of the human race. I would make no radical distinction between the two.

"The newer criticism of the Christian Gospel has found in Jesus of Nazareth a being quite different from the Christ of liberal Protestant Christianity. In some respects this is startling. A distinguished band of scholars, mostly German, has done more than it set out to do, or even wanted to do. They have been looking for one kind of Jesus, and they have found another. They sought the Jesus of liberal Protestantism, and they have found a Jesus much more nearly approximating the Christ of the Catholic Church."

The preacher then described the Jesus of liberal Protestantism, a man among men, and said that even in the Gospel the Jesus grew by tradition in part manufactured by His friends after His death. "A mere religious teacher," said the preacher, "who laid no claims to superhuman attributes and did not understand His own redemptive power. It was maintained that even in the New Testament His description of Himself had been misunderstood by His apostles, and that this misunderstanding had increased in later ages.

"That theory promised to obtain universal acceptance. They believed that this Christ of liberal Protestantism was the Christ of Galilee and was coming to His own. But the result of German criticism has changed their view. The criticism which startled the Christianity of two generations ago with the cry, 'Back to Jesus!' expected to find the Jesus I have described, but it has been forced to abandon that theory and admit that the Jesus of the New Testament, whatever else he may have been, was certainly not a liberal Protestant. He believed that He had come from above, that He was different from other men, that He possessed the consciousness of God, which no other earthly being was able to share at that time.

"He thought of Himself, too, as in some unique sense the Saviour and Judge of the human race. The critics confessed that the only alternative is between accepting a Christ of this kind or giving up Christianity altogether. There is no middle course. Was He himself mistaken? Was He himself deluded? Or does our present-day experience of life do anything to justify His claims?

"These claims could not be made nowadays for the first time with any chance of acceptance. The world would regard the speaker, if he used the language of the eighth of John about himself, as an interesting madman. But Christ's claim was made nineteen hundred years ago, and has produced unparalleled spiritual results. There is something in the claim."

NEW YORK SOUL COSTS $545.

Saving One Means This Outlay, Cincinnati Church Estimates.

Special to The New York Times.

CINCINNATI, Ohio, Oct. 29.—According to the figures of a large church in Cincinnati, it costs just $545 to save each soul in New York. Washington heads the list, the official estimate, according to the Rev. E. H. Swem, pastor of the Calvary Baptist Church, being $680. In Cincinnati it costs $44 each soul.

Next to Washington comes Indianapolis, where the outlay is $620, based on the cost of conversion. In Boston the cost is $450, in Chicago $395, in New Orleans $78, and in Atlanta $75.

Salaries paid to Methodist ministers of the Cincinnati district the past year amounted to $62,000, and a total of 665 probationers, representing accessions not coming from other churches, was reported, which makes the cost of each Methodist convert, based on the pastor's salary, come to $93.

"It is impossible to estimate the work done by churches on a basis of converts," the Rev. A. W. Fortune said, "even could a positive knowledge of the cost of such work be obtained. A very large portion of the work of every church is educational."

These Are the Important Offerings That You May Come Expecting to Find

At GIMBELS Today

JUST 820 SAMPLE TAILORED HATS bearing the famous label of "Castle," are $3, $5, and $7, regularly $6 to $20. 3d Floor

REPRODUCTIONS OF PARIS MODELS by the great designers give keen interest to the Gimbel collections of Evening Gowns, Afternoon Dresses and Tailored Suits. Third Floor

OUR COSTUME SALON offers original Paris models of Costumes and Tailored Suits, used for reproducing, at important reductions. Third Floor

A PRECIOUS TREASURE-PACKET of Paris Blouses discloses beauties at $5, $6.95, $8.75 to $29.50. Third Floor

SILK PETTICOATS—Many in new models, fringe-trimmed, or with jersey tops, are temptingly priced at $1.95 to $5.95. 2d Floor

BEAUVAIS AXMINSTER RUGS—Samples—at a saving of about one-third, and some fine groups of Oriental Rugs, under-price, are features in the Rug Store. Sixth Floor

FAMOUS HALE & KILBURN TELESCOPE BEDS in over a dozen of handsome designs, are half their former prices—$21.25 to $150. Also Reservoir Wash Stands at similar savings. Sixth Floor

1,400 PAIRS OF LACE CURTAINS, and a group of fine Portieres, are very much reduced in price. Sixth Floor

ENGLISH CHINA PLATES from famous makers bear price-reductions infrequently met. Fifth Floor

PATTERN TABLE CLOTHS and Napkins, also Blankets and Comfortables, form an unusual series of special offerings for housekeepers. Second Floor

TODAY, THE MONTH-END SALE Is Announced for the Subway Store

Scores of fine offerings at the lowest prices of the month, including:
Women's $15.75 to $18.75 Tailored Suits at $10.75
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BROADWAY NEW YORK THIRTY-THIRD ST

POLITICAL. POLITICAL. POLITICAL.

Mayor Gaynor on the Charter

CITY OF NEW YORK
OFFICE OF THE MAYOR.

October 27, 1911.

DEAR MR. CRIMMINS:

I have your letter, and will state to you the history of the new charter which was recently put before the Legislature. You point out that it has been called the "secret charter." Let me dispose of that first. Its history is as follows:

There was a Charter Revision Commission appointed in 1907. It made a report to the Governor in December of that year, pointing out the confused condition of the present charter, of which we are all painfully aware, and recommending a revision. Thereupon in April of 1908 the Legislature appointed a Charter Commission, which was commonly called the Ivins Commission. It worked at the making of a new charter and reported in March, 1909. It departed so widely from our present charter and from the present structure of our city government that its work proved unsatisfactory. In that same year the Legislature therefore appointed a new Charter Commission to continue the work. We commonly call it the Hammond Commission. It prepared a charter, and it was about to pass the Legislature in 1910, namely, the year in which I became Mayor. No city official had read it. Nobody in the city appears to have taken interest in it. In these circumstances Borough President McAneny and myself called on the counsel for the Commission, Mr. Julius Mayer, and asked him that it be put over until this year so that the city officials might read it and revise it and suggest changes. I promised that I would do what I could not only to have the city officials review it, but also to bring it to general public attention and discussion here in the City of New York. The Commission granted our request and put the charter over until this year. Immediately after the adjournment of the Legislature of that year I called all heads of departments together, gave them each a copy of the proposed charter and instructed them to review carefully the chapters relating to their departments, respectively, make reports thereon, and suggest any changes which they might think wise. I also directed the Corporation Counsel to organize a staff of expert draftsmen in his office to receive all these reports, and also suggestions from all quarters, and then revise and perfect the charter. In this way I called public attention to the matter, and a wide discussion of it was opened up. Reports came in from all the heads of departments, and suggestions from many other sources, and the draftsmen in the Corporation Counsel's office did the work of licking everything into shape. This work was well done. The basis was the work of the Ivins and Hammond Commissions. In the winter we submitted a tentative draft of the proposed charter to the Legislature. It sent a committee down here, which sat for two weeks and heard every one who had anything to say on the subject. The hearings were public and largely attended. The discussion of the work was general. The Legislative Committee then revised the work in the light of the criticisms and the discussions which they had listened to and the suggestions which had been submitted. The committee then came down here this summer again and gave further hearings for several weeks and worked on the charter right here in conjunction with the various bodies who were interested in the matter. And yet some people who call themselves good—that is to say, ever so much better than you and I, dear Mr. Crimmins—said it was a secret charter. It was given the widest publicity. Every one was heard. The present Legislature only continued the work which had been begun in 1907, as I have stated, and continued down to this year. It was turned over to them for completion. They took the matter up at that point and completed it. I spent the summer here, in place of going away on vacation, helping in the drafting and perfecting of the charter. I scrutinized all parts of it. Not a thing was allowed in it of a dishonest nature. To do the politicians justice, none of them tried to get anything in it. Only some "good" men tried to get some bad things into it, as is usual, and fell to in abuse of it when they failed. Some have shouted that it was a "Tammany" charter or a "Murphy" charter. Mr. Murphy never tried to get a thing into it, nor did any other political leader. The only interest which Mr. Murphy revealed in it was to communicate that he did not think well of changing the Board of Education. Other false cries were raised about the charter. Some said that it gave the Mayor powers in respect of franchises which he did not theretofore have. This was easily shown not to be so. No franchises under either the present charter or the Rapid Transit Act can be granted without the consent of the Mayor. That has been so for a generation. It was exactly preserved in the new charter. Nothing was added to it. There was a great cry also against the section in the charter which allowed the Mayor to appoint a city official of his own choice to act as Mayor in his absence, instead of turning his room and desk over to one bent on wronging him in some way or another. This was called despotic power, and the like. How silly it all sounds in face of the fact that every head of department in the city is empowered by the charter to appoint a deputy to take his place during his absence. When the Comptroller went away this summer for two months to Europe, for instance, he appointed some one to act in his place, and so with the other department heads. How people will exaggerate for partisan and mean reasons. Other like things were said. It would serve no purpose for me to enumerate them. All kinds of exaggerations were indulged in. The question whether the Board of Education should be changed from the present large unpaid board of forty-six members into a small paid board of seven was a fair question. Both the Ivins Commission and the Hammond Commission had recommended that a small board be substituted for the present one. The idea was not new with the present Legislature at all. It simply adopted the recommendations of these two former commissions. Nothing was left except the question whether the members of the small board should be paid.

This proposed new charter is the best so far prepared. Mere vituperation about it will not go with intelligent people. Let them put their finger on the sections or provisions which they claim are not right. I read a long article yesterday of general abuse of the proposed new charter, but it did not state a single fact. What is it they object to? Let them specifically state it. I went to one of their public charter meetings in Brooklyn some weeks ago to hear everything that could be said against the charter, and the things mentioned above were all they could name. The rest of the speaking was mere vulgar abuse. Every chapter in its final form was resubmitted to the head of the department covered by it and approved by him. The statement made last night by a public official that the auditing of claims was changed by the new charter is not so. No change was made in that respect.

Sincerely yours,

Mayor.

JOHN D. CRIMMINS, ESQ.,
624 Madison Avenue,
New York City.

REPUBLICANS EXPOSE FALSE REGISTRATION

Find a Suspicious Gain in the Voting Population of Blackwell's Island.

OBTAIN LISTS OF FLOATERS

Four Men Discovered Whose Only Home Seems to be a Pool Table—Many Populous Houses.

The investigation which the Republican County Committee has been making into the recent registration has been productive of startling results, according to a statement issued yesterday. One of the most flagrant cases cited is that of a suspiciously large registration on Blackwell's Island, which constitutes the Nineteenth Election District of the Sixteenth Assembly District. There was an increase over last year of 81 names.

Forty-five men, it is charged, were added to the list of city employes, but without pay. They report every morning at the foot of East Twenty-sixth Street and are taken to Blackwell's Island, where they spend the day and get their meals. Under the law no person who is supported in whole or in part through the Charities Department may register or vote, thus confining the eligible list on Blackwell's Island to employes.

According to Capt. Boyle of the Republican County Committee the names of these forty-five men have been given to the District Attorney and an official investigation is to be begun this week. It is also declared that two men registered from the home of a keeper on the island.

Fifty-four men registered from three adjoining houses in an east side block. They are single houses, three stories high, and physicians occupy the ground floors. It was found also that four men registered from a poolroom in East Broadway. There were neither beds nor cots in the place. When the Inspector for the State Superintendent called he was told that the men slept on the pool tables. Four men were registered in the Second Assembly District from a house in which only two Chinamen lived. The ground floor is used as a vaudeville theatre, the second floor as an athletic club, and the third is the apartment used by the two Chinese. One of the men registered gave his occupation as a day porter of the club, another the day manager, and the other two as the night men, filling similar jobs. Last year, it is said, these same four men registered and voted from the Coney Island district.

Up in the Bronx three men registered from the home of a city employe. They gave their occupation as "traveling salesmen." The wife of the employe did not know them.

As a sample of the work done by the office of the State Superintendent of Elections, the committee cites the case of a man for whose arrest for false registration a warrant was sworn out last year, and who left the State. This year he had registered in the same Assembly district. One of the peculiar cases cited is that of a 19-year-old boy who said he was 21 when he registered. His mother admitted that the boy was so intoxicated when he registered that he didn't know what he was doing.

In the Fourth Assembly District it was discovered that thirty-one men registered from one house and forty-eight from another. In the majority of cases it was found that the registration was illegal, and the evidence regarding these went with the others to the District Attorney's office. One of the discoveries made is that professional floaters have registered this year from districts where they are entirely unknown. It was found also that in many instances janitors of houses suspected of being used for floaters had written lists of names similar to the forms in the registration booths.

The committee says that with a small force and within a few days it has done more effective work than has the State Superintendent with his 375 men and all the machinery of his office. The work the committee has undertaken, it says, will be pushed with vigor not only up to Election Day, but until every case where evidence of fraud is found has been finally disposed of.

STIMSON NOT TO SPEAK.

But Writes a Letter Urging the Necessity of Defeating Tammany.

Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of War, who was the Republican candidate for Governor last year, has written to President Koenig of the Republican County Committee this letter:

WAR DEPARTMENT.
Washington, Oct. 27, 1911.

Hon. Samuel S. Koenig, President Republican County Committee, 43 West Thirty-ninth Street, New York, N. Y.

My Dear Mr. Koenig: I have received your letter of Oct. 25, and I deeply regret that an accumulation of my official work here and the preparation of matters in my department for the coming session of Congress make it quite impossible for me to leave Washington next week.

As a citizen of New York, I am keenly interested in the battle in New York State. As the Government of the Empire State has assumed broader functions in the regulation and control of the lives of its citizens, which it now exercises, it has become more important than ever that the Government should be in responsible and intelligent hands.

The evil effects of inefficient or corrupt State Government now influence vitally the lives of thousands of citizens in a way which they did not do a few years ago. To have the political methods of Tammany Hall become dominant in the State is therefore now not only a moral disgrace, but a disaster of far-reaching consequences. I therefore regard it as of the utmost importance that the Assembly and the county should be rescued this year from such domination, and that this election should be made an earnest of determined efforts permanently to exclude Tammany and its traditional influences from control of the State's affairs, and to place the administration of the State on a high level of efficient government. Very sincerely yours,
HENRY L. STIMSON.

The Republican campaign managers had hoped that Secretary Stimson would come to New York and make several speeches during the campaign.

BAUSCH QUITS TAMMANY.

Ex-Coroner Is Done with Murphyism and Comes Out for Fusion.

Ex-Coroner Jacob E. Bausch, a lifelong member of Tammany Hall, announced yesterday that he could no longer tolerate one-man rule and the brand of Democracy now being furnished by Charles F. Murphy. Although he has never voted any but the Tammany ticket in his life, he said he would support the entire Fusion ticket this year. This is the former Coroner's explanation of his change of mind:

"Murphyism properly defined is a brand of Democratic politics that is pronounced impure and unwholesome by the Dr. Wiley of the New York Political Analysis Bureau. That is why I wish this year for the first time in my life to vote against the candidates of Tammany Hall, so that the Democracy of the city and State will be in better health than it is at the present time.

"It is with great regret that I find myself in a position where I must fight against the ticket of my own party. I do not, however, consider this the ticket of my party. It is the ticket of Boss Murphy, who has gone further in his dictation than any political boss has ever gone in the history of the United States.

"I am one of those Democrats who feel that the time has come to curb this man, and I know from my talks with many other members of Tammany Hall that I am not the only one who feels so. I think that Boss Murphy will be surprised on Election Day to find just how many men he has forced out of Tammany Hall this year through his methods."

Mr. Bausch was long associated with Julius Harburger, the Tammany candidate for Sheriff, when the latter was Coroner.

HARD FIGHT IN 15TH DISTRICT

H. J. Crawford, Fusion Assembly Candidate, Making Speeches Nightly.

One of the hardest fights of the present campaign, as far as the Republicans and Fusionists are concerned, is being made in the Fifteenth Assembly District, where Henry J. Crawford, the Republican candidate for Assembly, is trying to win back the district from Tammany.

This is the district in which the brother of Nathan Ottinger, Fusion candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, is leader. The district, which is normally Republican, went Democratic last year. The Republicans figure that it will be a severe blow to Tammany to have the district return to the Republican column, and every effort is being made to accomplish this.

Mr. Crawford has taken personal charge of his campaign and is making speeches nightly. He says the chances of his success are improving every day.

RUSH DENIES LOSSES.

Says Wolfert's Desertion of Tammany Means Loss of Only One Vote.

Thomas E. Rush, Tammany Leader of the Twenty-ninth Assembly District, issued a statement yesterday in which he denied that the defection of Louis Wolfert of the Democratic Dolando Club to the Fusion ticket meant that there was a general exodus from that club to the opposition. According to Mr. Rush, Wolfert's support of the Fusion ticket means one vote.

Ottinger Headquarters Open.

Nathan Ottinger, Fusion candidate for Justice of the Supreme Court, will open headquarters to-day at 1,364 Fifth Avenue. Nathan Strasbourger, former Commissioner of Taxes, will be in charge. On Tuesday evening there will be a ratification meeting, which will be addressed by a number of prominent men. Friday night a large meeting will be held in the New Harlem Casino, at Lenox Avenue and 116th Street. Headquarters will also be opened in the Bronx at 140th Street and Melrose Avenue.

CHILD BURNED TO DEATH.

Mother Wouldn't Let Him Be Taken to Hospital When Dying.

Special to The New York Times.

YONKERS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Two-year-old John Kowalsk was burned to death here to-day in his home, at 35 Clinton Street. When Dr. Patton came to the house with the ambulance from St. Joseph's Hospital and wanted to take the child away the mother refused, hoping to cure him with home remedies. These were without result, and finally Mrs. Kowalsk carried the boy to St. John's Hospital, three miles away. The doctors, after a glance at the child, said that the two hours that had elapsed since the accident occurred made John's recovery an impossibility. He died shortly afterward.

The old story of a child being left alone with fire explains the accident. The father and mother went out when John was asleep. After they had been gone some time the child's brother, Michael, who is himself only 3 years old, came into the house and awakened John. The two children found amusement in tearing pages from a magazine and lighting them in the stove, the top of which they reached by standing on chairs. One of these bits of lighted paper communicated its flame to John's hair, and almost instantly he was all afire. Michael ran out into the street, crying "Fire!" and attracted a neighbor, John Gorst, who wrapped a blanket around the child, smothering the flames. The mother returned with the arrival of the ambulance. After giving such first aid as he could Dr. Patton said that the case was serious enough to warrant the child being taken to the hospital, but the mother would not listen to his suggestion. The child was burned from head to foot.

BLAME "HUMAN FALLIBILITY."

Collision Caused by Brakeman's Strange Error, Says Railroad Report.

ROCK SPRINGS, Wyo., Oct. 29.—"Human fallibility," according to an official report, caused the wreck of the Union Pacific passenger train which ran into a freight near here yesterday, killing Engineer H. C. Bangs, Fireman W. C. Cherkin, and a track walker and injuring thirty other persons.

As the eastbound Atlantic Express neared the switch to the siding between the east and west bound tracks, the statement says, Robert E. Lee, head brakeman of the freight, "for some unaccountable reason threw the switch, causing the Atlantic Express to run in on the side track and collide with the engine of Lee's own train."

ASSEMBLY TICKET IS CHIEF STATE ISSUE

To Overturn Majority, Republicans Must Hold Present Districts and Win 13 More.

CLOSE VOTE IN 14 COUNTIES

Out of 24 Insurgent Democrats, 14 Have Been Renominated—Present Make-Up of Assembly.

ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 29.—Chief interest in the coming election in New York State centres in the control of the new Assembly that will be chosen on Nov. 7. Both houses of the present Legislature are Democratic, and the Senate holds over for another year. The present Assembly is made up of 86 Democrats, 63 Republicans, and 1 Independence Leaguer. To overturn the Democratic majority, the Republicans must hold all they have and win in 13 additional districts.

Both parties are bending their best energies to win, the Republicans in the hope of regaining the Assembly, to prevent any partisan legislation next year, and the Democrats to hold their present advantage.

Norman E. Mack, Chairman of the Democratic State Committee, says the Democratic outlook is bright. "There are a few little things here and there to be smoothed out," says Mr. Mack, "but the party, on the whole, is in first-class shape, and I confidently anticipate the election of a Democratic Assembly in November."

William Barnes, Jr., Chairman of the Republican State Committee, is making no predictions. "The situation seems to be favorable to our winning a number of districts in New York City," he says. "The same is true in the country districts, where we ought to regain much of the ground we have lost, at least."

In New York City many of the Republican nominees have been indorsed by the Independence League, and the fusionists are putting forth every effort to reduce the Democratic representation. In at least a dozen up-State counties which were carried by the Democrats a year ago by majorities ranging from 4 to 500 the Republicans are endeavoring to elect their nominees. These counties include Dutchess, Cayuga, Jefferson, Seneca, Herkimer, Steuben, Lewis, Schuyler, Yates, Columbia, Tompkins, Nassau, Tioga, and Ulster.

If a proposed constitutional amendment is approved by the people at the coming election the salaries of members of the Legislature will be increased next year. Members of both houses now receive $1,500 a year and mileage at 10 cents a mile for one round trip between Albany and their homes. The proposed annual salary will be $3,500 for Senators and $3,000 for Assemblymen. Mileage is also to be given at the rate of 3 cents a mile for one round trip for each week of actual attendance.

One hundred and nineteen of the 150 members of the present Assembly have been renominated, including Speaker Daniel D. Frisbie of Schoharie, Majority Leader A. E. Smith of New York, and Minority Leader Edwin A. Merritt, Jr., of St. Lawrence. Should the Republicans win a majority of the districts, Mr. Merritt will be a candidate for Speaker.

Of the twenty-four Democratic Assemblymen who joined the insurgent ranks against the election of William F. Sheehan as United States Senator fourteen have been renominated. Those not renominated include Messrs. Trombly of Clinton, Dax of Jefferson, Hollman of Nassau, Friedman of New York, Huber of Queens, Shortt of Richmond, Myers of Schenectady, and Cosad of Seneca. Terry and Fry of Kings are running on independent tickets.

CONTESTS IN OTHER STATES.

Seven Will Elect Governors—Congress Vacancies to be Filled.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—Although the elections to be held in a number of States on Nov. 7 will be quiet compared with the Presidential struggle of a year hence, interest in them is nevertheless keen. States which will elect Governors or other State officers are Rhode Island, Massachusetts, Maryland, Kentucky, Mississippi, Louisiana, and New Mexico. In other States Justices of the Supreme Court, members of the Legislature, and Mayors will be among the officers chosen. Several Congressional vacancies are to be filled.

While this is regarded as an off year, National interest centres in Massachusetts, where the Democratic and Republican Parties have named full State tickets. Eugene N. Foss, who was elected as a Democratic Governor in a Republican State last year, is a candidate for reelection. The Republican ticket is headed by Louis A. Frothingham, the present Republican Lieutenant Governor. Members of the Legislature will also be chosen.

New Mexico votes, for the first time in its history as a State, for a full set of State officers, members of Congress, and for a Supreme Court, eight district judges and eight districts attorneys. It will vote on a proposed amendment to make the Constitution more easily amendable than is at present provided for.

Arizona on Dec. 12 will hold its first State election.

Ohio will vote for municipal officers and delegates to the constitutional convention. In the larger Ohio cities the contests for city offices are unusually spirited because of divisions in the lines of both old parties and the determination of leaders to strengthen their organization preparatory to the fight next year for delegates to the National conventions.

Pennsylvania elects Mayors in all cities. Municipal officers also will be voted for, among other States, in Tennessee.

Georgia will hold a primary to nominate a candidate to succeed Gov. Hoke Smith, who will soon resign to take his seat as United States Senator.

In several States the Democratic, Progressive, Prohibition, Socialist, and Socialist Labor Parties have also named candidates for various State offices.

Maryland, besides electing a Governor, will choose a State Controller, Attorney General, Judge of the Court of Appeals, the full membership of the House of Delegates, and half of the Senate. Arthur P. Gorman, Jr., is the choice of the Democrats for Governor, while the Republicans have named Phillips Lee. Both the Socialist and Prohibitionist Parties have nominated practically full State tickets.

New Jersey elects a Legislature.

Five parties in Rhode Island, where a full State ticket is to be elected, have nominated candidates. Gov. Aram J. Pothier, Republican, is a nominee for reelection, while Louis A. Waterman heads the Democratic ticket. A Legislature will also be chosen.

Mississippi will vote for all State officers. In Kentucky a Governor, Lieutenant Governor, and Railroad Commissioners will be elected. Virginia will vote for legislative and county officers.

AFTER INSURANCE REBATERS.

Hotchkiss to Prosecute Violators of the Law in the Fire Field.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—The rebating evil has been as widespread in the fire insurance field as it was in the life insurance business, according to information received by State Superintendent of Insurance Hotchkiss, who is preparing to put in operation on Jan. 1 amendments made to the insurance laws this year and which are designed to prohibit such practices.

Supt. Hotchkiss has issued and sent to fire insurance companies operating in this State a pamphlet of rulings and instructions regarding the enforcement of these so-called anti-rebate and agents and brokers' licensing laws.

In a statement to-day he said:

"The large number of inquiries concerning many different sorts of schemes, the effect of each of which seems to have been to give an insurer a lower rate through a divvy between him and the fire agent or broker with whom he did business, would appear to indicate that the rebating evil has been as widespread in the fire insurance as it was in the life insurance field. Such evil is particularly noticeable in connection with the insurance of important plants or the property of large owners.

"The anti-rebate law of 1911 was intended to put a stop to these transactions. Hence the department has issued in pamphlet form a number of its rulings on this subject already made and will continue to give out such rulings as new cases arise. As soon as the new laws are fully in operation, on Jan. 1, cases seeming to warrant indictments will, when developed, be laid before the proper district attorneys to the end that either the giver or the taker of this kind of 'honest graft' may be put on trial, and, if convicted, punished therefor."

PREDICTING DEFEAT FOR GOV. WILSON

Supporters Already Apologizing for His Possible Failure to Carry the State.

SMITH MACHINE INACTIVE

Friends Declare, However, That Governor's Prestige as a Presidential Possibility Will Not Be Impaired.

Special to The New York Times.

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Gov. Woodrow Wilson's friends are already discounting the effect on his Presidential candidacy of the election of a Republican Legislature in New Jersey next week. By the close of this week the Governor will have canvassed every county in the State except Essex, with the plea that the policies he put in force with legislative aid last Winter are to be approved or disapproved by the voters in the legislative contests this Fall. He has admitted that the return of a Republican Legislature would be accepted as a sign that the people want other kinds of laws than those he has given them.

Gov. Wilson's supporters have begun to apologize for his possible defeat, and this is accepted as their admission that the next Legislature will be Republican. Many observers in both parties find it impossible to figure out anything but a Republican majority in both Houses. In a statement issued last night United States Senator Frank O. Briggs, Chairman of the Republican State Committee, forecasts a decided preponderance of Republicans in both branches. Of the twenty-one State Senators there are six Republican and seven Democratic holdovers. Senator Briggs maintains that the Republicans will re-elect their men in Camden, Gloucester, Monmouth, Salem, and Somerset, and will gain Colgate in Essex, where the Democrats have practically abandoned hope of re-electing Senator Osborn. That result would make the new Senate stand thirteen Republicans and eight Democrats.

Such a prediction would be regarded as wild everywhere if it were not for the knowledge that the Smith machine, which is in control of the Democratic workers in all of the disputed counties, is going to lay down on the Democratic legislative candidates, with the avowed purpose of putting Gov. Wilson in a hole and destroying his Presidential chances. With their machine working loyalty for the party, as in the past, there would be little doubt of the capture of Camden, Salem, and Gloucester by the Democrats. The indications are that through their inactivity Camden and Salem may be lost to the party. The candidacy of Ferrell for Congress may turn Gloucester to the Democrats, but that is doubtful. Somerset Democrats might elect La Monte to the Senate, and if Gov. Wilson has engaged to make Crater of Monmouth Secretary of State in Dickinson's place Monmouth is assured to the Democrats.

The only county in which the Democrats are sure to elect their man to the Senate is Warren. If they can also take Gloucester, Somerset, and Monmouth they will have a majority. But the chances of their getting all three are counted as mighty slim, and Senator Briggs's prophecy as to the Senate is regarded as not wide of the mark.

The forecasters figure that the Democrats have no chance at all of carrying the Assembly. The Republicans seem to have the lower branch in their hands already. The Smith-Nugent machine will make no effort to carry Essex, and her twelve votes are already counted by the Republicans. So with the five in Passaic, three in Mercer and Union each, two each in Morris, Bergen, and Burlington, and one each in Salem and Cumberland. These make up the thirty-one votes that mean control of the chamber.

If they should slip up on any of them the Ross Democrats may help them to the three votes in Middlesex, or the failure of Gov. Wilson to make a Secretary of State of Surrogate Crater may persuade Crater to help them to the three Monmouth votes, or David Baird may succeed in pulling his three candidates out of the factional fires in Camden—to make up the Republican complement.

It is this diagnosis that is moving Gov. Wilson's friends to anticipate disaster with their apologies and explanations, and assurances that, even if he has made approval of his legislative policies the stake of the campaign, a legislative defeat will not impair his prestige as a Democratic Presidential possibility. They say he will lead even a Republican Legislature, elected by collusion between the boss machines of the two parties, to the bull ring, and, making it obey the mandates of the unbossed masses, stand greater than ever in the eyes of the nation.

GIBRALTAR PLAN FOR PANAMA

Gen. Crowder to Study the British Army's Rule.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The form of government which the British Army maintains at Gibraltar may be the model upon which the United States will establish a government for the Panama Canal Zone after the canal is finished. The likelihood that troops always will occupy the zone fits in with the ideas of a military government.

It is reported from the Isthmus that Major Gen. Leonard Wood, Chief of Staff of the army, has declared he would send Judge Advocate General Crowder to Gibraltar to study the problem.

Find Woman's Body in Seneca Canal.

SENECA FALLS, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The body of a young woman, believed to be Margaret Boland, wife of James Boland of Rochester, who left her home in that city on Oct. 17 to go to Auburn, was found to-day in the Seneca Canal. Positive identification was impossible. The Rochester police have been searching for her since they were notified of her disappearance.

GARDEN SHOW AT NEWPORT.

Plants and Flowers to be Exhibited in a Tent Next Season.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Members of the Garden Association of Newport, which was organized by prominent residents this Summer for the benefit of owners of gardens in Newport and for the establishment of a bureau where the seeds of novelties from abroad can be obtained and to increase the practical knowledge of the care of trees and plants, have arranged for a series of illustrated lectures by prominent men in the ballroom of James D. Van Alen's residence.

The officers of the Garden Association are Mrs. I. Townsend Burden, President; Mrs. W. Storers Wells, Vice President; Mrs. Hope Slater, Treasurer, and Mrs. Charles F. Hoffman, Secretary. On the Executive Committee are the officers and Mrs. Robert Ives Gammell, Mrs. Lewis Cass Ledyard, James J. Van Alen, Mrs. Frank K. Sturgis, Daniel B. Fearing, Mrs. George Leavis Mrs. Paul A. Andrews, Mrs. Hugh D. Auchincloss, Mrs. Hamilton Fish Webster, and Miss Edith Wetmore.

The association plans to hold an exhibition of plants, flowers, garden supplies, and vegetables next June. It will be given in a large tent. The Garden Association has asked the co-operation of the Newport Horticultural Society, which is composed of Newport gardeners who have made the places here famous.

LANDS A STRANGE FISH.

Mayor of Greenwich Catches 28-Pound Visitor from the South.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—Fishermen hereabouts are excited about the capture by Mayor Henry B. Marshall of a strange fish, which is supposed to have followed some of the yachts, among them the Oneida and Liberty, from southern waters last Summer. Now that the weather is cool, these fish are swimming half out of water in the sun.

Mayor Marshall was first to get one of the fish, at the Indian Harbor Yacht Club, where it was found to weigh 28 pounds. It was 53 inches long and resembled a sea bass. Amos W. Avery, Town Treasurer, had his hook baited for this fish, but it got away.

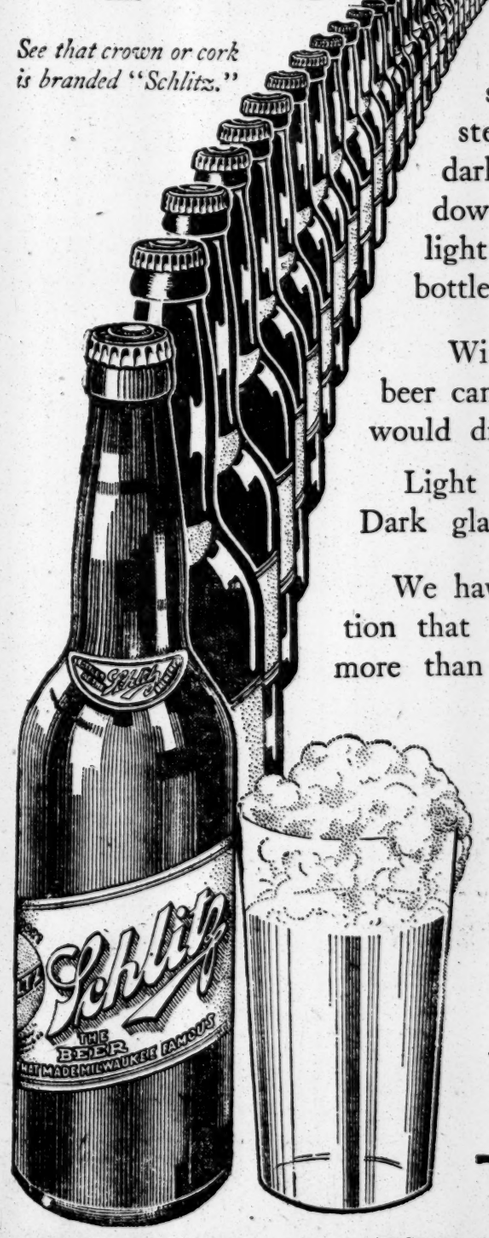
John H. Downing, Fred Doremus, and Dr. V. C. Priatti, yacht club members, watched the Mayor fishing in the cove off the Benedict estate. The fish took all the line, and the Mayor had to instruct his boatmen to pull up anchor. Then around and around in the boat went the Mayor, but he landed the fish entirely by the reel and line.

Over $10,000,000.00 spent by this English brewery in bottling their GENUINE English Ale and Stout

Whitbread

England's BEST for 170 years
Watch the labels and see that your Ale and Stout are bottled in England by the brewer.
There's a GREAT difference.
St. James Importing Co. (Importers), New York City.

The Brown Bottle protects Schlitz purity from the Brewery to your glass



See that crown or cork is branded "Schlitz."

Schlitz is brewed in the dark—stored for months in glass lined steel enameled tanks—bottled in darkened rooms where even the window shades are drawn to exclude the light—then sent to you in brown bottles.

Without all of these precautions, no beer can be healthful, and who knowingly would drink beer that was not.

Light starts decay even in pure beer. Dark glass gives protection against light.

We have adopted every idea, every invention that could aid to this end. Today, more than half the cost of our brewing is spent to make and keep Schlitz beer pure.

If you knew what we know about beer, you would ask for "Schlitz—Schlitz in Brown Bottles."

Phones 163 & 164 Spring
P. M. Ohmeis & CO.
534-540 Greenwich St.,
New York, N. Y.

The Beer That Made Milwaukee Famous

10

Who are those who really get most benefit from PIANO MUSIC?

It is not those of large wealth or independent means that generally get the most real good out of music.

Not that they don't enjoy it or participate in its benefits—but they seldom produce it—they have it produced for them—it costs no effort and takes no sacrifice.

It is human nature to envy those who don't have to toil for a living.

But envy as we may or complain as we may, it is the producer after all that gets the real sweets out of life—

And this is a great fact about music—

You will find that those who get the most out of it in a big, helpful, encouraging way are those who are striving with hand or brain to own or maintain a home—those whose efforts support a family—

They are the real important producers in the world—

A piano that goes into such a home, goes there because some one in that home is going to use it.

The music may be never so simple, but it tells a bigger and more helpful story than the greatest opera ever written can tell to those who only listen and do not produce.

Such a home deserves a piano that is absolutely trustworthy—honestly built and honestly sold—

It isn't the expert that is confronted with dangers when buying a piano.

He knows or should know the great difference between the ordinary Commercial Piano, sold as so much merchandise, and the real Musical instrument of artistic merit.

But the woman — she whose lack of experience is unable to combat the insidious arguments of the piano salesman, who cares more for the sale than giving real permanent satisfaction—this woman takes all the risk unless she buys a piano with a fixed reputation that protects her—

Sterling Pianos and Playerpianos

hold an exalted place among the really great artistic instruments of to-day.

They are not difficult to buy—their cost is moderate—their prices always the same to everybody—their possession an actual asset.

Any honest person can buy of us on easy monthly payments, if not wanting to pay cash.

We always have several slightly used and second hand pianos, put in perfect order, that are much safer to buy than cheap new pianos—

Some as low as $150.

We rent, repair, rebuild, tune, tone restore, move, and store pianos.

Over fifty years of experience in the business is always at your service.

The Sterling Piano Co.
Manufacturers Sterling Building
518-520 Fulton St., Corner Hanover Place, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Wm Vogel & Son

MEN'S "BLANKET" OVERCOATS. A PARTICULARLY EXCLUSIVE OVERCOAT IDEA HAS BEEN DEVELOPED BY WM. VOGEL & SON. FINE ENGLISH LAP ROBES WITH SOLID COLOR OUTER SURFACES AND REVERSE SIDES OF PLAID HAVE BEEN IMPORTED AND HAVE BEEN MADE UP INTO OVERCOATS ON THE PREVAILING ENGLISH LINES..... $55.00 TO $70.00

WM. VOGEL & SON
TIMES SQUARE
Broadway at 44th Street

CHAUFFEUR BLINDED, AUTO PARTY HURT

Sun's Rays Dazzled Driver as He Was Taking Stafford Servants to Church.

AUTO SKIDDED INTO TREE

One Young Woman Suffered a Fractured Skull—Others Less Seriously Hurt—Wall Prevented Long Fall.

Special to The New York Times.

STAMFORD, Conn., Oct. 29.—The sun's rays flashing into the eyes of John McAuliffe, a chauffeur, caused a bad automobile accident on the Boston Post Road here about 7:15 this morning. Blinded, McAuliffe lost control of the automobile, a heavy seven-passenger car. The auto left the road, climbed over a curb, hit a large tree a glancing blow, and then skidded into a clump of trees, where it was wedged tight. The trees save it from pitching over a stone wall into a meadow four feet below the street level.

The car was wrecked beyond repair. Jennie O'Beirn, May Coghlin, and Elizabeth Diem of New York were in the automobile with McAuliffe. All were hurt more or less, and they are now in the Stamford Hospital. Miss O'Beirn has a fracture of the skull. An operation was performed on her. Her condition to-night was precarious. The young women are servants in the employ of G. A. Stafford, President of G. A. Stafford & Co., drygoods dealers, of Worth Street, New York. They were on the way to St. John's Catholic Church here to attend the 7:30 mass.

The party had passed over a side street and were on the Post Road about a mile from the Stafford residence. They had descended a steep hill, and were on a flat part of the road, approaching another heavy grade, when the car shot into the clump of trees.

The crash brought William Williams and other residents to the spot, and they found every one of the occupants unconscious or semi-conscious. Miss Coghlin had jumped out, and lay on the roadside holding her head and moaning incoherently. The others were in the car seemingly lifeless. A big gash had been cuit in Miss O'Beirn's forehead. Glass from the broken wind shield cut the others. Miss O'Beirn was thrown forward across the front seat, and was so wedged that it was necessary to chop away the side door to release her. Just after the accident the automobile of E. T. Hall of New York, residing at Riverside, appeared carrying domestics going to the same church. The occupants of the Hall car got out and the injured persons were lifted into it, and taken to Stamford.

The police took statements from McAuliffe and the injured women at the hospital. All said that the car was not running very fast down the hill, but it was so thoroughly wrecked that experts who viewed it declared it must have been running at least thirty miles an hour.

The O'Beirn girl recovered consciousness after the operation, and says she has a brother, James, residing at 307 Grand Street, New York. She had been here about two weeks.

ROBBED BY AUTO BURGLAR.

Houses of Dr. W. L. Fowler and C. R. Hewitt Entered in Greenwich.

Special to The New York Times.

GREENWICH, Conn., Oct. 29.—The automobile burglar who is operating in these parts, appearing at houses just before the milkman in the morning, so that, if heard, the occupants of houses will mistake him for that welcome caller, visited the residences of Dr. W. L. Fowler and of Charles R. Hewitt of New York, on Indian Field Drive, at 5 o'clock this morning. He got away with about $500 worth of silverware and two overcoats from the latter place and a few dollars and a raincoat at the Fowler place.

The Hewitt milkman, who appeared a few minutes after the Hewitt bullterrier had chased off the burglar, reported that he saw an automobile about 500 feet distant, at the corner of the Post Road, and that a man jumped in just as he came along, and the car sped toward New York. The man is described as like the one who entered the Scholle place, on King Street, the other morning at 4 o'clock.

Mr. Hewitt keeps his dog tied to his bedpost at night to prevent him from roaming over the house. The burglar forced a front porch window, took a decanter of wine from the sideboard and drank some, pulled out desk and sideboard drawers and, taking what was handy, including magnifying reading glasses, started upstairs. The dog heard and broke his rope. The burglar fell downstairs, knocked over a stand, ran out the front door, and disappeared. Mr. Hewitt followed the dog with his gun, but did not fire.

Sheriff Finnigan was able to see the tracks of the automobile and has the footprints of the burglar, which he left on a sofa pillow when he entered the window.

NEW CLUB AT LENOX.

Designed for Social Affairs, Golf, and Tennis.

Special to The New York Times.

LENOX, Mass., Oct. 29.—William D. Sloane, Robert W. Patterson, Giraud Foster, Lindsay Fairfax, Samuel Frothingham, representing the Golf Club, and George E. Turnure, George Baty Blake, and William B. O. Field, representing the Lenox Club, have reported that the $5,000 asked for improvements at the Golf Club to transform it into a country club has been raised. It will insure alteration of the clubhouse, improvement and lengthening the golf links, laying out of tennis courts, and other improvements to make the grounds complete for social affairs and a headquarters for young people.

The committee has decided to change the name of the club to the Lenox Golf and Tennis Club. A lease has been made of additional land from the country place of Dr. Richard C. Greenleaf.

STILL HUNTING LOST JEWEL.

Mrs. Ames Makes Renewed Efforts to Find Brooch Lost at Newport.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Mrs. F. Lothrop Ames of Boston and Newport has caused a circular to be issued by the police, hoping thereby to recover a bow-shaped diamond brooch which she lost at the dance given by Mr. and Mrs. Edward J. Berwind on the evening of Sept. 2. The jewel was a wedding gift.

Mrs. Ames first offered $200, then $400, and later $600 for its return. A search of the ballroom, grounds, and other places proved fruitless. Mrs. Ames has just had a conference with Chief of Police James R. Crowley, who has sent broadcast a circular with a cut of the jewel.

A reward of $600 is still offered. The brooch is described as containing thirty-three diamonnds weighing 24 karats.

Senator Wetmore Improving.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWPORT, R. I., Oct. 29.—Favorable reports of the condition of United States Senator George Peabody Wetmore, who is ill with pneumonia in Panama, continue to be received by relatives in Newport. During the services at the Shiloh Baptist Church to-day prayers were made for his recovery.

SUES FOUR FOR LOST LOVE.

Wife Wants Husband, His Parents, and Friend to Pay $20,000.

Special to The New York Times.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 29.—Dr. Frank A. Brown, planter and politician of Louisiana, who owns a chain of Summer hotels in the Wisconsin lake region, has been sued for $20,000 for alienation of affections by his erstwhile daughter-in-law, Mrs. Thelma C. Brown. Co-defendants with him are his wife, Mrs. Annie G. Brown; their eldest son, Alonzo L., former husband of the plaintiff, and J. J. Cain, his chum, whose home is in Mississippi.

The plaintiff met Brown in New Orleans on Feb. 8, 1910, both masked for the Mardi Gras festivities. The plaintiff was then Thelma Ray of Orange, Tex., and had gone to the Crescent City to take part in the merry-making. It was a case of infatuation, or seemed so, and the couple were married on April 12. Young Mr. Brown and his bride lived together in New Orleans for a little more than two weeks, then, says the complaint, he went to his home near Monroe, La., to break the news of his marriage to his parents. The couple never lived together after that.

She alleges that the youthful husband was "willfully, wickedly, and maliciously" induced to forsake her and go to Waukesha, Wis., where the defendants "harbored and detained him for three months against her will." She says she wrote letter after letter to her husband, but got no reply until May 17, when a telegram purporting to be from her husband said he would arrive in New Orleans and join her that evening. Instead, she says, Cain called at her hotel, the Grunewald, and said her husband was being watched and couldn't get away that night, but would surely be on hand the following day.

That evening she went with Cain to a theatre. Upon their return to the hotel, she says, Cain bade her good night and went to his room and later entered her room, saying he was lonesome and wanted to chat. Mrs. Brown says he remained in the room half an hour, despite her protests, and that he went only when she threatened to call for help. The next day, she says, she was served with a complaint in a divorce action in which Cain's name figured.

That evening, she said, her father-in-law called on her and said he had changed his mind about his son's marriage and the divorce case would be dropped, but first he must reconcile his wife to the marriage. He sent her to Mer Rouge, a village near Monroe, and there she remained for two weeks, in which time she never heard a word from her father-in-law, although he had promised to send for her within a week. Subsequently, she says, her father-in-law took her to Waukesha, but she was not permitted to stay at the hotel where his family lived. He explained, she says, that he was still trying to persuade his wife to accept her, but that it was only a question of time.

Having no money, Mrs. Brown says, she was forced to work in a candy store here. She saw her husband only a few times, and his attitude, she declares, had changed from tenderness and affection to coldness and indifference. In September, 1910, she alleges, Dr. Brown took her husband back to Louisiana to spend the Winter, so she pawned her engagement ring and went to New Orleans, where she got work as a telephone operator. She wrote to Dr. Brown and her husband, but says she got a note from her father-in-law saying his son had obtained a divorce and that the family didn't care to have anything more to do with her.

When the summons and complaint were served on Dr. Brown the Sheriff also served a civil order of arrest issued by Judge F. C. Eschweiler, who set bail at $2,000 to ensure his presence at the trial. Dr. Brown and family are at present in Monroe, La., where, it is said, the doctor is promoting his candidacy for Mayor.

JUST NINETEEN LEFT OF THE GALLANT 54TH

Eight of the 1,100 Who Marched to War Fifty Years Ago Keep Its Anniversary.

THEIR FLAG A FEW THREADS

A Little Dim Are Their Memories, but They All Have the Scars of Wounds to Show.

On Oct. 29, 1861, 1,100 strong, the Fifty-fourth Regiment, New York Volunteers, left this city for Washington, and after Washington the battlefields of the War of the Rebellion.

That was fifty years ago yesterday, and of that 1,100 only 19 are known to be alive now. Of that little remnant eight gathered yesterday afternoon to make a day of it, and because the Fifty-fourth was the crak German regiment—the Schwarze Jager—they met at Scheutzen Hall, in St. Mark's Place, several bringing their wives and children and grandchildren along, to drain a few steins of beer and talk it all over.

"And do you know," confided the son of one of the old soldiers, with a chuckle, "they all tell different stories as to what they did and how they did it."

Early in the afternoon the old men wandered into the building at 12 St. Mark's Place, each in his coat of blue and each wearing on his breast his post medal, his regiment medal, and his Gettysburg medal. Old John Kissel's eyes twinkled at the chance to tell the things he remembers of '61.

"Yes," he said, "it was fifty years ago to-day, and just such a soft Fall day as this it was. I recall it all so well—how we had organized and camped at Hudson City, across the river, and how when the Twenty-ninth came we crossed over and marched down Broadway to the City Hall to see the Mayor. Right down Broadway we came—"

"What's this?" Edward Wissig chimed in. "We never came down Broadway. We marched straight from camp for the station on the Jersey shore."

"Why, Wissig! What makes you talk like that? Don't you remember the people at the windows and the flowers they threw and the wreaths and all the cheering?"

"No, no, John Kissel; that was in '63, when we came back and re-enlisted."

"Well, well," said the old gentleman, "perhaps it was. But we marched to the train anyway, and there was that second Bull Run—"

"And Chancellorsville, and Fort Wagner, and Gettysburg."

But at that magic name all the veterans, lapsing into German in their enthusiasm, rattled on of the great battle. Four of their number died on that field. Forty or more died on the battlefields of the war, and more than 100 others died of wounds in hospitals. When the time for re-enlistment came in 1863, there were 250 who went back out of the original 1,100 that had set out two years before.

Some of those who are left—Lieut. Col. Bankson T. Morgan, who was not there yesterday; the Mullers, Charles, Louis, Anton, and Daniel, none of them related; Kissel and Wissig, John Busch, Hermann Scheikeberg, A. Souter. William Spalkhaver, and Henry Leidigker—are old men now. Louis Muller, Secretary of their association, is 80, and in the full white beard there is only left the faintest trace of the shade that earned him the name of "Red" Muller. Wissig, on the other hand, is regarded as a mere boy, for he was but 15 when the regiment went to war, and they would not take him except as a bugler. Wissig is sad about his bugle, for many years ago when the veterans met on Fourteenth Street for a celebration, he lost it.

Still younger, the youngest of them all, is George E. Whitlock, President of the association, and a member of Hoboken's police force. Whitlock was only 14 in 1861, but he was so tall for his years that he squeezed through on his assertion that he was 18.

They all had something to say about the wounds they won in the war. Kissel, it is said, was shot seven times, and once the bullet glanced off because it struck the metal letters "U. S." upon his belt.

After much reminiscing the old soldiers sat for their photograph, with their medals shining bright and their flags held well to the fore. One of these, the United States flag that the Fifty-fourth carried when it left New York, has but a few threads left hanging to the pole.

MORE TRAINS FOR INWOOD.

Public Service Commission So Orders —East Islip's Complaint.

Special to The New York Times.

ALBANY, Oct. 29.—An order directing the Long Island Railroad Company to stop four westbound and four eastbound weekday trains and two trains in each direction on Sunday at Inwood, on its Far Rockaway Branch, has been made by the up-State Public Service Commission. The company is required to keep a record of the passengers boarding and leaving the trains at Inwood for six months, and after that time the company will have an opportunity to apply for a modification or the abrogation of the order, and the complainants will also have leave to apply for an amendment to the order.

Citizens of East Islip, L. I., have petitioned the Public Service Commission to require the Long Island Railroad Company to erect and maintain a railroad and express station at Carleton Avenue. The petition states that East Islip is a village of about 2,000 inhabitants and that it is one and a half miles from the nearest railroad station, and that over one-third of all the freight and express handled at the Islip station is billed to East Islip. The company is to answer within twenty days.

HATS OFF IN CHURCH.

Ithaca Women Agree to Remove Them After Men Complain.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, N. Y., Oct. 29.—The women of the First Methodist Episcopal Church in this city have voted to remove their hats during church services. They did this when their pastor, the Rev. Wallace E. Brown, asserted that one of the reasons he had heard for the men's refusing to come to church was that they could not see the pastor when he preached, because women in front of them wore too large hats.

Pastor Brown asked if the women could not help, and it was suggested that a vote be taken. A majority of the women present consented to sacrifice the hats during the service.

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ESTAB OVER HALF A CENTURY

BARS BRIDAL RICE SHOWERS.

A Dangerous Custom, Says Father Crowley of New London.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW LONDON, Conn., Oct. 29.—There will be no more rice showers on bridal couples leaving St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church, Huntington Street, this city, of which the Rev. Timothy M. Crowley is pastor.

One day last week as a bride and bridegroom stepped out of the edifice fully ten pounds of rice were hurled at them by their enthusiastic relatives and friends. This incident was evidently the last straw that led to Father Crowley's spirited remarks at 9 o'clock mass this morning.

"I do not know where this custom originated," said the priest, "but I am fully convinced that the practice of hurling avalanches of rice at couples just married is dangerous and the practice must cease at once."

Father Crowley also gave his large congregation to understand that under orders from his superiors he would be very strict hereafter on mixed marriages.

"The request that you want to wed inside of twenty-four hours will not go hereafter," remarked Father Crowley. "The banns of marriage should be read from the altar three consecutive Sundays. If a dispensation is required, well and good; you must wait for it from the Bishop. Should a Catholic person wish to marry one of another creed the latter must undergo a course of instruction before marriage, and the religious education of offspring must also be taken into consideration.

"Perhaps some of the impatient ones will tell me they will neither wait for dispensations nor abide by the church laws. To them I say, Go somewhere else and be married if you wish. It is not my funeral."

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Why is the soda cracker to-day such a universal food?

People ate soda crackers in the old days, it is true—but they bought them from a barrel or box and took them home in a paper bag, their crispness and flavor all gone.

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THE CHINESE PROBLEM.

In spite of the recent victories of imperial arms, a state of panic prevails in Shanghai, Canton, and the capital itself. In Peking, as a matter of fact, alarm over the revolution seems to have reached its height. The roads are crowded with fugitives and their wagonloads of furniture, while wealthy residents are storing valuables in foreign business houses. This state of alarm is not wholly accounted for by the facts of the rebellion as they have been divulged in the news dispatches. While Shanghai is near enough to the seat of war to justify apprehension on the part of its residents, Canton is far from the revolt in the Yang-tse provinces, and Peking still further. Reports of disloyalty among the Federal troops have not been verified.

Probably the explanation may be found in the quick comprehension of the significance of the outbreak, which seemed so sudden, among the Chinese residents of foreign countries. In the Chinese quarters of both San Francisco and New York, for instance, the new flag of the insurgents was displayed almost simultaneously with the first warlike movement. Preparations for the uprising against the Manchu Dynasty had been under way, secretly, for a long while, and the atmosphere in China had been filled with disquieting rumors. It does not necessarily follow that the revolutionary forces are as well organized or as powerful as the dispatches of a few days ago seemed to indicate. The rebellion has undoubtedly had a set-back. Speculations as to the future of the Imperial family are as yet idle. The National Assembly has refused to support a movement for revenge upon the Manchus, but is willing to receive the co-operation of the revolutionists in its efforts to secure political reforms. The primary object of the rebellion, however, seems to be the extermination or banishment of the Manchus.

THE SHRIEVALTY.

The chief administrative officer of the county is the Sheriff. Because of the immense patronage of this office, greater than that of Surrogate, the New York Shrievalty becomes the prize of some district leader of Tammany, unless, as happened two years ago, a Fusion candidate plucks it. The present incumbent, Mr. JOHN SHEA, in 1909 defeated Tammany's candidate, Mr. CHRISTOPHER SULLIVAN, by a vote of 172,587 to 132,430. Can the Fusionists this Fall elect a Sheriff? Mr. JOHN J. HOPPER, their candidate, is a strong and independent man, whose whole career has been a fight against Tammany men and methods. His opponent, Mr. JULIUS HARBURGER, would be subservient to Mr. MURPHY, who selected him. We think Mr. HOPPER deserves to win.

The powers and duties of the Sheriff are important. He is the chief peace officer of the county. The city or county shall be liable for property destroyed or damaged by a mob or riot unless the Sheriff, upon due notice, "shall take all lawful means to protect such property." He may call upon the National Guard and Naval Militia officers to suppress tumults, and "the Governor must, on the application of the Sheriff, order out such military officers from any other county or counties as is necessary." On the other hand, military guards may issue mandates, writs, and warrants for execution by the Sheriff.

The Sheriff is charged with the duty of notifying the District Attorney of any violation of the liquor tax laws, which are relied upon for the principal revenues of the State. He may at any time enter premises where a liquor tax certificate has been applied for or obtained, to see that the law is properly observed. He is the quarantine officer of the county, required by the Health Commissioner and the State Secretary of Agriculture to guard against contagious diseases and to suppress nuisances that are a menace to the security of life and health. He is tax collector when the regular tax collector of any district shall fail to qualify or to do his duty. He seizes vessels against which liens are held; removes recalcitrant occupants of resold lands, and transports convicts from county jails to State prisons and penitentiaries. He must inform against and prosecute all persons whom he believes to be offenders against the gambling laws—common gamblers, keepers of gaming apparatus and betting establishments, poolsellers, bookmakers, and managers of races for stakes.

These and other duties, in which the Sheriff exercises judicial as well as executive functions, require the services of a small army of retainers for their proper discharge. They would be properly discharged by Mr. HOPPER, if elected.

MORE POLICEMEN NEEDED.

We have received from Police Commissioner WALDO a sketch of Greater New York showing the districts in which 1,000 additional men asked by the Commissioner should be distributed, and the proportions for each. His reasons are plain, necessary, unanswerable. The city has grown rapidly, especially in the outlying sections of its Boroughs of Brooklyn, Queens, Bronx, and Richmond, and on Washington Heights in Manhattan. It contains 5,000,000 inhabitants, and is policed by 10,000 men. London, with its 7,000,000, has 21,000 policemen, and Paris, containing but 2,800,000 inhabitants, is guarded by nearly 8,500 men; while the European capitals have one policeman to 330 inhabitants, this city tries to get along with one policeman to 500 inhabitants.

Commissioner WALDO might add force to his figures by publishing the increased percentages of crime in the outlying sections where more policemen are needed. Unless he has more men, he cannot justly be held responsible for the increase of burglaries, robberies, and assaults in these districts.

JOSEPH PULITZER.

The death of Mr. PULITZER brings to its close an astonishing career, astonishing for its contrasts, for its triumphs, for its great rewards, and for the fortitude with which he bore the tragedy visited upon him in the loss of his sight. Fortune, in the beginning, denied him everything; in the end she seemed to have granted all. Of this immigrant lad, of humble origin, it would have been said when he came to America that he had none of the "advantages," yet he had them all. He had them in his own unconquerable spirit and in his resolve to make the best possible use of all that was in him, and that was much. When he came to this country he was willing to take upon himself the lowliest tasks, but he was very far from content with any lot that fell to him in those early days. Complacent acceptance of what befalls keeps men down, and nothing could have kept JOSEPH PULITZER down. Anything sufficed until something better offered, and that, in turn, was but one of the steps that led upward. In him a tremendous energy was stored up. What LONGFELLOW said of PALISSY,

> within thy breast
> Burns the hot fever of unrest,

was true of Mr. PULITZER. It urged him upward and on through years of toil until he found his first firm footing in the acquisition of his St. Louis newspaper. Then he felt that he was in the way he had sought, then his career began.

His purchase of The World newspaper in this city was thought to be an audacious venture. He knew better than any one else the measure of his force and his capacity. He was not mistaken. At that time, in 1883, Mr. PULITZER was one of those self-made men who had carried the finishing process to a point that effaced the tool marks of the artisan. The foundation of it all was his very remarkable mind, intellectual qualities that, certainly in so far as they concerned his calling, approached to the verge of genius. He had mastered the language until he could use it as few to whom it is a native tongue can use it, writing it with great force and effectiveness. But language is only an instrument. Mr. PULITZER had need to make it a good instrument because he had something to say. In his youth and young manhood he could have had little understanding of the public affairs of the United States. Yet half his life was devoted to the consideration, and so far as his influence availed, to the shaping of public affairs through public opinion. His conceptions of measures and policies, of men and parties, were lucid, sharply defined, and were urged with remarkable force and telling iteration upon the attention of the readers of his paper.

We have said that Mr. PULITZER had a genius for newspaper-making or something very like genius. He created a great newspaper, for The World is distinctly his personal creation. He had limitless faith in "publicity" as the very soul, as the blood and bone, as the all in all of a newspaper. On that faith as his foundation stone he built up The World. He possessed, for the art he so wonderfully practiced, the elements of success. The positive qualities of mental ability, of unflagging zeal and energy, and the capacity to choose and judge and direct, he had in large measure, and his defect of certain other qualities that would have hindered and hampered him in his chosen way must be counted one of the elements of success. Mr. PULITZER often professed dissatisfaction with his newspaper—he could not make it what he wanted it to be, he could not attain his ideal. Reticences and avoidances that might have commended themselves to him in other conditions, or in another field, were not to be thought of as a mere concession to taste in the exigencies of rivalry and of strife for command of the popular favor.

The tragedy of Mr. PULITZER's life was of a nature to awaken pity and sympathy. Triumphant ambition had carried him to success and to power. Achievements, rewards, the realization of dreams, and the attainment of the goal, all these were his. He had amassed a great fortune. Then came the loss of sight. The gifts that command success endured, the gift to enjoy it was taken away. The indomitable spirit survived and worked on. Mr. PULITZER continued to the very end to make and to be The World. His death is a loss to the community and to the country, a loss to good causes which he so stoutly supported, a loss to the great newspaper which he controlled and inspired.

THE NEW CARDINALS.

With three American Cardinals, or four including the Apostolic Delegate, who is an American citizen, and a promise of another, for the news from Rome indicates that Archbishop IRELAND may yet receive the recognition which most of his fellow-countrymen, of all religious convictions, believe he deserves, American Catholics must feel that the importance of their branch of the Church is not undervalued in the Vatican. It cannot be said that the proposed action of the Consistory compels much discussion on other grounds. The cordial recognition of the influence of the Church in America is its most significant feature. The College of Cardinals has greatly decreased in membership and many new appointments were inevitable. Most of the selections announced seem to be obvious. Certainly no speculation as to the motives governing the appointments would be profitable. No particular significance attaches to the elevation of three French prelates to the Cardinalate. France is a Catholic country, and these priests are loyal supporters of the Pope.

Of the new English-speaking Cardinals, Dr. FRANCIS BOURNE, Archbishop of Westminster, is the youngest, as he has just completed his fiftieth year and has received the Cardinal's hat at an age when few prelates, in these times, are thus honored. Father BOURNE has been a hard worker in the vineyard. A native of the neighborhood of London, he entered the priesthood as lately as 1884, and for many years was renowned for his helpful work among the poor of Southwark. He was made Bishop in 1897, and was elevated to the Archbishopric of Westminster in 1903, on the death of Cardinal VAUGHAN. The Vatican's recognition of the services of Father BOURNE, thus early in his career, will be gratifying to the larger body of English Catholics.

Archbishop O'CONNELL of Boston is only two years older than Archbishop BOURNE, and renowned as a sturdy, athletic, outspoken churchman. The elevation to the Cardinalate of our own Archbishop FARLEY has been reserved until his seventieth year. He has held high positions in this diocese many years, has been renowned for his large executive ability, his tact and self-control. His ability has frequently been recognized at Rome. During his administration the power and efficiency of the Catholic Church in this neighborhood have been greatly increased. The Catholic churchman in America who looms largest in the public eye is undoubtedly Archbishop IRELAND. The opinion of his fellow-citizens not of his faith perhaps does not weigh with the Vatican, but there is a suggestion from Rome that the highest honor in its gift, except one, will not long be withheld from him.

LABOR AND SPOILS.

Since the Wainwright law governing compensation for industrial accidents was condemned by the Court of Appeals the protection of workers rests almost wholly with the Department of Labor, acting through its Inspectors, to enforce existing regulations. This department was greatly strengthened by the legislation of the late session. The number of Inspectors was increased by nearly one-half, from sixty to eighty-five, and provision was made for eight Supervising Inspectors, each to be in charge of one of the districts into which the State was divided. This action is in harmony with the advice of the admirable Wainwright Commission, the members of which clearly understood that the law would be useless without a sufficient provision of eyes to see violations or defects and of arms to enforce the law.

The Commission urged, of course, that the Supervising Inspectors, whose power and responsibility are great, and on whom the safety or peril of the workers directly depends, should be chosen by tests of merit and fitness that would secure the best among the applicants. The means for this selection are provided by the civil service laws and the competitive examinations therein required. The advice of the Commission is not only obviously sensible, but it complies with the direct requirement of the Constitution that such places shall be filled for fitness tested by competitive examinations wherever practicable. In this case they are not only practicable but indispensable if the best Inspectors are to be chosen. But the State Civil Service Commission has seen fit to exempt these places from competitive tests and the Governor has rashly approved of the exemption. This action has awakened strong opposition, led by the New York Association for Labor Legislation, whose officers see in it a very serious obstacle to the efficiency of the department and the strict and energetic enforcement of the law. The action was taken without public hearing, with no chance for frank discussion by those most interested. It is, as we have pointed out, in open conflict with the mandate of the Constitution and is a menace to the safety of the workers which the law is meant to secure.

After considerable pressure the Civil Service Commission has consented to a public hearing, which will take place to-morrow at 10 A. M. at the rooms of the Municipal Civil Service Commission, 299 Broadway. We trust that the Commission will retrace its steps and throw around the office of the Supervising Inspectors all the safeguards the law affords. We do not deny that it would be possible for Commissioner WILLIAMS to pick out fairly good officers by the exercise of his own discretion and knowledge; but it would be quite impossible to get any better than he would get by open competition, and very probable that he would get much worse. Moreover, he and his successors, if competition is done away with, would be constantly subjected to strong pressure, political and other, and the Inspectors finally selected would necessarily feel that their places depended on the influence they could bring to bear on the head of the office. The positions would be regarded by politicians as party spoils, and they would never rest from the effort to get hold of them. If they should succeed it would be very bad for the workers, for every Inspector, and especially every Supervising Inspector, with his delicate and great power, could do a lot of harm if he were willing to use his office for the benefit of the party machine or for his own advantage.

There is a very important principle involved in this matter. It is not merely a question of the people getting the best return for the money expended. It is a question of hundreds of thousands of workers—men, women, and children—most of them relatively helpless, getting the full protection of the law through Inspectors of tried quality, who will do their duty with independence and thoroughness. These workers are clearly entitled to the very best service of the best agents that can be had, and the exemption from competition exposes them to the risk of getting far less.

TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Betrayed by a Lock Ill-Treated.

An up-town householder had an experience the other day, the details and results of which will not only have an interest for other householders here and elsewhere, but may be of considerable value to them.

Starting for business that morning, he saw on the sidewalk, about a block from his home, a key of the sort that fits Yale cylinder locks. That it had a general resemblance to the housekey on his own keyring did not impress him, for all such keys look much alike, except as to their minutest corrugations and indentations, but when he went home, happening to take the found key from his pocket first, he tried it in his lock and—it opened the door! Yet inquiry revealed that no member of his family had lost a key, and on close examination he saw that his key and the one he had found were different. So he was forced to the somewhat disquieting conclusion that the lock on his front door, which he had trusted as one to be opened only by the keys that came with it or others made exactly like them, would certainly yield to one dissimilar key and might to many.

The matter was at once reported to the lock company. It manifested instant, keen, and commendable interest and sent an expert to investigate the mystery. He discovered that at some time or other the lock had been in the hands of a careless or unskillful locksmith, probably for the purpose of having a new key made to replace one lost. That locksmith, presumably to save himself work or expense, had so filed away the top of the "plug" or cylinder that keys varying considerably as to their "bitings" would operate the lock. By just that much had he reduced the security which the lock was designed to give—which it would have given had the cylinder not been mutilated.

The lesson of the episode is that locks from which much protection is expected should not be subjected to the manipulation of men who do not thoroughly understand them or who are not sufficiently conscientious to observe the conditions upon which the giving of the protection depends. There is, of course, a limit to the number of variations that can be made in the keys of a certain type or class, and in the locks corresponding to them, but the possible mutations in the lateral and longitudinal shape even of small keys are so large that with all locks in proper order the chances against a duplication of this householder's queer experience would be many thousands to one. In other words, he could be practically sure that his own lock would not turn under the compulsion of any except its own key or keys.

Saluting in the Morning.

Everybody is so much interested, one way or another, in the warships now lying in the river that no very harsh criticism, no very bitter complaint, is at all likely to result because the customs of men-of-war's men do not exactly fit in with the habits and conveniences of people who live ashore. Still, there is one naval ceremony which, when performed at certain hours, is much of a nuisance to so many persons—if many persons happen to be within hearing distance of it. More than a few of those persons are moved by it, if not to growl fiercely, at least to ponder the fact that the custom in question, while an old one, and to that extent respectable, causes the expenditure of not a little public money and is of no practical utility whatever.

This ceremony is that of firing salutes, the number of guns discharged varying in accord with a fixed and elaborate code to honor men and things deemed worthy of respect. The idea has its charms, but—well, when ships by the score are anchored for days in close proximity to the residential part of a big city, and when assorted dignitaries and officers are doing a lot of visiting from ship to ship, it does seem that the salutes might be omitted during the early forenoon.

Urban populations—being civilized and knowing that the best of all ways to lengthen their days is to take a few, or many, hours from the night, Sir—do not go to bed early and do not get up early. Also, they do not like to be wakened before they have had their sleep as nearly out as circumstances, including business, will permit, and they are not easily reconciled to unnecessary noises of an unfamiliar, and therefore disturbing, character. This is especially true when the noises are so unfamiliar and so loud that the awakening they produce is apt to be permanent. The tempers of the vigorous and hardy are tried by the salutes of this fleet—the matutinal part of it, that is—and perhaps some more serious injury is done to neurasthenics and other invalids.

At any rate, the navy men ought to think the matter over, and unless they can convince landsmen that dreadful troubles would come upon the country if salutes were not fired in strict compliance with naval etiquette, regardless of the hour, it would be wise of them to wait longer after sun-up before they begin their bang-bangs. Possibly, too, the sun would rise almost every day, even though the neighboring forts did not give the signal for that operation. To the sunset gun nobody objects, but a gun for sunrise seems unnecessary with the sun as well trained as it has come to be.

Requires a Reversal of Opinion.

No newspaper reader can have failed to be much surprised on learning that the official inquiry into the collision between the White Star's giant liner, the Olympic, and the British cruiser Hawke, at Southampton last month has ended in a complete vindication of the cruiser and the putting of all blame for the accident on the liner.

Every one of the cabled dispatches, and they were many, pictured the passenger ship as the victim of something that looked very much like gross incompetency and more like madness on the part of the Hawke's navigator, and not one of the many passengers who were interviewed had the slightest hesitation about putting all responsibility for what happened on the smaller vessel. The Admiralty experts say, however, that the Hawke had the right of way and that her officers, getting no signals from the Olympic, were justified in assuming that no emergency existed that required and justified departure from the recognized "rule of the road."

The official inquiry has, indeed, been made by navy men, but as the Boards of Trade in the English seaport towns are said to agree with the decision reached, its accuracy and justice seem to be beyond question. It is most astonishing, nevertheless, that so many people could have been completely mistaken.

BASEBALL 4,000 YEARS OLD.

Descended All the Way from the Hittites to the Giants, Who Are Not Hittites.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

As going to show that there is nothing new under the sun, the excavations and decipherments just made at Boghaz-Keui, in Northern Syria, by Prof. Winkle of Berlin and Hogarth of London throw a flood of light on our great National game, as depicted on thirteen clay slabs. There is a baseball game being played by a team of hispidulous Hittites, the catchers bearing a perforated mask made of the dried shell of the calabash or native gourd, the umpire being King Subbi-Luliman, who reigned in the eighteenth century B. C., the amphitheatre shown being same as nowadays, and occupied by men and women, all carrying fans.

Again, some small tablets were found on which, in cuneiform script and ideographic signs, were written the rules of the game, and in a stone casket a sample of the standard ball and bat of the period, the centre of the former being a whittled-out ball from the end of a sturgeon's nose, which is a cartilaginous substance having all the resiliency of rubber, and this wound around with thread of the arundodonax, or native grass, and covered with camel's hide, the bat being something like that used in cricket and made of gopher wood.

We may say, in this connection, that it is a very notable and significant fact that the name Hittite is derived from the Aryan root "hit," to strike, and "hintham," to catch, which, in relation to the above-mentioned discovery, disposes most effectually of the theory that the name was derived from "Ham" or "Heth," and shows most conclusively that it came from their being good hitters in the noble game of baseball. FITZ NIGEL.

New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

SALE OF FOOD BY WEIGHT.

Urges That Fruits, Vegetables, and All Provisions Be Thus Marketed.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

I have been very much interested in the efforts of the Commissioner of Weights and Measures to remedy the existing evil of frauds on the consuming public by reason of false scales, false bottom measures, undersized baskets, boxes, &c. As this sort of robbery is practiced on the poor and middle classes, it is all the more important and commendable that a stop should be put to it if possible.

As a remedy I would suggest, if it were possible, a method be adopted such as prevails in the West—of selling nearly all food produce by weight instead of measure. Fruits, such as apples, peaches, pears, plums, quinces, California grapes, &c., are sold by weight. Potatoes, onions, turnips, sweet potatoes, green peas, string beans, cauliflower, squash pumpkin, and all similar articles are sold by weight.

And woe unto the dealer who attempts to use inaccurate scales. Scale inspections are made at any irregular interval and no opportunity is given a dishonest dealer to conceal his trickery. So far as I am able to learn, in the city of Denver, Col., where I am engaged very extensively in the line of business above indicated, you very seldom hear of a dealer who is willfully or intentionally deceptive in that way.

We must all understand that the very best of scales vary somewhat. They may be influenced by climatic or weather conditions, which cause a variation of more or less to the pound. This, of course, should not cause any reflection on the honesty or integrity of the dealer, as these variations were occasioned by causes and conditions entirely beyond his control. If an even-balance scale is used and the weights are accurate, the variation is necessarily infinitesimal, and the consumer gets pretty nearly what is due. I do not believe that the custom of selling by weight in Colorado was brought about by legislation, but that it is the universal custom throughout the State.

A few articles are sold in Colorado by the dozen—oranges, lemons, &c. Where there is a variation in price of these articles it is because of the quality or size. Take lemons, for instance. If 20, 25, or 30 cents per dozen, every one in each lot is as nearly uniform in size as though measured with a caliper. In our stores no picking is allowed, so that the last purchasers from a display of oranges or lemons gets as good as the first, thus carrying out our principle of fairness to all and no favoritism.

In a great city like New York a slight shortage in weights or measures from what the purchaser expected to get means a great deal. The supply of the consumer of these perishable articles must be bought every day and sometimes several times a day. Thus the aggregate loss to a family in moderate circumstances means a great deal; hence the greater necessity of an effective remedy.

I. BERLIN,
President and General Manager John Thompson Grocery Company.
Denver, Col., Oct. 23, 1911.

MISS STRACHAN PROTESTS

Against the Assertion That the Leaders of the Teachers Get a Lion's Share.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In justice to the women teachers I beg you to correct the statement in your editorial entitled "The 'Equal Pay' Bill," in which you say "the woman leaders who dictated the salary schedules have, as Mr. Laughlin shows, reserved the lion's share of the increases for themselves." It is surprising that THE TIMES, which has the reputation of being well informed, seems not to know that the schedules which will be made the minimum in case the "Equal Pay" bill becomes law were made by a special Salary Committee of the Board of Education and were approved by said board on May 17 and May 24 last.

The women teachers believe that the schedules which they made, and which were part of their McCarren bill of 1907 and the Gledhill-Foley bill of 1909, were better than those approved by the Board of Education last May, but because these schedules of the board do not make any difference in salary on account of the sex of the teacher our association is willing to indorse them and to urge their enactment into law in place of the schedules contained in the present Charter under the name of the "Davis law."

The only respect in which the salaries established by the new "Equal Pay" bill differ from those approved by the Board of Education in May last is connected with the position of assistant to principal in the clause reading: "The salary of a principal or assistant to principal shall not be less than that of any teacher." This clause affects only about 400 of the 17,000 teachers in the system, and in considering the fact that this clause establishes a salary of $2,400 for an assistant to principal every fair-minded person will consider that under the proposed new schedules the responsibilities and powers of an assistant to principal are enhanced, in that the number of classes requiring a principal's salary is increased from twelve to eighteen, and the number of classes in a school over which an assistant to principal may be put in charge is increased from eleven to seventeen.

Since April 3, 1900, when the Davis bill became law, the Board of Education has been compelled to pay to a woman principal of a school of not less than twelve classes $2,500 and to a male principal of such school $3,500. Is, then, the $2,400 for a principal in charge of as many as seventeen classes exorbitant or unreasonable? GRACE C. STRACHAN,
President Interborough Association of Women Teachers.
New York, Oct. 28, 1911.

An Organist of Old Trinity.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

In The New York Evening Post for Monday, May 8, 1808, occurs the following obituary notice:

"At Hammersmith, near London, on the 17th of March last, at an advanced age, Mr. John Rice, formerly an old inhabitant of this city, and many years organist at Trinity Church."

In Dr. Morgan Dix's valuable work entitled, "The Parish of Trinity Church in the City of New York," Part I., Page 228, we find the following:

Nov. 8, 1744: Voted to pay Col. Moore the five guineas "advanced by Doctor Moore to Mr. John Rice to come over here as organist; also to pay the passage of the said Mr. John Rice from London to this place."
* * * "Ordered that the Wardens pay Capt. Exter twenty pounds current money for the passage of Mr. Rice from England hither, and that they advance to him, Mr. Rice, what money they think necessary."

Unfortunately Dr. Dix does not give us the date of Mr. Rice's retirement as organist, but as his name does not appear in the directory of 1786 or any subsequent year it is fair to assume that he may have left when the British evacuated New York in 1784, as he was an English subject. WHARTON DICKINSON.
New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

The Infant Milk Stations.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

From the columns of THE TIMES I notice that the Board of Estimate has allowed Commissioner Lederle fifty-five of the seventy-one milk stations which he says New York needs to handle its campaign against infant mortality right. New York has made a splendid start by the work it has done through its milk stations during the past Summer. I understand that the infant death rate was cut a third in the districts covered by the stations. In the light of this splendid demonstration, why doesn't the Board of Estimate allow Dr. Lederle what he says he needs to take over the work of the private milk stations and maintain the pace that has been set? As the General Secretary of the International Ladies' Garment Workers I should like to urge this course upon the board through THE TIMES.

JOHN A. DYCHE.
New York, Oct. 24, 1911.

Budget Exhibits Promptings.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

After four visits to the budget exhibit I am impelled to urge that whatever be cut out of the budget for 1912, the standardization system, the money needed for additional milk stations and dental clinics, and that for opening school playgrounds in the afternoon be granted, and that as much as possible of the budget exhibit be retained as a nucleus for a permanent civic museum; also that the school investigation be continued.

M. P. HUDDLESTON.
New York, Oct. 26, 1911.

THE CRITICAL WORLD.

Bud Hawkins is comin' right straight to th' top
Of th' heap in a financial way;
He's got th' right start and he don't seem t' stop,
An' he's goin' t' be well fixed some day;
He tends to his business an' pays every bill
An' he goes at his work with a vim,
An' you wouldn't think nobody'd say nothin' ill,
But I hear quite a lot about him.

Bud built a new house that was three stories tall,
Which of course he had license to do,
But he never consulted his neighbors at all,
As his neighbors expected him to;
He paid out ten thousand fer laborin' bill
An' lumber an' bricks an' sich stuff,
An' you wouldn't think nobody'd say nothin' ill,
But th' neighbors talk awfully rough.

Bud married a girl from down near Klickitat,
An' he picked her all out by himself;
An' you wouldn't think nobody'd criticise that,
But it seems that he left on th' shelf
A girl folks picked out as his partner fer life,
But he'd only jest met her—he ain't
A man that needs help in selectin' a wife—
An' I hear quite a lot of complaint.

An' his automobile's a six-cylinder car
That cost him fifve thousand, they say,
An' th' neighbors all say he is goin' too far,
Jest throwin' his money away.
He takes out sick children an' old maids an' sich,
An' he never done nothin' 'gin me,
But he ain't told his neighbors if he's really rich,
An' they criticise Bud purty free.

An' Bud went t' Europe last Summer an' Fall
With his wife an' a schoolma'am she liked;
They never consulted th' neighbors at all
But packed up their trunks an' jest hiked;
It beats all th' pleasure some people do git
In travelin' an' runnin' about,
He spent his own money, but I must admit
Th' neighbors was awful put out.

But as fer Jem Willets—he's broke, on th' town,
An' lost all th' money he had
Investin' in gold mines—he's kind o' run down,
Gone through all he got fr'm his Dad;
But say! He's got sympathy! Yes, an' t' burn,
Th' neighbors is all fond o' Jim,
An' they let him have jest what he's able t' earn,
An' nobody talks about him!

J. W. FOLEY.

TO TEACH NATION BANKING PRINCIPLES

Citizens' League Extending Its Organization to All the States.

NOT FOR A CENTRAL BANK

Plan Aims at Co-operation of All Banks by Evolution Out of Clearing House Experience.

Irving T. Bush, Chairman of the Executive Committee of the recently organized New York State Branch of the National Citizens' League for the Promotion of a Sound Banking System, made public yesterday a list of nationally prominent business men who have been chosen to head other branches of the league in various States.

The list includes: Georgia, J. K. Orr, President of the J. K. Orr Shoe Company of Atlanta; Texas, I. T. Pryor, Vice President of the Evans, Snider & Buell Live Stock Commission, San Antonio; Tennessee, Whitford R. Cole, President of the Napier Iron Works; Illinois, U. G. Orendorff, a manufacturer, of Springfield; Indiana, Dan W. Simms, lawyer, of Lafayette; Iowa, Robert J. Fleming of Des Moines; Minnesota, John H. Rich of Red Wing; New Mexico, H. J. Hagerman, lawyer and former Governor of the State, Santa Fé; Wisconsin, W. H. Hatton, manufacturer, of Madison; Arizona, Hugo J. Donan, Vice President of Albert Steinfeld & Co. of Tucson; California, John F. Britton, President of the California Consoudated Gas and Electric Corporation of San Francisco, and Kentucky, John M. Atherton, Vice President of the National Bank of Kentucky, of Louisville.

The organization of other branches of the league is approaching completion in a number of other Eastern States. In this State, municipal branches of the league are being established in Albany, Buffalo, Rochester, Syracuse, and Utica.

Branches will be organized in every Congress district in each State. An organization is also under way in the District of Columbia.

"As soon as each branch is organized, a broad and comprehensive campaign of information about banking and currency reform will be started by the league," said Mr. Bush yesterday. "The subject of banking and currency is one which the general public has, in the past, tended to ignore. For this reason, banking primers are now being prepared by the league at its headquarters. These primers will take up the subject of banking and currency in simple language and in great detail. These primers, when completed, will be sent out broadcast to the American public free of charge. Banking dictionaries, containing simple and concise definitions of every banking and currency term, also will be issued and freely circulated.

"The trade conditions of each section of the entire country are being analyzed by experts in the employ of the league. Articles are being prepared for publication showing how credit transactions are the underlying factors everywhere, and how the material prosperity of every locality depends on its possession of an adequate banking system.

"Lecturers of the league also will present the subject of banking and banking reform through various lyceum lecture bureaus, and prominent business men and leaders will present and discuss the subject at dinners and meetings of Chambers of Commerce, Boards of Trade, and commercial clubs, and at all large commercial banking and agricultural conventions. The causes of panics and their prevention and cure will be made clear.

"This campaign of information will constitute the burden of the league's work. Public appeals, asking that the problem be kept out of politics, have already been issued. In this way the league hopes to bring the currency reform question home to every one—to small business men as well as to the large, and to farmers, professional men, and wage earners, and in a way that will enlist their active support.

"We are not booming any particular currency reform bill, and will present none to Congress. But we uphold the following principles, on which we believe a sound measure should be founded:

1. Co-operation, not dominant centralization, of all banks by an evolution out of our clearing house experience.
2. Protection of the credit system of the country from the domination of any group of financial or political interests.
3. Independence of the individual banks, National or State, and uniform treatment in discounts and rates to all, large or small.
4. Provision for making liquid the sound commercial paper of all the banks, either in the form of credits or bank notes redeemable in gold or lawful money.
5. Elasticity of currency and credit in times of seasonal demands and stringencies, with full protection against over-expansion.
6. Legalization of acceptances of time bills of exchange, in order to create a discount market at home and abroad.
7. The organization of better banking facilities with other countries, to aid in the extension of our foreign trade.

"We do not believe in a central bank doing a general banking business like the Bank of England or the old Bank of the United States; but we do believe in some National co-operative agency, controlled and managed so as to represent the democratic spirit and sound common sense of this Nation.

"This agency, with headquarters in Washington, would have fifteen or more branches in various sections of the country, and it should be owned by all the banks of the country, both State and National, each bank subscribing for stock to the extent of 10 or 20 per cent. of its capital, making a total paid-up capital of from $100,000,000 to $150,000,000, and an authorized capital of from $200,000,000 to $300,000,000.

"To secure democratic management and to prevent control by any combination, the majority of the Directors of this agency, in all its several departments, should be elected by the banks, acting as units of equal power, without any reference to the amount of capital stock held by each; and a minority of the Directors should be elected by votes according to the capital stock held. To guard further against control by consolidation or combination, we are ready to adopt any other practicable plan which would keep the agency free from the possibility of domination by any class or section of the country, and make it equally the servant of all the banks and the Government.

"It must be plain to all that this agency would not be a central bank. No new bank credits would be created. It is simply a co-operative machine for rendering liquid the good current commercial paper of all associated banks and for establishing through its concentration of the cash reserves a firm basis of confidence in our banking system."

Bird Motionless in Air.

To the Editor of The New York Times:

Concerning the "practically stationary" editorial in a recent issue permit me to say that the large, soaring birds seem to be able to remain practically stationary in a high wind. Several years ago I had an exceptional opportunity to observe one of these birds, probably a very large fishhawk. I was on a mountain 1,500 feet above the valley immediately before me. The bird was poised over the valley, about a quarter of a mile from me, and possibly 100 feet above my position; that is, the bird was 1,600 feet, say, above the valley. It was between me and a soft, yellow, clear, sunset sky, so that it was silhouetted perfectly. It remained "practically stationary" for about an hour, during which time I studied it with a powerful field glass—not continuously but from time to time, in the intervals watching it with my unaided eyes. The ends of the wings were curved upward rather sharply. The tip-end wing feathers were widely separated, and the wind was blowing through them as if they were fingers spread out. So far as I could see this bird did not move in any direction, nor did it move its wings. It appeared to be suspended motionless in the air. Whether the wind was blowing where the bird was as it was blowing where I was is uncertain, for air currents are extremely capricious, but the probability is that the wind was about the same in both places. Now, I contend that this bird was "practically stationary." F. S. DELLENBAUGH.
New York, Oct. 27, 1911.

GODOWSKY MASTER, SAYS DE PACHMANN

Famous Pianist Places Him Among the First of the World's Great Composers.

FEW CAN PLAY HIS WORKS

Liszt Wonderful Both as a Composer and Pianist—Heard Rubinstein Many Times.

According to Vladimir de Pachmann, the pianist, whose playing of Chopin has won enviable fame for him, the transcriptions made by Leopold Godowsky are not to be taken lightly. They constitute, in his opinion, some of the most important works in the literature of the pianoforte.

"I only have learned a few of Godowsky's transcriptions of Chopin," said de Pachmann last week to a TIMES reporter, "but I have played over by myself all of Godowsky's work in this direction and I can scarcely tell how great I believe it to be. His original work may not be so fine, but his transcriptions are wonderful and very difficult. Who can play them? Only a few. They demand a special technique of their own. Godowsky himself perhaps does not bring to them all the supreme qualities they need.

"He has written an arrangement of Weber's 'Invitation to the Dance' and dedicated it to Busoni, but Busoni has never yet played it in public. I, too, play it in my own room and leave public performances of it to Godowsky. What an astounding thing it is—three of Weber's themes played against each other in the most marvelously brilliant manner. There is but one Godowsky. He came to my rooms in London last year and played for me, and I admire him intensely. Next year he will come to America."

The famous pianist was in one of his sunniest moods. He has returned to America wearing his hair like Liszt—long and cropped about the neck and pushed back straight from the forehead, and in a sense he suggests the Abbé, although their faces are entirely distinct. When he landed some weeks ago in the Summer he confessed that after a bad voyage he was in a bad mood.

"Touring fatigues me," he said, "and that voyage was dreadful. Then when the reporters met me at the dock and asked me if I liked America I told them 'No.' That morning I did not like anything. They printed all I said about America and musical critics and what not, and, of course, I didn't meant it at all. I was sick and cross.

"I shall not complete the tour that has been mapped out for me this time, I think. I should like to drop out about thirty concerts. It is too much. I am no longer young and it tires me to travel. I love to play and I shall continue to do that, but I do not want to travel any more. I should like to live in Italy, and there I think I shall go to pass my old age, just playing for the people that I love.

"I don't like Russia; Germany, where the people love to hear me play, is too cold in the Winter, and there is nobody there in the Summer. It is the same with America; it is too cold here. Just the same, I find American audiences very sympathetic. I think they are more responsive than English audiences.

"Just now I am playing better than I have ever played, because my technique is greater. Tone is at the command of an artist's technique, and now I devote all my time to the piano. I am as I was twenty years ago. I had another interest—certain collections of mine—which a year ago I gave up. I think of nothing but music now. I give myself to my music. I am learning the new technique, the technique which enables one to play Godowsky."

"My memory is not as good as it once was, and I find it difficult to remember pieces I have not played for years, and I have no time to restudy them. Now when I am at home I can remember everything without difficulty, but when I get on the platform things make me nervous. The lights especially make me nervous.

"What a composer Liszt was! I place him as composer and pianist on the same plane, and he was the greatest of pianists. I heard him play forty years ago, when he was 60, but how he did play! Rubinstein played Chopin perhaps better than Liszt, but he was not so great. He knew it and said so himself. I heard Rubinstein play hundreds of times. For thirty years I went to his concerts whenever I could. He was wonderful. He had force and power, the big tone that one associates with Caruso.

When asked if he would ever teach, de Pachmann said:

"I have taught a few pupils, but I think I shall never teach again unless I can find some one to whom I can pass on the tradition of my playing. That I should like to be able to do, but where can I find him? I would take all the pains in the world if such a one existed. It is not my son. My boy will not be a great pianist, I think, but he will be a great composer. He is now a professor in the Paris Conservatoire.

"Do you know who the greatest teacher of the piano is now? It is Raphael Joseffy. He is the greatest teacher anywhere. He has issued a piano method—exercises which I think are invaluable. It is a flawless method, indeed, and now more exercises are coming from his pen."

PHILADELPHIA OPERA PLANS.

"The Quarreling Lovers" the Latest Novelty Announced.

The prospectus of the Philadelphia Opera Company, which, under the direction of Andreas Dippel, will open its season next Friday night, was issued yesterday. The season will open, as has been announced, with "Carmen," in which Miss Mary Garden will sing the title part for the first time. "The Marriage of Figaro" will be given the following day, and on Monday evening "Cendrillon" is the bill, with Miss Garden as Prince Charming and Miss Maggie Teyte in the title part.

There will be three weeks of the season given now, and then the company will move on to Chicago, to return to Philadelphia in February for six weeks. It is during the latter visit of the company that it will give weekly performances at the Metropolitan Opera House in New York. The Metropolitan company, in turn, is scheduled for nine performances in Philadelphia.

In addition to the novelties already announced, Mr. Dippel adds "I Dispettosi Amanti," ("The Quarreling Lovers,") by Attilio Parelli, one of his conductors. The other novelties are Wolf-Ferrari's "I Gioielli della Madonna," Massenet's "Cendrillon," and Goldmark's "Cricket on the Hearth."

Dr. Lyon's
PERFECT
Tooth Powder
not only cleanses, preserves and beautifies the teeth *without injury*, but imparts purity and fragrance to the breath, removing instantly the odor of tobacco.

FOLA LA FOLLETTE WEDS.

Senator's Daughter Marries George Middleton of This City.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The marriage of Miss Fola La Follette, daughter of Senator and Mrs. Robert M. La Follette, to Mr. George Middleton of New York, which took place to-day at the home of the bride's parents on Wyoming Avenue, was marked by great simplicity. The bride, who arrived in Washington early in the week, wore a smartly tailored blue cloth suit, in which she later traveled to New York. She had neither matron nor maid attendant, and entered the room where the ceremony occurred with the bridegroom, who dispensed with the usual best man.

The Rev. U. G. B. Pierce, pastor of All Souls' Unitarian Church, as well as Chaplain of the United States Senate, was the officiating clergyman. The brief ceremony was followed by a breakfast, the company being limited strictly to the immediate relatives of the young people.

Mrs. Middleton was graduated from the University of Wisconsin in the class of 1904, and the following Autumn began her career as a professional actress in the company of Ada Rehan. Since then she has appeared in various companies, last Winter starring in "The Scarecrow," in which she will again appear in December.

Mr. Middleton, who is just two years his bride's senior, is well known in dramatic and literary circles. He dramatized "The House of a Thousand Candles," and has contributed many pieces of fiction and drama to the current magazines. He is a graduate of Columbia University and a member of the Columbia and the Players' Clubs.

SYMPHONIC POEMS BY LISZT.

Second Centenary Concert by Symphony Society—Harold Bauer Soloist.

The New York Symphony Society continued its observance of the Liszt centenary at its second concert yesterday, the first of its Sunday afternoon series, given at the Century Theatre. This time Mr. Damrosch asked his audience's attention chiefly to the symphonic poems, a form that is especially associated with Liszt as its inventor, and he played three of them—"Tasso," "Mazeppa," and "Les Préludes." None of these needed introduction to the New York musical public, and the last has long been a popular number in programmes of popular concerts. Mr. Harold Bauer was again the soloist. He played the second of the St. Francis legends, the one about "St. Francis of Paola Walking on the Waves," (the other, "St. Francis of Assisi Preaching to the Birds," was also put down by mistake on the programme,) and the E flat major concerto, which are likewise matters wholly familiar to concertgoers. Excursions outside of the well-known numbers of the Liszt répertory seem to be made with a certain timidity by concert givers, even in this year of anniversary remembrance. The performances of these works were excellent, that of "Les Préludes" by the orchestra being especially finished; and Mr. Bauer brought to his task brilliancy and boldness of technique; but he sought also for more than technical show and what there was of deeper quality in the two compositions he played he found.

NEW PROCTOR ROOF GARDEN.

Will Be Built Atop the Fifty-eighth Street Theatre.

Plans will be filed to-day by John W. Merron, architect, of 145 West Twenty-third Street, for an elaborate roof garden to be constructed on top of Proctor's Fifty-eighth Street Theatre, on the site of the old Proctor's Pleasure Garden Palace, that was popular about twenty years ago. The new garden will contain many features of the old place, but in the plans for reconstruction the stage will be located on the Third Avenue side, and the lower palm garden will be used as a promenade.

In architecture the new roof garden will follow the Italian style. The orchestra will resemble a circle of pergolas, with the balcony forming the roof. Fountains will be placed at either side of the proscenium, which will also be built like a pergola. Natural flowers and vines will be used where possible.

The seating capacity will be about 1,500. Windows will be arranged so that the garden can be closed in the Winter and bad weather and allowed to remain an open air auditorium in Summer. A new form of entertainment is promised by Mr. Proctor when the garden is ready for opening.

The other Proctor theatres, the Twenty-third Street and the 125th Street, are also being renovated and redecorated. A new electric sign has been placed in front of the Twenty-third Street house, and was lighted last night for the first time.

HAMMERSTEIN STARS.

Names of Those In His London Company Unfamiliar in New York.

The casts are at hand for the first three performances of opera at Oscar Hammerstein's London Opera House. The names are unfamiliar to American operagoers. Maurice Renaud, however, will be a figure in two of these operas, and Orville Harrold, who makes his London début on this occasion, is in one of them. Aline Vallandri has long been favorably known at the Paris Opéra-Comique, and Nina Ratti is a fairly well-known figure at that theatre and the Paris Gaieté. The others must prove their rights to such prominent positions as those to which they are assigned. The casts for the three evenings follow:

MONDAY, NOV. 13,
"Quo Vadis."

Lygie	Mlle. Charlotte Merlin
Eunice	Mme. Aline Vallandri
Demas	Mme. Jeanne Moreau
Petrone	Maurice Renaud
Neron	Jean Berkin
Vinicius	Jean Auber
Chilon	Mr. Figarella
Pierre	Francis Combe
Sporus	Arthur Phillips
Demas	Enzo Bozzano
The Young Nerva	Georges Regis
Iras	Mme. Andre Keriane
Myriam	Mme. Nina Ratti

Musical conductor, G. Cherubini.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 15,
"William Tell."

William Tell	Maurice Renaud
Arnold	Orville Harrold
Walther	Henry Weldon
Gessler	Francis Combe
Leuthold	Arthur Phillips
Melchtal	Enzo Bozzano
Mathilde	Mme. Victoria Fer

Conductor, G. Cherubini.

FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 17,
"Norma."

Norma	Mme. Isabeau Catalan
Adalgisa	Mme. Aline Vallandri
Clotilde	Mme. Sonelli
Pollione	Mario Ansaldi
Flavio	Georges Regis
Oroveso	Enzo Bozzano

Conductor, G. Cherubini.

On Saturday evening, Nov. 18, "Quo Vadis" will be repeated, "William Tell" being given at the matinée on that date, Mr. Bozzano, however, taking the place of Mr. Francis Combe as Gessler.

Benefit Plays for Stage Children.

A meeting of the Stage Children's Fund will be held at the Hotel Astor on Tuesday afternoon, Nov. 7, for the nomination of officers for the coming year and the reading of reports. The fund is planning for several special theatrical performances this Fall to raise money to provide stage children with Christmas gifts without having to resort to soliciting personal contributions. Two juvenile performances of "Pinafore" were given this year for this purpose.

MUSIC NOTES.

The Briarcliff Lodge Association has issued invitations for a recital to be given by Mme. Schumann-Heink on Friday evening.

Maurice Nitke, the violinist, will be the guest of honor at the Ragged Edge Klub at the Cafe Boulevard on Wednesday evening.

Arturo Toscanini began rehearsals Saturday of Wolf-Ferrarri's "Le Donne Curiose," which will be an early novelty at the Metropolitan Opera House.

Otto Goritz, the German baritone, arrived on Saturday on the Kaiserin Auguste Victoria. Leon Rothier and Jules Speck came in on the Savoie. Hermann Jadlowker will come in next Tuesday on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie. Jeanne Maubourg is due on the Niuew Amsterdam. Mr. Caruso, Miss Destinn, Miss Matzenauer, and Hermann Weil will sail from Europe to-morrow on the Kronprinzessin Cecilie.

MEMORIAL SERVICE FOR E. M. SHEPARD

Educators and Others Join in a Tribute to Him at the City College.

BIG GATHERING FOR IT

Oscar S. Straus Tells of His Efforts in Behalf of Education and His Work for Democracy.

Public services in memory of Edward M. Shepard were held yesterday afternoon in the Great Hall of the City College. Laudatory addresses were made by Oscar S. Straus, former Ambassador to Turkey; Edward A. Alderman, President of the University of Virginia; Francis Lynde Stetson, Judge Willard Bartlett of the Court of Appeals, Prof. Adolph Werner of the department of German in City College, and James Byrne, representing the Trustees of the institution. Mayor Gaynor was to have presided, but sent eleventh-hour regrets that he could not attend.

Until the time of his death Mr. Shepard was Chairman of the Board of Trustees of the college. All of the new buildings were put up at his instigation. It was considered particularly fitting that the memorial services should be held in the Great Hall, the architecture of which was suggested by him. An oil painting of Mr. Shepard hung above the platform, and to the rear was the mural painting "The Graduate." It is said that he spent much time with Blashfield, the artist, while he was at work on this picture and suggested many things to bring out the symbolism of the painting.

The stage was reserved for the invited guests, the speakers, and members of the Faculty. The seniors, in their gowns, had seats reserved in the front of the auditorium. Several thousand persons listened to the tributes to Mr. Shepard.

Mr. Straus spoke particularly of the literary work and writings of Mr. Shepard.

"We was a Democrat by tradition, by conviction, and by sympathy with the struggling masses," said Mr. Straus. "His highest aim in life was to render service. The principal attraction public position had for him was the opportunity it afforded to render the greatest possible service to his fellow-man. He never descended from principles to personalities. His public speeches were, without exception, elevated, free from invective, and personal bitterness; his opponents were never his foes.

"He was never a carping critic, but a leader, instructor, and guide. He was most tolerant, socially, politically, and religiously. His deeply religious and spiritually tolerant attitude of mind was made most apparent in his splendid defense of Dr. Crapsey, who was tried for heresy. His argument will remain as a chapter of light and leading in the ecclesiastical history of our day.

"His devotion to education here and elsewhere will ever be his living monument. Just as Jefferson directed that there should be inscribed on his tomb, not his service as a public officer, as a Minister of State, as a diplomat, as President, but as the founder of the university of his commonwealth, so let the world remember Edward M. Shepard as the guardian of higher education for the masses, the true Democrat, the friend of the sons of the people."

"To know Edward M. Shepard," said President Alderman, "was to get the impression that this great lawyer, political philosopher, and city-bred man of affairs, had the temperament and impulses of a poet, a dreamer. And now that he is dead, that impression still lasts. I regard him still as a poet, one who has cited wisdom to his age which still walks about on the earth after the poet's death.

"Mr. Shepard turned to the uplifting of the corrupted youths for his realization of ideals. Education was the force by which he hoped to achieve his realization. By this method he touched the people everywhere. The most enduring and splendid thing in the life of Mr. Shepard is the striking example which will ever show to the youth of America how victorious as well as how noble a man is who chooses the rough path in life."

Judge Bartlett spoke of the relation of Mr. Shepard to the judicial bench. He and Mr. Bartlett practiced law contemporaneously for fifteen years, and during the next twenty-five years Mr. Shepard often appeared before Judge Bartlett in the courts.

"Mr. Shepard's main power lay in presenting to a jury with logical force a series of causes and events. He was the legal adviser of great corporations, and if there are good as well as bad corporations, then the professional services of men who devote themselves to honest corporate enterprises cannot be criticised. The law is the master, the client the servant."

Mr. Stetson, who spoke particularly of Mr. Shepard's political activities and aspirations, said that he had collaborated with him in preparation of campaign speeches since 1860.

"He was a Democrat, and yet he helped materially to elect two Republican Mayors, and voted often for Republicans in National campaigns," said Mr. Stetson, "and yet I deemed him a better Democrat than many who never split a ticket. In every fibre of his being he was a consistent and devoted Democrat. To his party he gave much. From it he got nothing."

MR. BISPHAM'S RECITAL.

He Gives a Programme of Songs all in English.

Mr. David Bispham gave a song recital yesterday afternoon, as he usually does at the beginning of the musical season; and there was a considerable audience in Carnegie Hall to hear him. He laid stress upon the fact that his songs, which were of many styles and schools, were all sung in English. He was in good voice, and sang with all the emphasis of dramatic accent and wide variety of expression that characterizes his artistic style. His English diction was for the most part easily comprehensible, especially in songs of a declamatory sort, as in Mr. Sidney Homer's realistic setting of Hood's "Song of the Shirt." He sang songs and airs by Handel, Purcell, Secchi, Mendelssohn's "I'm a Roamer," from the opera called "Son and Stranger," in English; Cornelius's "Ein Ton," Falstaff's monologue, "When I Was a Page," from Verdi's "Falstaff," and Strauss's "Caecilie." In a group by American composers were songs by Harriet Ware, Louis Elbel, N. J. Elsenheimer, and Mr. Homer; and among those he added to this group was Herman Hans Wetzler's setting of "The Baute of Killekrankie." He gave at the end a recitation of Tennyson's poem, "Elaine," set as a "melodrama" by Mrs. Ada Weigel Powers, who interpreted her illustrative music herself on the piano. The accompaniments to the songs were played with much skill and sympathy by Harry M. Gilbert.

COTTON MILLS HURT BY WAR.

Orders Placed with South Carolina Companies Are Being Canceled.

ANDERSON, S. C., Oct. 29.—The Chinese revolution is having a serious effect on the cotton-milling industry of the Southern States, according to James D. Hammett, President of several of the largest mills in South Carolina and a member of the Executive Committee of the American Cotton Manufacturers' Association.

In a statement issued by Mr. Hammett to-day he points out that many of the Southern mills manufacture goods solely for export to China, and scores of orders already have been canceled because of the war. He estimates that fully thirty mills in South Carolina alone are dependent on the Chinese trade.

"Unless a speedy settlement of the revolution is reached," said Mr. Hammett, "serious consequences are feared for both the Southern manufacturers who supply the trade and the cotton producers of the South. This Fall indications were for a large trade from China, but as a result of the revolution the demand for cloth has been almost entirely cut off, with a disposition in evidence to cancel contracts that are now on the books of the mills."

CAUSES OF CITY CONGESTION.

Dr. Laidlaw Thinks Land Values and Taxation Are to Blame.

Dr. Walter Laidlaw, the statistician and executive Secretary of the Federation of Churches, believes the distribution of the city's population is seriously at fault.

"Fifty-two per cent. of the population in the Bronx," said he in a statement given out yesterday, "lives on 5 per cent. of its area, and on this 5 per cent. of its area 48 per cent. of the increase of population from 1905 to 1910 settled. Twenty-six per cent. of Manhattan's population, also, lives in its most congested area, which is only 10 per cent. of the area of the whole borough. Relatively congestion in the Bronx is increasing more rapidly than in Manhattan.

"Transit alone will not relieve congestion or prevent room overcrowding, because the owner of land has anticipated congestion in land values, and tenants, when buildings are taxed at the same rate as land, have to pay rents to net the land owner a large return on these values.

"It has often been asserted by owners of vacant land chiefly, that the taxation of land values is 'confiscation of property.' It is not confiscation, however, in any sense, because land values are created chiefly by the people of the city and by public improvements made by the city. The increase of population in the Bronx from 1905 to 1910 of nearly 160,000, and the public improvements made as well as proximity to Manhattan are the reasons why land values here increased scores of millions. The owners of land got these values, and it is perfectly just that the city should recover for the people by taxation of land values a little of the values and the income from the values which they have created.

"At present the Bronx punishes every man who owns a home or who puts up a tenement or a factory, and all to enrich the land owner. The Bronx wants factories, and a lower tax rate on buildings and personal property would be the greatest incentive the borough, with land relatively cheap compared with Manhattan, could offer because it would mean lower rents and encourage a spreading out of the population."

ATTACKS PASTOR RUSSELL.

English Evangelist Says Every Church Should Reject Him.

The first in a series of seve naddresses in which he hopes to denounce Pastor Russell, head of the society which makes its headquarters at the Brooklyn Tabernacle, 13 to 17 Hicks Street, was given last night at Bethany Reformed Church in Clermont Avenue, Brooklyn, by J. H. Burridge, the English evangelist.

"I entertain nothing but pity for the man I am about to criticise," said Mr. Burridge, "and my desire is that the propogator of such teachings may be delivered therefrom. He has taken a position that makes it evident he must be either the most dignified, glorious, and privileged of any since the days of the apostles or the most gigantic fraud ever perpetrated on the people. I think it is important to know which.

"Mr. Russell tells us that the time has come for the unfolding of the Scriptures; that not even the apostles who wrote the Scriptures understood them as they are understood to-day, and of course by Mr. Russell. And he warns his followers not to listen to the ancient or the modern theologians, but only to what he himself has to say. He is going to find out what has never been found out before. The time for the light to shine forth came with his appearance before the public.

"What are this maan's credentials? What is there in the public life of this man to commend him to us? I think we find quite the reverse, and I will do all in my power to turn the ears of the people from him, and show the people he has no claim on their ears. Any Scriptural church would close this mouth as a minister, and most of the churches would not let him preach; this man who comes before us as an extraordinary person."

Mr. Burridge then referred to the divorce obtained fom Russell by his wife, mentioning her testimony that he was so conceited, egotistical, and dominant that life with him was intolerable. Mr. Burridge also said that Russell had attempted to escape paying alimony by jumping from one Staate to another.

OLD JOHN STREET CHURCH.

Celebrates Its 145th Anniversary with Five Services.

The John Street Church, called the "Mother Church of American Methodism," celebrated its one hundred and forty-fifth anniversary yesterday, and the old church was filled at each of the five services during the day.

In the morning the anniversary lovefeast was conducted by Charles H. Applegate, whose connection with the church began fifty-four years ago, and who is still the leader of the Sunday morning class, now 145 years old. At the regular morning service the Rev. Thomas Hamilton Lewis, D. D., President of the General Conference of the Methodist Protestant Church and President of the Western Maryland College, preached a sermon on "John Wesley's Salvation by Faith." The Rev. Dr. Lewis also presided at the afternoon meeting.

The Rev. Dr. Charles E. Jefferson, pastor of the Broadway Tabernacle, presented greetings from sister churches. He spoke of the John Street Church and the stirring scenes it had witnessed since it was founded in 1766. Dr. Jefferson said he was brought up as a Methodist and felt at home when he heard a voice shout "Amen!" He said that Methodism kindled the fire of religion in every land and that John Wesley was a greater evangelist than the Apostles themselves.

Ex-Congressman William S. Bennet spoke on "State and Church." He said he was a Presbyterian, and, like Methodists, was opposed to the union of Church and State. All he asked was the right to worship God as his conscience dictated, and he thought this was about all the Methodists asked for as well.

The Rev. Dr. George P. Eckman of this city and Frederick P. Tasker, President of the Methodist Brotherhood, also spoke. At 6:45 o'clock a social service and birthday reception were tendered by the John Street Epworth League to delegates from the league of New York and vicinity. At 8 o'clock the Rev. Dr. Franklin Hamilton, Chancellor of the American University, Washington, D. C., delivered his sermon, "The Cup of Fire."

LABOR DINES WITH CAPITAL.

Peace In the Cloak and Suit Trade Duly Observed.

Members of manufacturing firms and their employes met last evening at a dinner in the main headquarters of the Henry Street Settlement in celebration of the first anniversary of the organization of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control in the cloak and suit industry, formed after the settlement of the strike of 75,000 cloakmakers in this city last year. A permanent board of arbitration was also appointed after the strike, members of which were present at the dinner, which it is proposed to make an annual event.

The speakers said that the organization of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control and the permanent arbitration board both well justified their existence. They had established the fact that it was possible both to prevent strikes and substitute arbitration in their place, and also for employers and employes to unite in promoting sanitary conditions in workshops and factories.

A mass meeting of the entire cloak and suit industry at which manufacturers and cloakmakers will be present will be held in Cooper Union on Nov. 9, as a more general celebration of the anniversary of the Joint Board of Sanitary Control.

POSED AS ARMY OFFICER.

Former Actor, Now a Lecturer, Arrested in Duluth.

DULUTH, Minn., Oct. 29.—Louis Waelchli of Allentown, Penn., alias Lieut. W. L. Norton of the United States Army, was arrested here to-night by John A. Bowen, a Secret Service Agent, on a charge of impersonating an officer with intent to defraud. Waelchli was about to deliver a lecture entitled "Army and Navy" when arrested.

The prisoner admits his identity.

It is said that Waelchli has been an actor as well as a lecturer, and has appeared in New York and Boston theatres.

FORTUNE DUE HER, BUT WON'T TAKE IT

Laura Benedict Refuses, to Prevent Father's Sharing It, Too, Her Friends Say.

SAYS $3 A WEEK IS ENOUGH

Her Marriage to a Milkman Twenty Years Ago Led to Her Father Having Her Declared Insane.

Special to The New York Times.

TROY, Oct. 29.—An echo of the once famous Laura Benedict case, the principal of which is now heiress to part of the millions left by Mrs. Hannah Earl, widow of William S. Earl, was heard last week when an appeal was argued in the Supreme Court to have the woman pronounced sane. The proceedings were started by her father, John D. Benedict, formerly publisher of The Lansingburgh Courier, now a broker in New York City.

Although a great fortune is at stake, the woman has declared she won't take it, if it is given to her. All she desires, she says, is $3 a week, to pay her board at the Y. W. C. A., where she has lived since she became a Christian Scientist practitioner. Her friends say, however, that her attitude is due to the treatment accorded by her father, who years ago had her declared mentally incompetent. They say that, rather than have her father share the estate, she will support herself.

Miss Benedict, who is now 46 years old, was declared incompetent in the early '90s. While on a trip to Buffalo, at that time she inserted this advertisement in an up-State newspaper:

WANTED—A husband; will leave party immediately after the ceremony and will pay $500 for use of name.

Jefferson B. Gunn, a milkman of Cohoes, answered the advertisement and married her within a few days, getting the $500 and leaving her after the ceremony. To protect the girl's interests her father started annulment proceedings on the grounds of insanity, and to substantiate these he set forth that on at least three occasions his daughter left home to work as a servant.

Since her marriage Miss Benedict has been confined from time to time in private sanitariums. Her father took her three years ago to live with him in Central Park West, in Manhattan, New York, but, it is said, she refused to remain with him after her mother's death a year ago.

Her father visited her each week and finally decided she was sane and should be declared so legally. He appealed to the Supreme Court, and Attorney Francis W. Pollock was appointed referee. Though it is known Miss Benedict's inheritance is a great fortune, it is impossible to figure the exact amount due her because of the complicated state of affairs since the deaths of her mother and aunt, Mrs. Earl, who died about eighteen months ago.

Charles S. Aldrich, an executor of her estate, said that one provision of Mrs. Earl's will created an immense trust fund for Mrs. Benedict, part of which was to revert to the daughter on her mother's death. Miss Benedict received also a life interest in a trust fund, which was to have begun upon her mother's death, in addition to a gift of money made by Mrs. Earl prior to her death. Some of the legatees of Mrs. Earl's will decided also to create out of their shares a life fund of $21,000 for her.

On all of these bequests Miss Benedict was to have begun to realize upon the death of her mother, but when she made an effort to get some of the money she found that it was necessary for her to consult her father, who had been appointed her guardian long ago.

Obituary Notes.

HERMAN MOSE, a retired cigar manufacturer, died at his home, 19 East Eighty-ninth Street, of pneumonia Saturday. He was born in Germany April 1, 1849, and since 1871 had been in the tobacco business.

JOHN F. REYNOLDS, a Coney Island life guard, who in his eleven years of service had saved more than fifty persons from drowning, died of pneumonia Wednesday at his home, 438 Gold Street, Brooklyn. He was born in Brooklyn thirty-four years ago.

SAMANTHA ABBOTT MARTLING, wife of Vincent Martling, died of paralysis Friday at the home of her daughter, Mrs. J. A. Williams of 455 Eighth Street, Brooklyn. She was born in Babylon, L. I., eighty-seven years ago.

Mrs. FANNIE SMOOT, wife of J. Samuel Smoot, Vice President of the Curtis-Blaisdell Company, died yesterday at her home, 575 West 150th Street, after a long illness. Mrs. Smoot was Miss Fannie Vaught of New York, and was of the old Dutch Revolutionary stock. The body will be buried in the family plot in Woodlawn Cemetery.

JOHN DE MOUTH, a well-known retired merchant of Belleville, N. J., died Saturday at the home of his daughter, Mrs. Gordon R. Kyle, 10 Washington Avenue, Belleville, after an illness of two years. He was 61 years old and retired from business fifteen years ago. He was a member of the Wesleyan Methodist Church.

Dr. ROBERT L. BURRAGE, medical director of the Providential Insurance Company and chief of the company's staff of 11,000 medical examiners in the United States and Canada, died of heart trouble yesterday at his home, 211 Lincoln Avenue, Orange, N. J. Dr. Burrage was 54 years old and was graduated from Bellevue Hospital Medical College in 1878. He leaves a widow and one son. Funeral services will be held at his home Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and interment will take place at Fairmont Cemetery, Newark.

ROBERT MANLEY LYMAN died on Friday at his home in Rye, N. Y. He was the son of Thomas C. and Lois H. Lyman, and was born in Brooklyn 49 years ago. He married Miss Margaret C. Reeve of Henderson, Ky., in 1897, and is survived by her. He was formerly a member of the Seventh Regiment and of the First Cavalry, N. G. N. Y. He was a member of the Massachusetts Chapter of the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Seventh Regiment Veterans, New York Athletic, Apawamis, and American Yacht clubs.

MARY H. HAVILAND, widow of John G. Haviland, formerly a dry goods merchant of this city, died yesterday at her home in Yonkers, N. Y., in her eighty-third year. She was the daughter of Wager Hull and Kezich Rose Hull of Milton-on-the-Hudson. She is survived by two children, William R. Haviland and Mrs. Augustus T. Rose.

Marriage and death notices intended for insertion in The New York Times may be telephoned to 1000 Bryant.

Born.

BEHR.—Oct. 27, 590 West 174th St., to Mr. and Mrs. S. G. Behr, a son.

BERNSTEIN.—Oct. 23, 3,575 Broadway, to Mr. and Mrs. A. H. Bernstein, a daughter.

BERS.—Oct. 25, 538 West 143d St., to Mr. and Mrs. A. Bers, a son.

WATERMAN.—Oct. 23, Hackettstown, N. J., to Mr. and Mrs. F. Waterman, a daughter.

Married.

BEVIN—HOLMES.—On Oct. 26, 1911, at Orange, N. J., by the Rev. Charles T. Walkley, Dorothy Napier, daughter, of Mr. and Mrs. Joseph D. Holmes, to Victor De Lamater Bevin.

SUFFERN—MUNN.—On Oct. 28, 1911, at the residence of the bride's mother, Newark, N. J., by the Rev. Rufus B. Marks, assisted by the Rev. Albertus T. Broek, Ida Elise Munn to Dr. Edward Russell Suffern.

DANNREUTHER—TOWER.—Oct. 26. Anna R. Tower to Dr. Walter T. Dahnreuther.

SEIDENFRIED — KIMMELSTIEL. — Oct. 22, Florence Kimmelstiel to Charles Seidenfried.

SOMMERS—FAUST.—Oct. 25, Isabel Faust to Robert E. Sommers.

Brooklyn.

PINE—DAVIS.—Oct. 23, Violet G. Davis to Eugene La F. Pine

RAPPOPORT—ROTH.—Oct. 22, Gertrude Roth to Louis Rappoport.

SAUSE—BANNIN.—Oct. 25, Ella M. Bannin to Edmond F. Sause.

SCARBOROUGH—SHAY.—Oct. 26, Alida Shay to John Scarborough.

New Jersey.

BOWEN—MONROE.—Oct. 26, Jersey City, Isabel Monroe to Cornelius W. Bowen.

BRAMLEY—FERRIS.—Oct. 23, Asbury Park, G. Elder Ferris to Dr. James R. Bramley.

Died.

BURRAGE.—At Orange, N. J., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911, Robert Lowell Burrage, M. D., aged 54 years. Funeral services will be held at his home, 211 Lincoln Av., Wednesday, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

CARSON.—At Glen Ridge, N. J., Sunday, Oct. 29, Matilda Carson. Funeral services at the residence of her son-in-law, C. L. Croskill, 346 Maolis Av., on Tuesday evening, on arrival of train leaving Barclay St. at 6:50 P. M., D., L. & W. R. R.

DEMAREST.—On Oct. 29, 1911, Henry T. Demarest, in his 85th year, at the residence of his daughter, Mrs. John E. Jenkins, 504 West 158th St. Funeral on Nov. 1, 1911, at 1 o'clock.

DODD.—On Oct. 26, 1911, at Denver, Col., Howard Marshall, youngest son of John M. Dodd, Jr., and the late Emily M. Dodd, in his 32d year. Notice of funeral hereafter.

GARD.—Suddenly, at Ceiba, Honduras, Oct. 27, Allen, son of William E. and May Allen Gard of Orange, N. J. Notice of funeral hereafter.

HAVILAND.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911, Mary H. Haviland, widow of John G. Haviland, in the 83d year of her age. Funeral service at her late residence, 176 Roberts Av., Yonkers, on Wednesday morning, Nov. 1, at 10:30. Interment at Chappaqua, N. Y.

HYATT.—In memory of our loving mother, Antoinette Lawrence, wife of Stiles Gray Hyatt, died Oct. 30, 1906.

KENT.—At Stephentown, N. Y., Oct. 27, Sarah Wells, daughter of Walter L. and Carrie Humphries Kent. Funeral services will be held at 172 Clinton St., Brooklyn, Tuesday evening, 8 o'clock.

KLEIN.—At Whitestone, L. I., on Oct. 28, 1911, Elizabeth H. Klein, widow of the late William A. Klein, in her 43d year. Funeral from her late residence, 44 East 14th St., Whitestone, Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 9:30 A. M., thence to St. Luke's Church.

LYMAN.—Suddenly, at Rye, New York, on Friday evening, October twenty-seventh, Robert Manley Lyman, beloved husband of Margaret C. Reeve Lyman and son of the late Thomas C. and Lois H. Lyman of New York City. Services will be held at his late residence at Rye, New York, on Tuesday, October thirty-first, at 4:15 P. M. Carriages will meet the train leaving Grand Central Station at 3:04 P. M. Interment private.

LYNCH.—On Oct. 29, 1911, at his residence, 43 West 84th St., Jerome J., son of John F. and Mary J. Lynch. Funeral Wednesday morning at 10:15. Requiem mass at St. Patrick's Cathedral, (Lady Chapel,) 51st St. and 5th Av., at 11 o'clock.

MACLAY.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911, Laura A. Maclay, widow of Isaac W. Maclay. Funeral service at her late residence, 204 Palisade Av., Yonkers, on Tuesday morning at 11 o'clock. Interment at Woodlawn Cemetery.

MEYER.—Suddenly, on Oct. 27, at the Buckingham Hotel, Heinrich Meyer, in the 67th year of his age. Funeral services will be held at St. Bartholomew's Chapel, Madison Ave. and 44th St., on Monday, Oct. 30, at 9 A. M.

O'BERNE.—At Ossining, N. Y., Oct. 27, 1911, Ann O'Berne, in the 86th year of her age, for more than 55 years a faithful and trusted domestic in the families of Mrs. Robert Lindley Murray of New York City, and of her daughter, Mrs. Abm. S. Underhill of Ossining, N. Y. Funeral services at St. Augustine's Roman Catholic Church, Ossining, of which she was a devout member.

O'MEARA.—Rev. Patrick J., late pastor St. John's Church, Piermont, N. Y., died Oct. 27. Requiem mass at Piermont 11 o'clock Tuesday, Oct. 31. Interment Calvary. Trains leave Erie Ferry, 23d St., 8:15 and 9:40.

PIRSSON.—Matilda Launitz, on Saturday, Oct. 28, at her late residence, 255 West 92d St. Funeral at the Church of the Transfiguration at 11 o'clock Tuesday morning, Oct. 31.

SCHLESINGER.—At Yonkers, N. Y., on Oct. 28, 1911, Malcolm Lee Schlesinger, in his 22d year. Funeral services from the First Unitarian Church, Yonkers, N. Y., Tuesday, Oct. 31, 1911, at 2:30 P. M. Interment private.

SMOOT.—On Oct. 29, 1911, Mary Francis, wife of J. Samuel Smoot, daughter of the late Samuel L. and Eliza Vought. Funeral from her late residence, 575 West 150th St., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, 11 A. M. Interment at Woodlawn at convenience of the family. Cincinnati and Cleveland papers please copy.

TAYLOR.—At his residence, 783 West End Av., on Oct. 28, 1911, George J. Taylor, beloved husband of Annie E. Taylor. Funeral services will be held in the Church of the Holy Name, 96th St. and Amsterdam Av., on Tuesday, Oct. 31, at 11 o'clock. Interment Calvary.

VAN BRUNT.—Suddenly, on Sunday, Oct. 29, 1911, Mary C. Bergen, widow of the late Daniel Van Brunt, in her 84th year of her age. Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral services at her late residence, 247 Eighty-second St., Bay Ridge, Brooklyn, on Tuesday afternoon at 3 o'clock. Interment private.

WENTZ.—Suddenly, on Oct. 27, Henry Haldeman, aged 49. Services at his late residence, 73 Downing St., Brooklyn, 12 o'clock noon Monday, Oct. 30. Interment Philadelphia.

WIGHT.—On Oct. 29, 1911, Amelia Claflin Wight, wife of Charles H. Wight. Funeral services at her late residence, 11 Forest

TIGERS MUST WORK HARD FOR HARVARD

Princeton's Playing in Holy Cross Game Far from Satisfactory to the Coaches.

Special to The New York Times.

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 29.—Princeton football is on the eve of the season's most strenuous work, as but four days of heavy practice remain before the Harvard game. Princetonians who witnessed Holy Cross game yesterday were far from satisfied with the team play of the Tiger aggregation, and the consensus of opinion is that there will have to be a marked improvement in the Tiger machine before next Saturday if Harvard is to be downed. Princeton's early games, with the exception of the Navy, have not proved the test that was expected, but for the remainder of the season Harvard, Dartmouth, and Yale will be abundant.

Goldie Wight and Bluenthensal are the only Tiger regulars who are not in fit condition for hard work, and the coaches are somewhat handicapped by their injuries. Wight wrenched his right knee early in yesterday's game, but played on until a recurrence of the trouble necessitated his retirement. His leg has been troubling him for some time, and it is possible that the coaches will keep him out of the line-up until the Yale game. Bluethenthsal should be in shape to play against Harvard, but will not have much heavy work this week.

Sam White played throughout the Holy Cross game at left end, and offered a high grade of football, but he was puffing hard at the end of the period and did not seem trained to a full game. With the absence of Wight from the line-up, Dunlap will undoubtedly have the call at right end. He played his best game of the season yesterday.

There was a noticeable lack of skill in the rudiments of the game yesterday which was surprising, considering the early season training in the fundamentals. On several occasions Holy Cross runners passed five Princeton tacklers before they were downed, the Tiger team as a whole being miserably ragged in this department. Princeton might also have added several points to the score had they been able to spring on the ball accurately on every occasion when Whelan fumbled De Witt's spiral punts, but on a large percentage of these occasions the ball was recovered by Holy Cross men. The Tiger squad will be sent to scrimmage to-morrow, and it is expected most of the work will be behind closed gates.

Indians Have Many Cripples.

Special to The New York Times.

CARLISLE, Penn., Oct. 29.—The victorious Carlisle Indian team returned from the Lafayette game with lots of cripples, although none but Burd and Thorpe bears serious injuries. Thorpe is on crutches, but will be out by the middle of the week. Coach Warner said that his men naturally did not use their new plays, as they did not need them Saturday, and Capt. Burd thought it unwise to spring them in the presence of numerous Pennsylvania officials. Little practice will be indulged in to-morrow, as the annual Fall cross-country run will be held over a five-mile course in the afternoon. The eight winners will race against the University of Pennsylvania cross-country men on the morning of the Indian-Pennsylvania game at Philadelphia. There is a big demand here for tickets to the Pennsylvania game.

Ithacans Show Better Form.

Special to The New York Times.

ITHACA, Oct. 29.—The football outlook is better at Cornell in view of the ginger and snap shown by the eleven in yesterday's game with Pittsburgh University. While the coaches appreciate that the men as a team are still playing raggedly, they admit that individual improvement has been marked, and they feel that the next few weeks will develop team work, and that Cornell should be in good shape for her big games. Not one of the Cornell players was much hurt in the game Saturday, and the whole squad was taken out on a long tramp this afternoon over the hills about Ithaca. The programme for this week is more work at fundamentals, and not a little scrimmaging. It is expected that Butler and Champaign, who did not play Saturday, will get back into the line-up by the first of the week. O'Connor's heady playing at quarter back pleased the coaches, for it now appears that, in case of accident to Butler, they will have a good man for the position. His punts averaged 50 yards, and in running back of kicks he showed up very well. In fact, even when Butler gets back at quarter and O'Connor goes back to left half back, it is not improbable that he will be assigned to play.

YALE LOSES MERRITT.

Acting Captain Will Be Shelved for Two Weeks.

Special to The New York Times.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—An examination of the injury to Dick Merritt, the Yale quarter back and acting Captain, shows that his thigh was bruised in a tackle yesterday, and that he will probably be shelved for two weeks. In the absence of Captain Howe, Merritt has proved the only quarter back of standard calibre, and his injury leaves only Strout to handle the team. It is desired to keep Howe on the side lines till the Brown game two weeks distant, for fear of aggravating the trouble with his nose, and the coaches feel that they have about run on the shoals for quarter back material. Strout, who ran the eleven yesterday after the crippling of Merritt, will be given the position this week.

Secret practice will be begun to-morrow or Tuesday, probably to-morrow, and will be continued almost daily till the season closes. The Yale coaches have guarded closely the plays upon which they rely to save themselves from defeat against Brown, Princeton, and Harvard. It is believed that Springer Brooks, who spent three weeks in Minneapolis and returned last week, brought some scoring prescriptions East with him, and that ex-Captain Tom Shevlin, who has sent word that he will arrive late this week, will have something to match the wing shifts he taught the team last season.

There are faults in the rush line, but from tackle to tackle it shows strength, and the positions which will be drilled hardest this week will be the ends and backs Bomeisler and Francis will take their places as regular ends for the first time this season. The fine work of Andersen and Young Walter Camp yesterday brought them abreast of the other backs and, if Andersen can conquer his fort of fumbling, he is likely to pass Philbin as first string full back. Spalding is sure of right half back, but it is a toss up between Reilly and Freeman for left half back. Merritt was the only player injured in yesterday's game.

YALE-PRINCETON GAME.

Applications for Tickets in Excess of Supply.

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 29.—The official statement is made at the Yale ticket office that during the last few days there has been such a rush of applications for the Yale-Princeton game at New Haven that, although the time limit has been placed five days ahead of last year, the applications exceed the supply by several thousand. This indicates that the third game between Princeton and Harvard has been far from producing the effect anticipated in diminishing the demand for tickets for the Yale-Princeton game. Additional applications, it is stated at the ticket office, will now be absolutely useless and the applications which have been made for other than personal use to a large extent cannot be filled and will have to be reduced by drawing.

The ticket officials, however, state that the regular personal applications will all be filled. This condition of affairs indicates the high watermark at Yale in the demand for football tickets for the big local game, and further indicate that next year probably not more than one ticket for each applicant can be supplied, which probably will do away almost entirely with attendance of women at the game.

To Strengthen Annapolis Backfield.

Special to The New York Times.

ANNAPOLIS, Md., Oct. 29.—In view of the poor work of the back field on Saturday with Western Reserve the Naval Academy coaches will make every effort to increase the strength of the backfield. In explanation of the irregular work on Saturday it was said that Dalton was used by order of the coaches in such a way that he was practically out of the game on the attack. He carried the ball only two or three times and was placed so that he did not get in the interference at all when not carrying it. Leonard, Nichols and Collins are players of whom the coaches think favorably and they will be tried in the backfield. Leonard has done particularly fine running with the ball in practice lately.

GRIFFITH TO MANAGE REDS.

Sentiment Has Changed and Herrmann Will Probably Retain Him.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 29.—It developed here to-day that the sentiment in regard to a change in the managerial position of the Reds has swung around toward the retaining of the present manager Clark Griffith. While it has been known that Garry Herrmann has been on the lookout for a player-manager, with the intimation being that Joe Tinker of Chicago would be the man, the action of the entire Cincinnati team in presenting to Herrmann a petition that Griffith be retained is said to be the factor which determined his retention.

Considerable adverse criticism was pointed in the direction of Griffith during the early weeks of last season, when the Reds were in a slump and being consistently beaten. Toward the latter part of the playing year, however, the team braced up in no uncertain style, and in the post season series with the Cleveland team helped to wipe out all the antagonism against Griffith, to the end that he will in all likelihood be the team's director next year, as usual.

Mandot Knocks Out Young Saylor.

NEW ORLEANS, Oct. 29.—Flooring his man seven times, Joe Mandot of this city knocked out Young Saylor of Indianapolis in the fifteenth round of a hard grilling fight before a large crowd at the West Side Athletic Club this afternoon. They had been matched for a twenty-round bout.

M'GRATH MAKES WORLD'S RECORD

Hammer Thrower Hurls 16-Pound Missile 187 Feet 4 Inches at Celtic Park.

After repeated tries made during the past year Matt McGrath, formerly of the New York Athletic Club, yesterday hurled a sixteen-pound hammer the unprecedented distance of 187 feet 4 inches at the Galway Men's S. and B. Association games, held in Celtic Park, before a crowd which numbered well into the thousands.

The remarkable feature of the event, a handicap in which McGrath was conceding marks of 38 feet as the limit, was that he took but one fling at the weight, which went hurtling through space for a distance exactly three feet further than the world's best on record, 184 feet 4 inches, made by the redoubtable John Flanagan at New Haven, July 24, 1909.

The National champion set himself for the effort of his career, and calmly swung the missile around his head three times before essaying his wonderful double spin, which is of almost toplike velocity, with just enough forward movement to finish off the great pull which he gets on the weight.

McGrath confesses to having conquered his wrongful habit of having the sphere too horizontal, and seems to have solved the defect by dipping it just low enough to help the terrific impetus and give it the elevation needed for a record-breaking throw. At any rate, he was satisfied with the result of his individual try, and as he had attained his long-sought desire of a world's record with a sixteen-pound hammer, he determined to await the time when it might be beaten before attempting to further add to his effort of yesterday.

Edward F. Hart of the Mohawk Athletic Club, formerly a member of the Registration Committee, acted as the chief judge and measurer, and announced that all the requirements toward the obtaining of a record had been lived up to, with the exception of weighing the weight, which he provided for by taking it in order to have that provision attended to.

Of the other events the seven-mile handicap race stood out as worthy of particular mention. John J. Daly, Irish-American Athletic Club, and William Kramer, Long Island Athletic Club, each of whom has won titles innumerable at different distances of five miles and over, were on the scratch mark, being asked to concede marks up to 435 yards.

Over a score of runners of various capabilities accepted their handicaps, with the result that a picturesque event was the outcome. With the men spread all over the track and a constant changing of positions, the spectators were kept on the tiptoe of expectancy throughout. Daly, who has been suffering from a strain, was compelled to stop after running about a mile and a half.

Harry J. Smith, Captain of the Pastime Athletic Club, a much improved runner, in receipt of 200 yards, got into the lead at the three mile and a half mark, and was always afterward the pacemaker. At five miles and a half the latest accession of the Irish-American Athletic Club, J. McNamara, began to go to Smith as though to run over him.

Just when the Winged Fist runner reached Smith the latter dashed away, and never afterward left the result in doubt, drawing away in particularly convincing fashion at the bell lap. He finally won by about fifty yards in 36:35, with McNamara second, E. Jordan, Xavier Athletic Club, third; W. Kramer, fourth, and W. Galvin, Mercury Athletic Club, fifth.

In the half-mile novice race R. Gifford of McCaddin Lyceum, who has been seen in walking events, took a shy at running, and delayed matters long enough to lose out by the narrowest of margins to F. Albertus, an unattached athlete, the time being 2:18 2-5. The summary:

880-Yard Run, (Novice.)—Won by F. Albertus, unattached; R. Gifford, McCaddin Lyceum, second; F. Glynn, unattached, third. Time—2:18 2-5.

Seven-Mile Run, (Handicap.)—Won by Harry J. Smith, Pastime A. C., (200 yards;) J. McNamara, Irish-American A. C., (100 yards,) second; E. Jordan, Xavier A. A., (300 yards,) third; W. Kramer, Long Island A. C., (scratch,) fourth; W. Galvin, Mercury A. C., (250 yards,) fifth. Time—36:35.

Throwing 16-Pound Hammer. (Handicap.)—Won by Matthew McGrath, unattached, (scratch,) with 187 feet 4 inches; R. Sherman, Harvard Club, (38 feet,) second, with 133 feet 2⅝ inches; Simon P. Gillies, New York A. C., (38 feet,) third, with 131 feet 5⅜ inches. Winner's throw world's record.

N. Y. EVENING H. S. GAMES.

MacLean and Bailly Win at De Witt Clinton Park.

Athletes of the New York Evening High School held their first series of games yesterday at De Witt Clinton Park, and the results showed that in the make-up of the team there are some good performers. Each of the five events was well contested, MacLean and Bailly being the best point getters of the meet, as between them they gained three firsts. Cook won at his favorite event, the twelve-pound shot, getting the ball out the creditable distance of 39 feet 10¾ inches. The summary:

50-Yard Dash.—Won by MacLean; Johnson, second; Malley, third. Time—0:06 3-5.

220-Yard Run.—Won by MacLean; Mehrl, second; Hertzell, third. Time—0:25 2-5.

440-Yard Run.—Won by Bailly; Hertzell, second; Diot, third. Time—0:55 3-5.

660-Yard Run.—Won by R. Shultz; Hertzell, second; O'Conner, third. Time—1:28 1-5.

One-Mile Run.—Won by Baronque; Bailly, second; MacLean, third. Time—4:55 2-5.

COLLEGE SWIMMERS MEET.

Championship Will Be Held in Penn. Tank on March 2.

The Intercollegiate Swimming Association held its annual meeting at Columbia University yesterday, at which the officers for the ensuing year were elected and several important matters brought to the attention of the league. It was hoped that the schedule could be definitely arranged at this meeting, but owing to the absence of a representative from Cornell it was found impossible to draw up anything but a tentative schedule, which will have to be officially accepted by Cornell before it will be given out.

Amherst has been endeavoring for several years to become enrolled in the association, and a trial vote at yesterday's meeting showed that the association was unanimously in favor of admitting the Purple and White. But there has arisen a certain amount of red tape at Amherst which the team must attend to before it can be admitted, and their representative reported that it was doubtful whether they could enter this year.

A proposed change in the water polo rules was brought up by Capt. Barker of the Columbia water polo team, and half of the time of the meeting was devoted to thrashing out the pros and cons on this motion. Princeton backed up Columbia in this motion, but it was bitterly opposed by Yale, College of the City of New York, and Pennsylvania. Cornell's stand was not known, but had a representative from Ithaca been present and voted with Columbia, things would have been more complicated by a tie vote resulting. Yale carried the day, and no change was made.

R. C. Patterson of Columbia was elected President of the association, and J. Stoddard of Yale Vice President. W. Beals of Yale was made Secretary and Treasurer.

It was decided to hold the intercollegiates this year in the Pennsylvania tank. The date for this meet was definitely arranged for March 2. The meet was held last year in the Columbia tank, and by a general agreement made some years ago it is the turn of the Quakers this year to have the intercollegiate meet.

Representatives from Princeton, Yale, Columbia, College of the City of New York, Pennsylvania, and Amherst were present at the meeting. The following men represented their universities: W. Battles, E. 2 Fell, and H. Gosnell from Princeton; R. C. Patterson, E. Colby, and H. M. Barker from Columbia; G. Wright and J. Gest from Pennsylvania, J. Howe, W. Beals, and L. Harper from Yale; C. P. Carter from Amherst, and S. Cahn, L. Coughlin, and I. Finger from College of the City of New York.

GIANTS MEET DEFEAT.

Ty Cobb's All Stars Are Victorious at Lenox Oval, 3 to 2.

The New York Giants, under the management of Larry Doyle, were defeated by Ty Cobb's All-Stars before a crowd of 3,000 people at Lenox Oval yesterday afternoon, 3 to 2. The Giants were retired in the ninth inning with Herzog on third base, and only one run needed to tie the score.

Meyers and Murray were the only Giants in daily action during the league season who were among the missing yesterday. Wilson and Hartley worked behind the bat; Merkle, Doyle, Fletcher, and Herzog took care of the infield, and Devore, Snodgrass, and Becker were in the outfield. Wiltse did the pitching for six innings, and then exchanged places with Merkle.

Cobb's team was made up for the most part of semi-professional and minor league players. The only Tyrus held down first base, "Germany" Schaefer was at second, and Al Burch, formerly of Brooklyn, played centre field. Joe Lake and Kritchell formed the battery, and the other positions were held down by semi-professionals.

The short right-field fence was responsible for most of the hitting, drives which would be ordinary outs on a full-sized field going for safe hits. Both teams played poorly in the field, and fumbles were frequent.

The Giants scored their first run in the fourth inning in a single by Snodgrass, an out, and a double by Merkle. Merkle's single, an error, and Herzog's hit scored another in the ninth. The All-Stars got two runs in the fourth inning on three successive hits into the right field crowd, and an infield out. Errors by Fletcher and Wiltse helped to push the deciding run across in the seventh inning. The score:

	R.	H.	E.
All-Stars	2	3	3
Giants	1	5	2

Batteries—Wiltse, Merkle, Wilson and Hartley; Lake and Kritchell. Umpires—Messrs. Cullom and Gilbert.

Romanoff to Wrestle Middlesky.

Ivan Romanoff, the giant Cossack, will meet John Middlesky from Yuma, Ariz., on the mat at the Harlem River Park and Casino, 127th Street and Second Avenue, to-night. Middlesky is a National character, and the only one of his race who ever figured as a wrestler. Paul Samson, the German Goliath, will also be seen in action against George Sendelc, the Greek demon, whose vicious aggressiveness will force the big foreigner to handle him with caution. The main event will be put on promptly at 10:30 o'clock, and the first preliminary will be staged at 8:30 o'clock.

BREAKS SPECTATORS' LEG AT RACE MEET

De Rosier, Motor Cycle Champion, Runs Into Hart on the Guttenberg Track.

The motor cycle race meet at the Guttenberg (N. J.) Motordrome yesterday was marked by an accident, which sent Frank Hart, the National amateur champion, to the hospital with a compound fracture of the leg and eliminated Jake De Rosier, the world's professional champion, from competition for several weeks to come. De Rosier, while circling the track at terrific speed in the first professional event of the day, swung wide on the first turn and ran into Hart, who was standing with one of the judges at that point. The impact of the collision caused De Rosier to take three somersaults in the air and land on his side. Hart was thrown several feet and his right leg was badly broken. De Rosier suffered a fractured rib and severe bruises, but was able to limp to his camp. Hart was rushed in an automobile to the North Hudson County Hospital.

Ferdinand Mercier and J. J. Cox, both of whom made their first appearance as professional riders, divided the two events on the programme for this class of riders, the former winning the five-mile race in 4:57 1-5, while the latter was successful in the ten-mile contest, which he won in 10:14 1-5. Michael Costello and J. U. Constant, the ten-mile amateur champion, were the stars of the trade riders. In the final of the five-mile trade riders' miss-and-out race Costello covered the distance in 4:55. The novice event was won by Theodore Maynz, who covered three miles in 3:20. About 4,000 persons witnessed the races. The summaries:

Three Miles, Novice, Under 61 Cubic Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by Theodore Manz, (N. S. U.,) 7; second, G. A. Smith, (Indian,) 7; third, W. M. Annis, (Indian,) 7; fourth, M. J. McAnerney, Jr., (R. S.,) 7. Time—3:29.

Five Miles for Professional Riders On Machines Under 61 Cubic Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by Ferdinand Mercier, (Indian,) 7; second, J. J. Cox, (Indian,) 7; third, L. H. Guterman, (Indian,) 7. Time—4:57 1-5.

Three Miles, exhibition, by Ralph De Palma in a 30 horse power Mercer. Time—3:12 4-5.

Five Miles for Private Owners On Strictly Stock machines Under 61 Cubic Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by G. A. Smith, (Indian,) 7; second, W. M. Annis, (Indian,) 7; third, George C. Haas, (Indian,) 7. Time—5:44 4-5.

Five-Mile, Trade Riders, Miss and Out, Under 61 Cubic Inches.—Won by Michael Costello, (Merkle,) 7; second, J. U. Constant, (Indian,) 7. Time—4:55.

Ten-Mile, Professional, Open, Machines Under 61 Cubic Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by J. J. Cox, (Indian,) second, W. F. Course, (Indian,) 7; third, Ferdinand Mercier, (Indian,) 7. Time—10:41 1-5.

Five-Mile, Trade Riders, Open, Machines Under 61 Cubic Inches Piston Displacement.—Won by J. U. Constant, (Indian,) 7; second, Michael Costello, (Merkle,) 7; third, J. A. Gaucher, (Indian,) 7. Time—5:00.

Three-Mile, Free-for-All.—Won by J. U. Constant, (Indian,) 7; second, Michael Costello, (Merkle,) 7; third, J. A. Gaucher, (Indian,) 7. Time—3:02 3-5.

National Billiard League.

The National Billiard League will open its season to-night with games in Boston and Pittsburgh. The local club will cross cues with the Hub experts, while in Pittsburgh John Kling's Kansas City team will compete with the Smoketown aggregation. John Doyle, who will manage the local team this season, will send John Dankelman and Sam Garfunkle to Boston, and expects three victories to start the season. The clubs are to play three-cushion carrom contests, 50 points each night. On the last three nights of this week New York and Brooklyn meet in Brooklyn.

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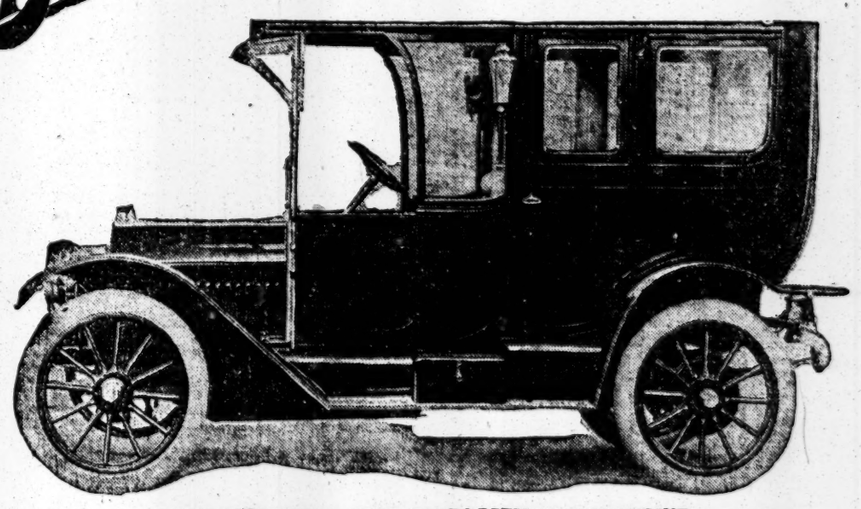

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PACER DROPS DEAD IN SPEEDING RACE

Turquoise Blue Dies from Ruptured Blood Vessel—Two Runaways Enliven the Matinee.

The series of events in the sixth Fall matinée of the Road Drivers' Association of New York, which were held yesterday on the Speedway, were marked with several thrills which were not on the programme. Turquoise Blue, a gray mare, driven by J. Lennon and entered in the Class C pacing, dropped dead on the drive while being warmed up for the contest. The other thrills were two runaways which happened during the course of the afternoon's brushing.

The Class C pace was the third event on the card, and while the four horses entered were being driven down the stretch Turquoise Blue, after making the turn about a third of a mile from the finish, suddenly dropped in a heap on the road and died almost instantly from a ruptured blood vessel in the nose.

The incident was still fresh when in the next event, for Class B pacers, the black mare Lottie P., driven by Dr. A. Mehler, became unmanageable at the start and ran away with her driver. The wagon was turned over, throwing the driver, who escaped uninjured, but the frightened horse continued to dash down the drive. It was finally captured by Mounted Policeman Golding Fitzgerald just above the Washington Bridge and returned to the stables.

The second runaway of the afternoon was not as disastrous, and happened when one of the reins attached to the harness of Geraldine in the championship pacing class broke. E. Shoemaker, who was in the wagon, managed to bring the horse to a halt.

The Trip, a brown stallion, driven by L. Smith, took the measure of the field in the event for Class B trotters, but on both occasions was protested for running during the heats. The judges did not heed the objections of the drivers and decided on The Trip for the blue ribbon. The only event which required more than two heats for a decision was that for Class B trotters. Fred Hope, a bay gelding, driven by Fred Brooks, finally pulled down the honors after taking the first and third heats, while Francis Milroi was awarded second heat. The summary:

Class C.—Trotting.

Jack C., ch. g., (J. Lawrence)	1 1
Ben Bright, b. g., (R. H. Clark)	2 2
Mablon Wilkes, ch. g., (J. F. Gibbons)	3 4
Triphammer, br. g., (N. Gruzfelder)	4 3

Time—1:10; no time taken.

Class A.—Trotting.

Bright Axworthy, b. g., (W. S. Edelmeyer)	1 1
Judge Boardman, b. g., (C. Urban)	2 2
Guadinni, blk. m., (J. Kennedy)	4 3
Dick Williams, b. g., (E. Shoemaker)	3 5
Colonel Delmar, b. g., (R. H. Clark)	5 4

Time—1:08; 1:08.

Class C.—Pacing.

Comet, br. g., (C. Brooks)	1 1
George C., b. g., (J. Kuhlman)	2 2
Harry C., b. g., (P. J. Hatten)	3 3

Time—1:10½; 1:12½.

Class B.—Pacing.

Bright Direct, br. g., (C. Hlawatsch)	1 1
Midnight Direct, br. m., (W. O'Neil)	2 2
Teddy P., b. g., (W. Mangen)	3 3
Lottie P., blk. m., (Dr. A. Mehler)	4 4

Time—1:13; 1:12¾.

Class D.—Trotting.

Elastic, br. g., (Dr. H. D. Gill)	1 1
Pioneer Princess, b. m., (W. Cahill)	3 3
Hazel Bel, ch. m., (G. W. Morgan)	4 5
C. C., br. g., (T. Young)	6 4
Queen Bel, b. m., (J. Hogan)	5 6

Time—1:12; no time taken.

Championship Class.—Trotting.

De Witt, b. g., (C. Weiland)	1 1
Berlco, b. g., (J. McCullough)	2 2
Ragged Edge, b. g., (W. C. Urban)	3 3

Time—1:05; 1:06½.

Class B.—Trotting.

Fred Hope, b. g., (F. Brooks)	1 5 1
Francis Milroi, b. m., (R. Mullady)	2 1 2
Oliver Todd, br. s., (F. A. Campbell)	3 2 3
The Major, b. g., (C. Fendt)	4 3 4
Octavio, br. m., (J. Ditmar)	5 4 5

Time—1:06½; 1:10; 1:09.

Championship Class.—Pacing.

Princess Direct, br. m., (Dr. J. Seaman)	1 1
Star Patch, b. g., (J. Lawrence)	2 3
Borelli, b. g., (T. Hinds)	3 2
Who Knows, blk. g., (F. Small)	4 4
Clover Patch, br. m., (I. V. Hunt)	5 5

Time—1:02; 1:03½.

Class E.—Trotting.

The Trip, br. s., (L. Smith)	1 1
Dr. Eddy, b. g., (W. Horn)	2 2
Bobby H., b. g., (C. H. Horn)	3 3
Meadow Bell, Jr., ch. g., (J. Holloway)	5 4
Excelsior, b. g., (H. Reber)	4 5

Time—1:11¾; 1:11½.

Class D.—Pacing.

Daisy Bell, ch. m., (J. F. Gibbons)	1 1
The Rube, b. g., (J. A. Shannon)	2 2
Phonograph, b. m., (J. Corkery)	3 3

No time taken: 1:09.

Class A.—Pacing.

B. Ontime, b. g., (J. Goldsmith)	1 1
George Patchen, ch. g., (T. Harper)	3 2
The Aristocrat, blk. g., (A. Mullady)	2 4
Strathino, b. g., (Dr. J. H. Forster)	4 3

Time—1:05½; 1:08.

VELODROME SEASON ENDS.

Kramer Captures Two Races at Closing Race Meet.

Special to The New York Times.

NEWARK, N. J., Oct. 29.—Champion Frank Kramer won stellar honors yesterday in the season's last meet at the Velodrome in Newark, taking first in a one-mile open and in a three-cornered team match race, with Fred Hill as his partner. The programme yesterday was scheduled for two weeks ago, but was postponed twice because of rain. Racing at the Velodrome will be resumed next April. The summaries:

Two-Mile, Amateur, Handicap.—Won by Carl Ericson, New York, (30 yards;) Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., (50 yards,) second; William Pettit, Rockville Centre, L. I., (60 yards,) third; Donald MacDougall, Newark, (scratch,) fourth. Time—4:20.

Three-Cornered Match Team Race, Professional.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange, and Fred Hill, Boston; Joseph Fogler, Brooklyn, and Eddie Root, Boston, second; Jackie Clarke, Australia, and Floyd MacFarland, San Jose, third. First Heat.—Won by Kramer; Fogler, second; Clarke, third. Time—3:29. Second Heat.—Won by Kramer; Fogler, second; Clarke, third. Time—4:09.

Two-Mile, Handicap, Professional.—Won by Ernest Jokus, Newark, (140 yards;) Fred Jones, Passaic, (120 yards,) second; Floyd Krebs, Newark, (135 yards,) third; Al. Halstead, London, (110 yards,) fourth. Time—4:01.

Two-Mile, Novice.—Won by Herbert Yarnold, New York. Time—2:35.

One-Third Mile, Amateur, Open.—Won by Donald MacDougall, Newark; Chester Smith, Baldwin, L. I., second; Ericson, Empire City Wheelmen, third.

One-Mile, Invitation, Professional.—Won by John Bedell, Newark; Floyd Krebs, Newark, second; Jumbo Wells, New Zealand, third; Martin Ryan, Newark, fourth; Jacob Magin, Newark, fifth; Al Halstead, London, sixth. Time—2:32

One-Mile, Professional, Open.—Won by Frank Kramer, East Orange; Jackie Clarke, Australia, second; Eddie Root, Boston, third; Menus Bedell, Newark, fourth; Walter De Mara, Cleveland, fifth. Time—2:21 1-5.

Two-Mile Motor Race, Professional.—Won by Jimmie Hunter, Newark; Charles Turville, Philadelphia, second. Time—2:21 2-5.

Basketball Champions Defeated.

The basket ball team of the Hebrew Guardian Society defeated the team of Public School 62, champions of the Public School Athletic League, yesterday on the former's court by the score of 26 to 4. The home five completely outplayed the visitors, not allowing a field goal to be recorded over their defense, while the four points scored by the public school champions were tallied on three fouls and one awarded them on a technicality. Kurepsky did the star work for the victors by running up six goals from the field and doing all the forcing for his side. Apfel, who played centre for the home team, also was in good form, and secured three field goals and two on fouls. Friedman at centre for the visitors played a fast game, but could not offset the fast work of the entire opposing team. Friedman shot the three fouls for the visitors, which was their only tallies. The line-up:

Hebrew G. S. (26.) Position.	Public School 62 (4.)
Bernstein .....Left forward.....	Miller
Kurepsky .....Right forward.....	Mener
Apfel .....Centre.....	Friedman
Nathanson .....Right guard.....	Kaplon
Zudick .....Left guard.....	Epstein

Goals from field—Kurepsky, (6.) Apfel, (3.) Bernstein, Nathanson, and Zudick. Goals from foul—Apfel, (2.) Friedman, (3.) One point awarded to Public School 62. Time of halves—Twenty minutes.

Sailors on Roller Skates.

Sailors of the United States Navy will compete in another roller skating race this evening at the Metropolitan Roller Rink, where a special mile and a half scratch race has been arranged. Last Saturday night's race, when the mile championship of the Navy was decided, aroused a great deal of enthusiasm among the tackies, and twenty-five entries have been received for to-night's event. The favorites of the various battleships are being backed heavily, and from the indications much of the accumulated pay that has recently been turned over to the sailors will change hands as th eresult of the race.

BOUTS OF THE WEEK.

Hogan vs. Howard in Feature Contest —Brooklyn's New Clubs.

Brooklyn boxing clubs will practically monopolize the interest of local enthusiasts during the coming week, as the clubs of Manhattan have nothing of importance on their schedule. Across the bridge two big clubs will throw open their doors for the boxing lovers, and the most important bout on the week's calendar locally will be found at another club. The new clubs are the Royale A. C. at the Clermont Avenue Rink, and the Palm A. C. at Palm Garden, East New York, both comparing favorably in size with the largest clubhouses in Manhattan. The big bout of the week will be the One-Round Hogan-Willie Howard bout at the Carlyle A. C. to-night.

Howard is considered the top notch lightweight on the other side of the bridge, and he has had nothing but success in his recent bouts, bowling over his opponents in regular order. Hogan has had but one bout here since his disastrous clash with Champion Ad Wolgast several months ago, but that bout showed that he is regaining his former confidence. He has mapped out a campaign that will bring him back to the head of the division, and Howard is the second step in that direction. The Brooklynite is regarded as a coming star in the lightweight division and is likely to give the Californian considerable trouble.

The Royale A. C. will be opened Tuesday night with a bout between Jim Stewart and Andy Morris, the Boston heavyweight. The new club will be under the management of Alec Brown, who conducted the big bouts at Coney Island in the old Horton law days, and Tom O'Rourke will be an associate. They plan to compete with the big clubs of Manhattan in securing the best talent for their weekly shows. The rink has been renovated and seats rearranged in such a way that 4,000 persons can be accommodated. The club will run a big show every Tuesday night and smaller bouts on Saturday night.

The Palm A. C. will conduct its shows at the Palm Garden, 219 to 229 Sackman Street. The headliners at the opening show Wednesday night will be Charley Goldman, the local bantamweight, and Marty Allen. Besides having one of the largest clubhouses in Greater New York, the management announces that it has the finest and best-constructed fighting ring ever used in America.

What is perhaps the biggest of the bouts carded for Manhattan clubs during the week is the clash between Johnny Marto, the west side lightweight, and Jim Bonner of Summit Hill, Penn., at the National Sporting Club Thursday night. Bonner recently fought K. O. Brown of this city, and he has been promised another bout with the east sider if he defeats Marto. The latter is one of the most rugged boxers in the lightweight division, and capable of giving any 135-pounder plenty of trouble.

The Brooklyn Beach A. C. of South Brooklyn has an attractive card for to-night's show. In the main event Buddy Faulkes, the clever New Jersey bantamweight, will hook up with Frankie Williams. The other bout will bring together Young Packy McFarland and Eddie Murphy. A six-round bout and three four-round preliminaries will precede the longer bouts.

Welterweights will hold the principal place on Wednesday night's bill at the Long Acre A. A. The contestants will be Mike Glover, the hard-hitting Bostonian, and Pat Breslin of England. The latter has never appeared in a bout in America.

At the Sharkey A. C. Wednesday night Bert Keyes of this city will figure in a return match with Walter Little, the Chicago lightweight.

A club known as the Mount Vernon Sporting Club will hold its first show at Mount Vernon to-morrow night in a new auditorium seating 1,200 people. Joe Stein of this city and Andy Parker of New Haven will clash in the main bout, and the semi-final will bring to-gether Kid Alberts vs. Mickey Devine.

The Madison A. C., the Fairmont A. C., and the Empire A. C. will not hold any big shows this week. The Madison and Empire will be closed as far as bouts are concerned, and the Fairmont will hold only its week-end stag Saturday night. Other clubs which will hold Saturday night shows are the Olympic, Long Acre, and Sharkey of Manhattan; the Royale, Standard, Carlyle, National, and Gowanus of Brooklyn, and the Liberal of Staten Island. The New Polo A. A. will hold its weekly show Friday night.

PARSON DAVIES RETURNS.

Veteran Sporting Man Still Suffering from Paralysis.

Charles E. ("Parson") Davies, well known to the sporting world, returned yesterday on the steamer Caledonia after six months spent with his sister, Mrs. Hugh Suffern, whose home is near Belfast, Ireland. He is still suffering from a paralytic stroke and uses crutches, but otherwise looks well and strong, although his hair is white and his complexion very pale. He said he had thought that he was 58 years of age, but that an inspection of the birth records of Antrim, where he was born, showed that he is 60 years of age.

Davies said that Mrs. Suffern was the only relative he had left in the world, and that he had enjoyed being with her and her five children, and that he expected to return to Belfast in the Spring and to end his days with them. He was much interested in the boxing law now in force in New York, and said that he hoped the sporting fraternity would not abuse it and force its repeal. He spoke of the conditions in Ireland as pathetic, and said that he wondered what became of all the funds that were subscribed in America to alleviate conditions there among the poor, that the children had little clothing, and that shoes were almost unknown among the peasantry.

MORE SEATS FOR RACES.

One Hundred Additional Boxes to be Built at Savannah.

Special to The New York Times.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 29.—The sale of reserved seats and boxes for the Grand Prize, the Vanderbilt Cup, and the light car races at Savannah Nov. 27 and 30, far outstrips any previous sale, and the management is now considering the construction of 100 additional boxes in order to meet the demand. Box seats may be secured by addressing President Harvey Granger of the Savannah Automobile Club, and seats for the races may be obtained in New York City at the Automobile Club of America.

At a meeting of the Directors of the People's Bank of Savannah yesterday a resolution was passed providing for the purchase of $50 worth of tickets for the automobile races. The bank will dispose of the tickets to its employes. The People's Bank is one of the recently organized banks of the city, and it is expected that all of the other banks will follow suit.

The committee of the Savannah Automobile Club, of which R. M. Hill is Chairman, has arranged the plan for an entertainment to be given under the auspices of the club. It has been decided, if practicable, to buy out the Savannah Theatre on Wednesday night, Nov. 29, when Net Goodwin will be the attraction, and entertain the guests in that manner.

While the number of actual entries for the various races is yet small, the fact that there will be a record-breaking entry list is attested by the fact that letters being daily received requesing reservations and quarers for the various racing teams, and it now seems probable that there will be more than seventy-five cars entered in the four events. Fred Wagner states that the number may go as high as ninety.

The latest team to obtain quarters is the Mercedes, which will enter two cars in the Vanderbilt Cup race. Another Mercedes entry has been previously promised, that of Spencer E. Wischart, who owns his own machine. It is expected that Mr. Wischart's car will be entered in the Grand Prize.

DUNCAN DEFEATS SMITH.

Foreign Golfer Wins Close Match Over Wykagyl Links.

The far-driving Duncan kept up his good work in an exhibition golf match over the links of the Wykagyl Country Club yesterday. The foreign visitor defeated Alec Smith, the home professional, by a 2 to 1 margin in the main contest during the afternoon. Earlier in the day Duncan, with T. V. Bermingham, a Wykagyl amateur for a partner, finished all square with M. J. Condon and Smith in a four-ball tilt.

HOCKEY PLAYERS PLAN FOR SEASON

Wanderers to Rejoin Amateur League—Yale and Harvard in Third Game Here.

The opening of the St. Nicholas Rink for the 1911-12 season proved the annual signal for hockey clubs to get busy with their season's plans, and during the past few days players and coaches have started in to round up the playing talen for the season's campaign. The Intercollegiate Hockey League has also held its preliminary meeting in this city, an effort has been started aiming at the formation of a strong interscholastic league among the public high schools of New York, and the management of the St. Nicholas Rink is busy arranging the preliminary and post-season games which occupy the attention of local enthusiasts before and after the Amateur Hockey League season.

The Amateur Hockey League will be made up of five teams this season, the Wanderers returning to the fold. The New York A. C., the Crescents, the St. Nicholas, and the Hockey Club, all members of the league last season, will again be represented. The make-up of the Wanderers is uncertain at this time, but Tom Howard, who is to collect the talent and coach the team, promises that the club will be represented by a team such as he had under his charge in 1904-05. At that time Howard got together a number of comparatively green players and molded the aggregation into a team which was the sensation of the league. He hopes to repeat this year. He may have one or two stars around which to build up the team, but the chances are that it will be composed entirely of mediocre players.

The league meeting, at which the various managers will hand in a list of their players and decide upon the schedule, will be held about Dec. 15, and the league season will begin, as usual, immediately after the holiday, coming to a close early the race.

During December local enthusiasts will again have an opportunity to see the best of the Canadian amateurs in action at the St. Nicholas Rink. Teams from McGill University, Toronto, and Queens University will be brought here for games with the Crescents, New Yorks, St. Nicks, or a picked team from the Amateur League. Following the close of the league season the leading professionals of Canada, including the Renfrews, the Shamrocks, the Ottawas, and Wanderers, will be brought here for games. These contests will start about March 1 and continue for two or three weeks. The winners of the Stanley Cup, emblematic of the Canadian professional championship, will be brought here for a series of games with the team which finishes second in the arce.

The schedule of the Intercollegiate Hockey League, which gives only four games to the St. Nicholas Rink, will not affect the number of games here in which college teams take part. According to the leaguc schedule, Yale plays three games here, Princeton and Columbia two apiece, and Cornell one. Harvard is out of the league this year, but will play a home-and-home series with Yale. Should a third game be necessary, it will be played here, making five big games in the local rink. Besides these games, the Williams and Cornell teams will come here in December for games with the Crescents, and this arrangement will give New Yorkers their usual amount of college hockey. The Williams College seven has always been a big favorite with New York hockey enthusiasts. The Columbia seven, as usual, will do all its practicing at the St. Nicholas Rink.

Schoolboy hockey is to receive more attention from the management of the St. Nicholas Rink than ever before, and a league will undoubtedly be formed from the public high schools. The league made up of private school teams is being reorganized, and will play all its games at the rink. The schoolboys will be allowed the use of the rink in the morning for their league games, it being possible to play the full game before the first session. The rink management will put up prizes and conduct these junior leagues in the same manner as the senior organizations are conducted.

HOOLEY LEADS RUNNERS.

Pastime Crack Defeats Big Field in Morningside Event.

George Hooleye of the Pastime A. C. defeated the largest field of cross-country runners who have so far this season faced the starter in the Morningside A. C. weekly run. Hooley's time, 19:21, was the best made this season, and fell but eight seconds short of the record for the course, held by Joe Malone of the Mohawk A. C. J. J. Williams of the home club, and formerly of the New West Side A. C., finished second, while J. McGarity of the Paulist A. C. romped home in third position. Among the starters were Tim O'Connor, the veteran runner of the Pastime A. C., who finished in sixteenth position. The order of finish:

George Hooley, Pastime A. C.; J. J. Williams, Morningside A. C.; J. McGarety, Paulist A. C.; J. Gleason, Pastime A. C.; C. Timmins, Morningside A. C.; J. J. Cullen, Bear A. C.; H. Sweeney, unattached; J. Braseo, Maplewood A. C.; W. Stokely, St. Christopher A. A.; P. Sculley, Pastime A. C.; G. Muzzucca, Glencoe A. C.; W. Burke, Union Settlement; E. Erickson, Pastime A. C.; F. J. Planck, Pastime A. C.; J. Boschi, Xavier A. A.; T. O'Connor, Pastime A. C.; J. O'Meara, E. R. C., 16; E. J. Brennsen, unattached; J. Creed. —— Crescents; J. Boschi, unattached; J. Mooney, Ozanesa A. A.; R. Byrne, unattached; J. Fitzgerald, Maplewood A. C.; M. Manfredi, Xavier A. A.; M. Melnick, Pastime A. C.; E. Nickerson, Yonkers A. A.; G. Jacobson, Pastime A. C.; E. McMann, Paulest A. C.; W. Franz, unattached; J. Yesinice, unattached; W. Collins, Union Settlement; W. Hartnett, unattached; S. Thorner, H. E. H.; J. Elliott, Claremont A. A.; J. Ballacqua, Seringhouse I. C. A.; J. Lombardi, unattached; H. Wagner, unattached; E. O'Neill, Pelham A. C.; T. Sweeney, Dresden A. A.; J. Staudler, unattached.

Brooklyn's Soccer Title.

At last the socker championship of New York State has been decided. The Brooklyns, champions of the New York State Football Association, and the Critchleys, champions of the New York League, met for the second time in two years. The last meeting of these eams was on Columbus Day of this year and the contest ended in a tie—two goals apiece. This meeting, however, proved that the honors belong to the Brooklyns, as they won yesterday's game by the close score of 2 goals to 1. The game was played at Marquette Oval, Brooklyn, and about 4,000 socker fans At Blatts's Oval, Brooklyn, yesterday the Clan McDonalds easily defoated an eleven of the steamship Mauretania by the score of 8 goals to 1. The first half, however, was more in the sailors' favor, as they were only scored upon twice. The work of Wilson in goal for the Clansmen frustrated any likely goals.

By the score of 3 goals to 0 the Columbia F. C. defeated the Clan McDuffs in a New York State League contest, which was played at Harlem Oval yesterday. The first half was fast and furious, neither team being able to get past the barricade of their opponents. Upon the opening of the second period, Columbia showed improvement, and after a few minutes of play Cameron scored the first goal of the game. Konecky, through an individual effort, tallied Columbia's second goal. A long run and a pretty shot by Bailey brought the winner's total up to three. Maskell and Ellis distinguished themselves for the winners, while Martin and Hampson played an uphill game for the losers.

After winning their last two games, the Camerons encountered a snag when they ran up against the Brooklyn Celtics at Van Cortlandt Park, when they were defeated by the score of 3 goals to 1. O'Hallaran started the scoring, and a few minutes later Juhne, the Camerons left back, handled the ball in the penalty area. Campion at centre for the Celtics converted the free kick into a goal. This ended the scoring in this session. Upon resumption of play the Camerons picked up a bit, and C. Pickford shot the only goal credited to his eleven. Five minutes later Campion again found the Camerons net for another tally.

At Yonkers yesterday the Arcadia Thistles met and defeated the Hollywood Inn eleven by the score of 3 goals to 1, after holding a 2-to-0 lead at half-time. W. McMillen and J. McMillen each scored a goal in the first half for the winners, and in the second period M. Walsh added another. Ossiter tallied Hollywood's goal.

EXCURSIONS AND TOURS.

See the Warships

Steamer

BRIDGEPORT

Will Encircle the Fleet.

Leaving Pier 15, N. R., foot Barclay St.

Monday, Oct. 30.	Tuesday, Oct. 31.	Wednesday, Nov. 1.	Thursday, Nov. 2.
10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.	10:00 A. M.
1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	1:00 P. M.	*1:00 P. M.
4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	4:00 P. M.	
7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	7:30 P. M.	

*On 1:00 P. M. trip, Nov. 2d, the Bridgeport will proceed up the North River and accompany the squadron to the point of review off Staten Island.

Six miles of warships aglow with electric lights. A splendid spectacle.

ADULTS, 50c. CHILDREN, 25c.

Number of tickets limited. On sale at 171 Broadway, Phone 5121 Cortlandt, and at Ticket Office on Pier 15, N. R., ft. Barclay St., Phone Cortlandt 2888.

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Special electric illuminations and searchlight display Tuesday night.

Naval Review and Parade Thursday.

SEE THE AMERICAN WARSHIPS

The commodious STEAMER "SAGAMORE" of the MONTAUK STEAMBOAT CO.'S LINE will make a circuit of the fleet twice daily

MONDAY, OCT. 30.	TUESDAY, OCT. 31.	WEDNESDAY, NOV. 1.

Leaving New Pier 8, E. R., 10 A. M., 2 P. M. Leaving West 23d St., 10:20 A. M.; 2:20 P. M.

ADDITIONAL TRIPS MONDAY AND TUESDAY NIGHTS

For the electrical illumination and search-light display on Mon. and Tues. nights, additional trips will be made leaving Pier 8, E. R., 7:20 P. M., West 23d St., 7:50 P. M.

50c.—ROUND TRIP—50c.

2 HOURS' SAIL Around the Warships

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10 A. M. AND 2 P. M.

OCT. 30, 31, NOV. 1.

FARE 50c. CHILDREN HALF-FARE

From Pier 32, N. R.; W. 129th St. ½ hour later

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On Oct. 30-31 and Nov. 1.

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Cretic, Oct. 31, 12:00 Noon | St. Louis, Nov. 4, 9:30 A. M.

Adriatic, Nov. 2, 12:00 Noon | Minnetonka, Nov. 4, 8:00 A. M.

American Pier 62, N. R., 9:30 A. M.

PLYMOUTH—CHERBOURG—SOUTHAMPTON.

St. Louis.....Nov. 4 | St. Paul.....Nov. 18

New York.....Nov. 11 | Philadelphia.....Nov. 25

Atlantic Transport

NEW YORK—LONDON Direct. Pier 58, N. R.

Minnetonka, Nov. 4, 8 AM | Minnewaska, Nov. 18

Minnehaha Nov. 11, 9 AM | Minneapolis, Dec. 2

Red Star Pier 61, N. R., 10 A. M.

LONDON, PARIS VIA DOVER—ANTWERP.

Zeeland.....Nov. 4 | Lapland (new)..Nov. 18

Kroonland.....Nov. 11 | Vaderland.....Nov. 25

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Oceanic...Nov. 4, noon | *St. Paul.....Nov. 18

*N. York.Nv.11, 9:30 AM | Oceanic.....Nov. 25

*American Line Steamer.

NEW YORK—QUEENSTOWN—LIVERPOOL

Adriatic..Nov. 2, noon | Baltic.....Nov. 15

Cedric.....Nov. 9, noon | Celtic.....Nov. 23

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Cretic.....Oct. 31, noon | Canopic.....Nov. 11

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S. S. CINCINNATI.....Dec. 7

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*Prinzess Irene, Nov. 18. Koenig Albert, Dec. 2

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THE FINANCIAL SITUATION

A month ago, on fears that the United States Steel Corporation in order to avoid a suit under the Sherman law would submit to voluntary dissolution, the common stock of the corporation sold down to 51⅝. Last week on the news that the Government had undertaken a suit to force that dissolution the price declined to 50 and then quickly recovered to above its previous low record for the year. The suit which had long been feared and which by many was regarded as inevitable has at last been filed and came as a surprise only to the extent that it had been thought that it would be deferred until a somewhat later date, and possibly until the task of working out the plan for the reorganization of the American Tobacco Company had been completed. The main bolt in the Administration's programme for the enforcement of the Sherman law against the trusts has been shot, for the United States Steel Corporation is from many points of view the most conspicuous of all the "trusts." There were those who thought that the share of its conspicuousness, which is due to the corporation's fair methods and progressiveness in many lines of commendable corporate activity, particularly in the matter of publicity and of fair dealing with its employes, would outweigh with the Government other factors in the company's position in deciding whether or not to put the corporation's organization and its methods to the test of the Sherman law. This assumption last week's event has disproved, but there is no reason why the considerations which some thought might prevent a decision to sue for the dissolution of the corporation should not now be taken into account in forming an opinion as to the probable outcome of the suit. Interest in this outcome is not confined alone to the 150,000 investors who hold the stock of the corporation, but is necessarily shared in by all in any way interested in the conduct of industry and commerce on a great scale. It was made abundantly clear in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco decisions, if previously there had been doubt on the subject, that the Supreme Court regards the methods and purposes of industrial organizations as an essential consideration in determining their position under the Sherman law. That being the case, emphasis may very legitimately be laid on the record of the United States Steel Corporation as an asset of great value in the contest which will soon be under way in the courts to determine whether or not the Steel Corporation's organization shall be allowed to continue or shall be wiped out as a public menace. If in the final outcome the form of the Steel Corporation's organization, viewed in the light of the circumstances surrounding its incorporation, should be held to be contrary to law, while its methods and policies as gradually unfolded and developed during the past ten years freed it of all charge of intentional unreasonable restraint of trade or of any desire to maintain a monopoly, it is easy to conceive that the outcome of this suit against the greatest of the country's industrial organizations will prove ultimately of good effect. In an address delivered in Chicago on Friday of last week President Taft said: "There is a vast difference between uniting plants to reduce the cost of production and uniting to suppress competition, to restrain trade and control prices. A jury could find that difference in two minutes; it is a question of evidence and fact." It is the contention of the Steel Corporation's management that it has carefully avoided any of these offenses. If it successfully establishes this claim there is ample reason to assume in the light of the Supreme Court's pronouncements in the Standard Oil and American Tobacco decisions that a way will be found to correct any technical violations of the Sherman law without destroying the efficiency of a great industrial organization.

The questions raised in the Government's bill against the Steel Corporation cannot be finally answered for many months, and in all probability not for several years, because of the slow progress of cases of such magnitude as this suit against the Steel Corporation. In so long an interval many other factors will exert themselves upon the markets and it may well be that the actual filing of this suit will do away with at least part of the influence which fear of it has exerted upon the security markets. For the time being, however, the bearing of the Sherman law upon business affairs and incidentally upon the security market will be kept to the fore because of the working out of the American Tobacco reorganization plan which is to be taken up for consideration at a public hearing to-day. Interest is keen in the position which the Government will take in respect to the plan by which the American Tobacco Company has proposed to bring itself within the law. The independents have insisted that the company should be so reorganized that its component parts shall not be under the control of the majority holders of the present American Tobacco stocks. This, they say, would not restore old competitive conditions and they are apparently counting upon the help of the Attorney General in forcing upon the company a plan which shall not include as one of its main features a distribution to existing stockholders of a controlling interest in the companies into which the Tobacco Trust is to be divided. If the matter may be judged by Attorney General Wickersham's public expressions of opinion it would appear that he will not insist upon the restoration of actual competition between the parts into which the company is to be divided. In reply to an inquiry, addressed to him after the filing of the suit of the United States Steel Corporation, if he hoped to see business return to the conditions of competition which prevailed before the trusts came into existence, Mr. Wickersham said: "I do not. I cannot, because I do not think it possible. We cannot return to our swaddling clothes. We must readjust to a new set of conditions entirely." It must be clear to all that this country's industries will not return to their swaddling clothes, whatever the outcome of this suit against the Steel Trust or of any other suits which may be brought under the Sherman law. These are, indeed, forcing readjustments, but these will be brought about with due respect to property rights and in final obedience to the economic factors which require great organizations for the handling of business on a big scale. The problem is not being worked out without its hardships, but it will be worked out successfully despite the obstacles which are thrown in the way.

The financial community gave little thought at the week's close to other considerations than those connected with the Steel Corporation suit and the opening to-day of the American Tobacco case, but there were other matters of interest which would have received more attention in the absence of an incident of such compelling interest as the Steel Corporation suit. The course of prices on the average was not unfavorable up till Thursday when the suit was filed and part of the decline which followed on Friday was recovered during Saturday's two-hour session. The railroads in particular showed relative firmness, it being natural that the industrials should feel the greater effect of the carrying forward of the programme for enforcing the Sherman law. Real importance attaches to some of the other incidents of the week, notably the increasing signs of improvement in the monetary situation abroad, where here at home confirmation of the expectation of a record cotton crop was supplied in the Census Bureau's report of the ginning of cotton up to Oct. 18. That report showed a record number of bales ginned up to that date and the figures amply confirmed the hope of a record yield. A number of railroads published last week their statements for the month of September, which showed for the fourteen systems which have so far made their returns a gain of $293,000 in net despite a loss in gross of $525,000. The gross returns for a more recent period made a better showing, for nineteen roads reporting for the third week of October show a gain of 2.8 per cent. over the earnings for the corresponding week a year ago, following an increase of 3.4 per cent. reported by the same roads for the second week of the month. It may, indeed, be said that current railroad earnings are surprisingly good when contrasted with the conditions known to prevail in certain important industries, notably the steel trade. The explanation lies in part, of course, in the fact that it is in the matter of profits rather than in the volume of sales that the steel trade is suffering most. That is a situation which so far offers no sign of improvement. Competition remains very sharp, so sharp, in fact, that in some lines it is believed that practically all profit has been wiped out except for mills more favorably situated than the average. Such a situation as this will not continue indefinitely, even though it may not yet be clear when the turning point will be reached.

THE MARKETS OF EUROPE

LONDON MARKET STRONG.

Steel Trust Suit Has Little Effect on Other Business.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

LONDON, Oct. 29.—Except in the American department, which was flooded by European Selling orders on the morning after the announcement of the Steel Trust suit, the London Stock Exchange the past week has been satisfactory, with improved business and prices generally showing an upward trend. Consols and other Governmental securities after settlement, which was easily arranged, were remarkably buoyant, and the foreign market, except for Chinese descriptions, showed considerable rise on final settlement of the Morocco question.

The money market is still blessed with abundant supplies, and with New York ready to lend unemployed balances abroad, little fear is now felt of an increased bank rate before the end of the year.

STOCKS FIRM IN BERLIN.

Canadian Railway Shares Particularly Strong at End of the Week.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

BERLIN, Oct. 29.—The characteristic feature of the Berlin Boerse during the first part of the week was the firmness of business in all stocks and shares. The Deutsche Bank gained over 2 per cent. The American Government's suit against the Steel Trust caused a fall in quotations. Canada railway stock rose considerably towards the end of the week.

BOURSE REVIVES.

But Delay in Signing Morocco Agreement Moderates Buyers' Optimism.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK TIMES.

PARIS, Oct. 29.—The Bourse, which throughout the week showed a remarkable revival in all departments on the general expectation of the signing of the Franco-German Morocco agreement, would have closed at its highest if the news of the signing had reached Paris yesterday.

But the report on Friday that the signature would be delayed a few days sufficed to moderate the optimism of buyers, who already had resisted an attempt of the sellers to bear the market by a false rumor of the Czar's assassination.

Some depression was also caused by the prospect of approaching negotiations with Spain over Morocco.

French rentes, which had a revival during the week, closed firm. Spanish bonds showed signs of uneasiness. Italians were influenced by current events, while Turks rose, the Bourse believing that the Ottoman debt administration must always remain outside political complications.

YEAR'S RANGE IN PUBLIC SECURITIES.

Where no sale occurred in 1911 the last previous price is given.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Alabama Currency Fund 4s..J. J.	.....	.....	111 Mar. 20, 1904
Louisiana consol. 4s, 1914....J. J.	99 May 12	99 May 12	99 May 12, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1958.	103⅜ Oct. 20	103¾ Oct 20	103¾ Oct. 20, 1911
N. Y. H'y Imp. 4s, March 1, 1960.	.....	.....	105½ Oct. 28, 1910
N. Y. State 4s, June, 1961....M. S.	103¾ Oct. 10	102⅝ Aug 10	103½ Oct. 25, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, July, 1960.....J. J	106¼ Jun. 2	103½ Aug 21	104 Oct. 14, 1911
N. Y. Canal 4s, Jan., 1961....J. J.	104 Sep. 28	103½ Aug 24	103⅝ Oct. 20, 1911
North Carolina 6s, 1919.....A. O.	.....	.....	114¾ Mar. 28, 1910
North Caro. consol. 4s, 1910..J. J.	.....	.....	99⅝ Feb. 3, 1909
North Caro. consol. 4s, small.....	.....	.....	100¼ Apr. 8, 1907
North Caro. special tax.....A. O.	.....	.....	117 Dec. 11, 1903
South Carolina 4½s, 1933.....J. J.	.....	.....	103½ July 27, 1910
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913.....J. J.	98 Oct. 5	96 Jan 18	98 Oct. 5, 1911
Tennessee Set. 3s, 1913, small.....	97¼ Oct. 6	97¼ Oct 6	97¼ Oct. 6, 1911
Va. def. 6s, Brown Bros. & Co. cfs	67½ Mar. 6	40 Jan 13	59 Oct. 27, 1911
Virginia fund debt, 2-3s, 1991.J. J.	88 Aug. 30	86½ Mar 4	88 Sep. 16, 1911
Virginia Riddleberger.....	.....	.....	90 Dec. 20, 1907
U. S. 2s, 1930, reg.....Q. Jan.	101¼ Feb. 15	101⅛ Feb 15	101⅛ Feb. 15, 1911
U. S. 2s, coupon.....J. Jan.	101⅜ Apr. 3	101 Feb 1	101 May 10, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, reg.....Q. F.	116 Feb. 21	113⅞ Aug 22	113⅞ Aug. 22, 1911
U. S. 4s, 1925, coupon.....Q. F.	116⅜ Feb. 17	113⅝ Aug 2	113¾ Oct. 23, 1911
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, coupon.Q. F.	102¾ Apr. 17	100⅜ Sep 25	100⅜ Sep. 25, 1911
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, reg.....Q. F.	102 Feb. 7	101⅛ Aug 30	101⅞ Sep. 8, 1911
U. S. 3s, 10-20, 1918, small.....Q. F.	.....	.....	102½ Nov. 11, 1910
Panama 2s, 1936, reg.....Q. F.	100½ Jun. 6	100½ Jun 6	100½ Jun. 6, 1911
Panama 2s, 1938, reg.....Q. Nov.	.....	.....	101¼ Aug. 11, 1910
Panama 3s, 1961.....Q. Mar.	103 June 22	101⅞ Aug 5	102½ Oct. 25, 1911
Panama 3s, 1961, reg.....	102½ Oct. 10	102½ Oct 10	102½ Oct. 10, 1911
Dist. of Columbia 3-65s, 1925. F. A.	.....	.....	110 Nov. 28, 1909
Philippine 4s, 1914-1931.....Q. F.	.....	.....	111 May 3, 1906
Phil. Isl. p. w. & Imp. reg. 4s, 1935. Q. M.	.....	.....	108¾ Feb. 26, 1908
Phil. Isl. land pur. 4s, 1914-45. Q. F.	.....	.....	100½ July 14, 1910
Argentina 5s.....	99 Jan. 18	96¾ Sep 18	97 Oct. 13, 1911
Republic of Cuba 5s.....M. S.	104 Feb. 20	102¼ Apr 4	103 Oct. 24, 1911
Republic of Cuba 4½s.....	100 Feb. 2	97½ Sep 26	97¾ Oct. 24, 1911
Sao Paulo (U. S. of B.) 5 p.c., 1919.	97¾ July 20	96⅞ May 24	97¼ Oct. 27, 1911
U. S. of Mex. s. f. 5s.....Q. J.	97¾ Jan. 6	95½ Jun 26	96⅝ Oct. 23, 1911
U.S. of M. 4s, Ser. A. Dec. 1, 1953. J. D.	94½ Jan. 6	89½ Aug 23	91⅝ Oct. 26, 1911
U. S. of Mex. 4s, Series B.....	.....	.....	96¾ May 2, 1910
Imp Chinese Gov. rects. full paid for Hukuang Ry. 5% sterling bonds and interest.....	99 July 31	96¾ Oct 26	96 Oct. 28, 1911
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4½s, Feb. 15, 1925. F. A.	95¾ Jan. 6	93½ Mar 30	94 Oct. 27, 1911
I. Jap. Gov. 4½s, 2d ser. Jy. 10, 1925. J. J.	95¼ Jan. 9	93 Oct. 7	93 Oct. 27, 1911
Imp. Jap. Gov. 4s, Jan., 1925. F. A.	90 Jan. 5	86⅝ Sep 23	87¼ Oct. 24, 1911

NEW YORK CITY SECURITIES.

	Highest.	Lowest.	Last Sale.
Corporate stock 3½s, 1954..*M N.	89 Aug. 10	88 Mar 6	88½ Oct. 10, 1911
Corp. stock 3½s, 1954, reg..M. N.	87½ Jan. 18	87½ Jan 18	87½ Jan. 18, 1911
Corp. stock 3½s, 1955.....M. N.	.....	.....	88¼ Nov. 2, 1910
Corp. stock 3½s, 1959.....	89½ Jun. 6	89½ Jun 6	90¼ Jun. 6, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg, 1936...M. N.*	99¼ Oct. 4	97½ Mar 27	99¼ Oct. 4, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1955....M. N.*	99¾ Sep. 19	98¼ Jan 21	99¾ Sep. 19, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, reg. 1956...M. N.*	100⅛ July 1	97⅞ Mar 2	99¼ Oct. 14, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1957.....*M. N.	100¼ June 5	98¾ Jan 11	100 Oct. 28, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1957, reg.....	100¼ Jun. 21	99⅞ May 2	100 Oct. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....M. N.	109⅛ May 12	106½ May 12	107¾ Oct. 27, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....	108⅞ Jun. 6	108¼ Sep 22	108¼ Oct. 18, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957.....M. N.*	109⅛ June 13	106¾ June 7	107¾ Oct. 27, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1957, reg.....	108½ Sep. 22	107½ Jan 5	108½ Sep. 22, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958.....*M. N.	104¼ July 10	98½ Jan 11	100 Oct. 28, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1958, reg.....	99¼ Mar. 21	99¼ Mar 21	99¼ Mar. 21, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959.....*M. N.	100¼ July 13	98⅝ Jan 11	100 Oct. 28, 1911
Corp. stock 4s, 1959, reg.....	99⅞ May 8	99 Feb 15	99⅞ Oct. 19, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960.....*M. S.	103 May 13	100¾ Jan 11	102¾ Oct. 28, 1911
Corp. stock 4½s, 1960, reg.....	102½ Sep. 14	101⅝ Apr 4	102½ Sep. 14, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 3½s, 1914....M. N.	98¼ Sep. 7	98¼ Sep 7	98¼ Sep. 7, 1911
Assessm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917..*M. N.	103 Jan. 5	102 Jan 25	102¾ Oct. 25, 1911
Ass'm't b'ds, 4½s, 1917, reg.*M. N.	102¾ Jun. 20	102¾ Jun 20	102¾ July 10, 1911
Assessm'nt b'ds, 4½s, 1917..M. N.*	103 May 22	101⅞ Mar 29	102½ Oct. 24, 1911

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TOBACCO PLAN UP IN COURT TO-DAY

Great Array of Counsel to Argue for and Against Scheme of Dissolution.

ONLY ONE CAN APPEAL

Government Alone Can Carry Case Back to Supreme Court—Company Willing to Amend Plan.

When the United States Circuit Court for this district convenes at 10:30 o'clock this morning to begin hearings on the reorganization plan of the American Tobacco Company it will have before it an array of legal talent such as has seldom been brought into a single proceeding.

The proponents of the plan, namely, the American Tobacco Company and all the other defendants except the Imperial Tobacco Company of Great Britain and Ireland, the United Cigar Stores Company, and R. P. Richardson, Jr., & Co., Incorporated, will be represented by Williamson W. Fuller, one of the largest owners of and chief counsel for the American Tobacco Company; his associate as counsel, Junius Parker, and special counsel for the defense in this case, Lewis Cass Ledyard and De Lancey Nicoll. William B. Hornblower and William W. Miller will appear for the Imperial Tobacco Company, which is agreeable to the plan as it affects its interests. Sol M. Stroock will appear for the United Cigar Stores Company. He has also indicated that the plan is acceptable to his company. Charles R. Carruth, counsel for the Richardson Company, who was the first to attack the plan in a petition to the court, has dropped out of the case, having effected a settlement of the difference between his company and the trust by which the trust gave up all control over the Richardson Company.

Also arrayed in favor of the plan will be the lawyers representing the assenting security holders. Morgan J. O'Brien will speak for the Protective Committee for the 6 per cent. bonds, which is headed by Alexander J. Hemphill, President of the Guaranty Trust Company; Joseph H. Choate for the 4 per cent. Bond Committee, headed by Charles H. Sabin, Vice President of the Guaranty Trust Company, and Adrian H. Larkin for the Preferred Stock Committee, headed by J. N. Wallace, President of the Central Trust Company. More than a majority of each class of bonds and of the preferred stock has been deposited with these committees, respectively, and thus far no opposition to the plan has developed among other security holders. A few holders of common stock aside from that of the insiders have united in favor of the plan, and they will be represented by L. C. Krauthoff.

The opposition to the plan will be led by Louis D. Brandeis and Felix H. Levy, counsel for the National Cigar Leaf Tobacco Association, the Cigar Manufacturers' Association of America, and the Independent Tobacco Salesmen's Association. Working in harmony with them will be Henry H. Hunter, counsel for the Independent Retail Tobacconists' Association, and John W. Yerkes, former Internal Revenue Commissioner, counsel for the Independent Tobacco Manufacturers' Association. In an advisory capacity, under arrangements made at a joint meeting of the independent tobacco interests, will be Adolf Kraus of Chicago, counsel for the Chicago Retail Tobacco Association and the Chicago Cigar Leaf Tobacco Board of Trade, and Eugene Clifford of Chicago, counsel for the International Cigarmakers' Union.

As representatives of their State Governments, and in behalf especially of the independent tobacco interests of their States, will come Attorneys General Thomas F. Carmody of New York, W. T. Bickett of North Carolina, J. Frayser Lyon of South Carolina, and S. W. Williams of Virginia. The State of Wisconsin also will be represented against the adoption of the plan, Gov. McGovern having delegated that duty to Mr. Brandeis.

For the Government Attorney General Wickersham will appear in person, and with him are associated Edwin P. Grosvenor and James C. McReynolds, who began the prosecution of the Tobacco Trust under the Sherman law and fought it through the courts to a successful conclusion in the Supreme Court. Mr. McReynolds has been outspoken in opposition to the plan submitted. Mr. Wickersham has not defined his position with reference to it, but will do so in the answer of the Government, to be filed at the opening of court to-day.

While the objections urged against the plan by the different lawyers engaged are many and diverse, the great central points are two—that the combination must be broken into a much larger number of parts than proposed in order that they may be brought somewhat nearer in size to the independents who will have to compete with them, and that the ownership of these segments, whether many or few, must be put in the hands of separate groups of stockholders, instead of leaving the control of all with the present common stockholders of the American Tobacco Company, in order that the conditions shall be such as to make it to their interest to compete among themselves. Of scarcely less importance is the distribution of brands and factories, which, as arranged in the plan submitted, would give each of the new concerns a practical monopoly in certain territory, both in the purchase of leaf and in the sale of finished products, according to the independents.

The possibility of further appeal to the Supreme Court, whatever may be the decision of the Circuit Court, has been greatly reduced by the withdrawal of the Richardson Company. This concern, originally named as a defendant, was a party to the suit and had the right of appeal. It was the only party aside from the Government not in accord with the plan. The organization of independents and the State officials who have come into the proceedings have done so only by courtesy of the court and are not parties to the suit. As matters stand, they will be permitted to have their say, but if the Government is satisfied with whatever plan the court approves they cannot appeal.

That the Government will be so satisfied is rendered likely by the disposition of the trust to meet any demands made by the Attorney General, for which purpose it has reserved the privilege of amending its plan at any time during the proceedings. If no plan acceptable to the court is devised between now and Dec. 31—with a possible extension for sixty days, but no more—the court is to appoint receivers to wind up the trust's affairs.

Weather In Cotton and Grain States.

Special to The New York Times.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—Forecast for cotton and grain States:

North and South Carolina and Georgia—Fair Monday and Tuesday; light to moderate northeasterly winds on the coast.

Florida—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday, except rain Monday in southern portion; light to moderate north to northeast winds.

Alabama and Mississippi—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; light winds, mostly northeasterly.

Louisiana—Local rains in western, generally fair in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday fair; light northeast to east winds.

Eastern Texas—Local rains Monday. Tuesday generally fair; light to moderate easterly winds.

Western Texas, Utah, and North Dakota—Fair Monday and Tuesday.

Oklahoma—Local rains Monday. Tuesday fair.

Arkansas—Local rains Monday; slightly cooler in northwest portion. Tuesday fair.

Tennessee and Kentucky—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday.

Ohio—Fair Monday. Tuesday fair; colder in northern and central portions; moderate west to northwest winds.

Indiana—Fair Monday; colder at night in northern and central portions. Tuesday fair; light to moderate west to northwest winds.

Illinois—Fair Monday; somewhat colder in northern portion. Tuesday fair; moderate west to northwest winds.

Lower Michigan—Fair Monday, preceded by snow in extreme northern portion; colder. Tuesday fair; moderate northwest to north winds.

Upper Michigan—Colder and generally fair Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Wisconsin—Fair, colder Monday. Tuesday fair; moderate northerly winds.

Minnesota—Fair, colder Monday, with light to moderate northerly winds. Tuesday fair.

Iowa—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly colder Monday in northern and central portions.

Missouri—Unsettled Monday, local rains in western portion. Tuesday probably fair.

South Dakota—Fair, somewhat colder Monday. Tuesday fair.

Nebraska—Generally fair Monday and Tuesday; slightly colder Monday in eastern portion.

Kansas—Fair in western, local rains in eastern portion Monday. Tuesday fair.

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TARIFF BOARD REPORT SOON.

To be Ready by the Time Congress Meets in December.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 29.—The Tariff Board's much-discussed report on the woolen industry is to be transmitted to Congress upon the opening of the next session in December, and the board's report on cotton will follow probably before Jan. 1. This, it became known today, is the Administration's programme with relation to the big tariff fight that will be waged by the Democratic majority in the House and between the Democratic, insurgent Republican, and regular Republican forces in the Senate.

Besides the wool and cotton schedules a host of other provisions of the tariff law, including proposals to reduce the duties on steel and iron, cotton machinery, chemicals, reciprocal free admission of bituminous coal across the Canadian border, &c., will figure in the coming tariff discussions.

Boston Manufacturing Stocks.

Special to The New York Times.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Following were the sales of manufacturing stocks in Boston last week:

10—Bridgewater Shoe Co.	10
6..Draper Co.	209
9..Lawrence Mfg. Co.	175
5..Lyman Mills	128
5..Mass. Mills in Georgia	101
7..Mass. Mills in Georgia	101⅝
34..Merrimac Chemical	101¾
11..Naumkeag Steam Cotton	139
2..Merrimack Mfg. Co. pf.	100½
60..New River Co. pf.	23
7..Pepperell Mfg. Co.	280
1..Pepperell Mfg. Co.	281½
2..Plymouth Cordage Co. rights	19@ 19¼

NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS

SALES OF STOCKS IN THE WEEK ENDED OCTOBER 28. TOTAL WEEK'S SALES 2,843,331.

Range for Year 1910. High	Low	Range for Year 1911. High. Date.	Low. Date.	Closing Saturday, Oct. 28. Bid.	Ask	Net Change.	Weeks	STOCKS.	Par Value.	Amount Capital Stock Outstanding.	Last Dividend Paid. Date.	Per Cent	Period.	Range for Week Ended Oct. 28. First	High	Low	Last	Closing a Year Ago.	Sales Week Ended Oct. 28, '11.
15	7½	9¾ May 31.	2 Oct. 7.	2¾	3	— ⅛		**Allis-Chalmers Co.**	100	$19,820,000			..	3½	3½	2½	3	10	4,500
54¾	27	34 Feb. 3.	9¾ Oct. 18.	10	11¼	— 1¼		Allis-Chalmers Co. pf.	100	16,050,000	Feb. 1, '04.	1¾	..	10⅞	10⅞	10	10	34	200
90¾	55⅛	71⅝ June 19.	44¾ Sept. 25.	52¼	52⅝	— ⅝		Amalgamated Copper Co.	100	153,887,900	Aug. 28, '11. 50c		Q	53	54⅝	50⅝	52¼	69	75,350
49½	35	60½ May 18.	46 Jan. 3.	45½	49	— 1½		American Agricultural Chem. Co.	100	17,215,600			..	50	50	49	49	47¾	500
103	90¼	103⅞ Feb. 7.	99½ Oct. 27.	95	..	+ ⅝		American Agricult. Chem. Co. pf.	100	19,284,400	Oct. 16, '11. 3½		SA	99½	99½	99¼	99½	..	100
47¼	24	39⅝ Oct. 20.	39¾ Jan. 9.	37⅝	37½	— 1½		American Beet Sugar Co.	100	15,000,000			..	58¾	59¼	56	57⅜	37½	20,900
95½	89	101 Oct. 11.	92½ Jan. 9.	98	100	— 2		American Beet Sugar Co. pf.	100	5,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	99	99	99	99	93	100
131½	119	138 Feb. 23.	122½ Oct. 26.	120	123½	— 2½		Am. Brake Shoe & Fy. Co. pf.	100	4,060,000	Sept. 30, '11. 1¾		Q	122½	122½	122½	122½	..	100
13⅞	8⅝	12½ May 9.	8⅞ Jan. 6.	9⅞	10	— ½		American Can Co.	100	41,233,300			..	10⅛	10½	9⅞	10	9⅝	8,000
82¼	62	88⅞ May 23.	77 Jan. 5.	84¼	84⅜	— 1¼		American Can Co. pf.	100	41,233,300	Oct. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	85¾	86⅛	83⅛	84½	75½	4,800
72⅞	39½	58¼ July 19.	42⅝ Sept. 28.	46⅞	47	— 1½		American Car & Foundry Co.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	½	Q	48½	48½	46	47	53⅞	500
120	109	120 May 23.	113 Oct. 24.	112	115	— 1		American Car & Foundry Co. pf.	100	30,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	113⅞	114	113	114	114	400
69¾	52⅛	62⅝ Feb. 28.	42½ Oct. 26.	44	44½	— 2		American Cotton Oil Co.	100	20,237,100	June 1, '11.	2½	SA	46	46	42⅛	44½	66¼	20,244
107	100	105½ Feb. 16.	95 Oct. 25.	94	100	— 5		American Cotton Oil Co. pf.	100	10,198,600	June 1, '11.	3	SA	95	95	95	95	105½	150
301	237	245 Mar. 27.	201 Sept. 26.	200	210	..		American Express Co.	100	18,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	3	Q	210	212	206	212	..	80
47⅞	19	26⅝ June 14.	18 Sept. 25.	20	21	— 1½		American Hide & Leather Co. pf.	100	12,548,300	Aug. 15, '05. 1		..	21¼	21¼	20¼	20¼	23¼	300
29¼	16⅝	25⅜ July 11.	16½ Aug. 28.	17¼	17½	— ¾		American Ice Securities Co.	100	19,057,000	July 20, '07. 1¾		..	18½	18½	17½	17½	17¾	300
17¾	10½	12⅝ Feb. 14.	8 Aug. 11.	8¾	8⅝			American Linseed Co.	100	16,750,000			..	8¾	8¾	8½	8½	12½	613
46⅞	23½	34 Feb. 14.	26⅛ Oct. 27.	26⅛	28	— 1⅞		American Linseed Co. pf.	100	16,750,000	Sept. 1, '00. 1¾		..	26½	26⅝	26½	26½	33	113
62½	29	43¼ May 22.	32⅞ Sept. 27.	32⅞	33	— ⅝		American Locomotive Co.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	34½	34½	32⅞	32½	40½	1,900
115	102½	110⅜ Mar. 1.	102 Sept. 25.	3½	4½	+ ⅜		American Locomotive Co. pf.	100	25,000,000	Oct. 21, '11. 1¾		Q	103⅜	103⅝	102	103	106⅛	800
8	3¼	5⅝ June 21.	3 Mar. 8.	4	4½	— ⅛		American Malt Corp.	100	5,640,700			..	4	4	4	4	5	769
48	28½	43⅝ July 22.	31½ Mar. 8.	39	40	— 2½		American Malt Corp. pf.	100	8,686,800	May 2, '11.	1	SA	41½	41⅝	40	40	34¾	720
112¾	98¼	108½ June 15.	98¾ Sept. 26.	84	85¼	— ¼		American Smelt. & Refining Co.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 16, '11. 1		Q	65⅛	66⅛	60⅝	63¼	80	74,700
90⅞	82	89¼ July 19.	82 Sept. 25.	84	85	— ¼		American Smelt. & Refining Co. pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	101½	101⅞	100⅝	101	105⅛	1,030
66	38	52½ Feb. 9.	25 Sept. 25.	28	29	— 2		Amer. Smelting Securities pf. B.	100	30,000,000			..	85½	85½	85½	85½	87½	150
127½	111⅞	122½ Feb. 27.	112¼ Jan. 5.	113	115	— ⅛		American Steel Foundries.	100	16,218,000	May 15, '11.	1½	Q	30½	30½	27½	28	40½	800
124	111⅛	119½ Feb. 14.	111 Jan. 5.	113	115	— ¼		American Sugar Refining Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	117	117	116¼	116¾	118⅞	460
143⅜	126¾	153⅜ June 8.	131½ Aug. 30.	134	134¼	— ⅛		American Sugar Refining Co. pf.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	115	115	115	116¼	116¼	210
99¾	90½	102 May 18.	87 Aug. 24.	94	94½	— 1¼		Amer. Telephone & Telegraph Co.	100	276,042,800	Oct. 16, '11. 2		Q	135	135⅜	133⅜	134½	140⅞	7,550
								American Tobacco Co. pf.	100	32,894,600	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	95½	96½	94	94	94½	2,125
								American Tobacco Co. pf., tr. rcts.	...	45,794,500			..	93	95	94½	94½	..	700
39½	25⅛	38½ Mar. 21.	27 Sept. 14.	27	30	— 1¼		American Woolen Co.	100	29,501,000			..	30	30	30	30	32⅜	100
104	90⅛	96¼ June 15.	85¼ Oct. 27.	85½	86	— 3¼		American Woolen Co. pf.	100	40,000,000	Oct. 16, '11. 1¾		Q	87½	87½	85¼	85½	96½	1,650
..	..	34½ Feb. 7.	24½ Sept. 26.	26	27	— 1¼		American Writing Paper pf.	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	SA	27	27	26¼	26¾	..	200
54	33½	41⅜ June 13.	29 Sept. 25.	33¼	33¾	— 2		Anaconda Copper Mining Co.	25	108,312,500	Oct. 18, '11. 50c		Q	34½	34¾	33	33½	41⅝	2,005
124½	90¾	116⅝ June 5.	97¾ Jan. 3.	103⅜	103½	— 1½		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe.	100	169,310,000	Sept. 1, '11.	1½	Q	106⅝	107	104	105½	104½	30,025
104¼	97	105½ June 12.	100¾ Jan. 3.	103⅜	103½	— ⅛		Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe pf.	100	114,199,500	Aug. 1, '11.	2½	SA	103¾	103⅞	103¼	103¾	101⅞	420
137½	102½	132½ July 19.	117 ..	123	125½	— 1⅜		Atlantic Coast Line.	100	56,973,200	July 10, '11. 3		SA	126	126	124	125⅝	117½	2,000
119⅛	100¼	109¾ July 14.	83½ Sept. 29.	96½	96¾	— ½		**Baltimore & Ohio.**	100	152,304,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3	SA	96⅞	97	95¾	96½	108½	4,750
94	87¼	91 Jan. 4.	85½ Aug. 30.	87½	91	+ ⅛		Baltimore & Ohio pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11.	2	SA	88½	88½	88½	88½	91	100
3½	2	2¼ Jan. 27.	1¼ Aug. 25.	1	1½	+ ⅛		Batopilas Mining.	20	8,031,080	Dec.31.'07. 12½c		..	1½	1⅞	1½	1⅞	..	400
34⅞	21	38⅛ Aug. 1.	26 Sept. 21.	27½	28¾	+ ⅛		Bethlehem Steel Corporation.	100	14,882,000			..	28¼	28¾	27⅝	28¾	32½	600
65	49	68¾ July 31.	51 Sept. 25.	55	56½	+ ½		Bethlehem Steel Corporation pf.	100	14,908,000	Feb. 1, '07.	¾	..	56	56	55	56	61	700
82⅜	68½	84⅜ July 30.	72 Sept. 13.	73⅞	74⅛	— ⅜		Brooklyn Rapid Transit Co.	100	45,000,000	Oct. 1, '11.	1¼	Q	74⅜	75	73⅜	74	77	4,800
164½	125	145½ June 8.	129 Sept. 15.	133	136	— 1		Brooklyn Union Gas Co.	100	17,998,500	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	133⅞	134½	133	133	137¾	300
33	28	31 Mar. 30.	30 Oct. 7.	28½	29	..		Butterick Co.	100	14,647,200	Sept. 1, '11.	¾	Q	28½	28½	28½	28½	..	6
202⅜	176¾	247 July 21.	195¾ Jan. 3.	233¾	234	+ 3⅞		**Canadian Pacific.**	100	179,990,600	Oct. 1, '11.	2½	Q	229⅜	234½	229¾	233⅞	198¼	21,630
48¾	25¼	38⅝ Feb. 2.	28½ Sept. 25.	30⅞	31	— 1⅝		Central Leather Co.	100	39,574,100	..	..	..	21¾	21⅝	19⅞	19⅞	34½	3,100
109¼	99¼	105 Feb. 10.	94½ Sept. 25.	97	98	— 1⅜		Central Leather Co. pf.	100	32,264,100	Oct. 2, '11.	1¾	Q	94	94	92	92½	106	1,500
92	65	86¾ Feb. 8.	68⅝ Aug. 28.	19	25	+ 1⅜		Chesapeake & Ohio.	100	62,793,700	Sept. 30, '11. 1¼		Q	71½	72⅜	70¾	71¼	82½	21,850
66¾	23⅞	31⅜ May 23.	15 Sept. 14.	18	18½	+ ⅛		Chicago & Alton.	100	19,537,800	Feb. 15, '10. 2		..	19	19	19	19	..	100
36⅞	19	25¼ June 5.	17¼ Sept. 14.	18	18½	+ ⅛		Chicago Great Western.	100	45,087,000			..	18¾	18¾	18	18	24	600
64⅛	40	49¼ Feb. 6.	36 Sept. 14.	37	38	+ ⅜		Chicago Great Western pf.	100	40,955,900			..	37¼	37¼	37	37⅛	48⅞	600
158⅜	113¾	133½ Feb. 7.	104⅜ Sept. 14.	107	107¼	— 1⅛		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.	100	116,348,200	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	108	108¾	106⅞	107⅛	124⅜	40,280
172¼	134	153½ Feb. 6.	141 Sept. 14.	145	147	..		Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul pf.	100	116,274,900	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	SA	148	148	147	147	149¾	300
182½	137¼	150½ June 12.	138¼ Sept. 14.	140	142	— 1¼		Chicago & Northwestern.	100	130,121,700	Oct. 1, '11.	1¾	Q	140½	144½	142¼	144	149	1,117
165	164½	157 July 7.	152 Feb. 18.	140	154	..		Chicago, St. P., Minn. & Omaha pf.	100	11,256,800	Aug. 20, '11. 3½		SA	155	155	155	155	165	30
..	..	25¾ May 19.	25 Sept. 25.	19¾	20	— ¾		Chino Copper	5	3,500,000			..	20⅜	21	19⅜	20	..	9,200
92¼	61	66 Jan. 18.	48⅜ Sept. 15.	59	63	— 2½		Cleve., Cin., Chi. & St. Louis.	100	47,056,300	Sept. 1, '10. 2		..	59½	59½	59½	59½	73	150
50	22½	36⅞ Feb. 6.	25 Oct. 23.	25½	26	— 2		Colorado Fuel & Iron.	100	34,235,500	Apr. 15, '02. 1¾		..	27¼	27¼	23½	25½	34	1,300
120	107	112 May 25.	106 Oct. 23.	108	111	— 2		Colorado Fuel & Iron pf.	100	2,000,000	Feb. 20, '03. 4		..	106	108	106	108	..	200
65¾	46	60 Jan. 18.	43 Sept. 23.	47	48	— 1¾		Colorado & Southern.	100	31,000,000	Dec. 31, '10. 2		A	48½	48½	47	47	60	520
83	70	82 Jan. 30.	70 Sept. 25.	74	74½	+ 1¼		Colorado & Southern 1st pf.	100	8,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.		SA	74	74¼	74	74¼	76½	775
160⅜	122½	148½ June 6.	128¾ Oct. 10.	136⅜	137¼	— 1⅞		Consolidated Gas Co.	100	90,816,500	Sept. 15, '11. 1¼		Q	138½	138⅝	135½	136⅝	136⅜	5,925
23¼	11½	15⅝ May 17.	9⅜ Sept. 27.	9⅞	10	— 1		Corn Products Refining Co.	100	40,756,500	..	..	..	10⅜	10⅜	9⅝	9⅞	17¼	1,700
86⅜	70⅜	85 May 29.	75 Sept. 2.	52½	57½	— ⅜		Corn Products Refining Co. pf.	100	29,818,600	Oct. 16, '11. 1		Q	71	71	71	71	80	50
39	38	58 Sept. 22.	35 ..					Cuban American Sugar Co.	100	8,712,000			..	57½	57½	57½	57½	..	100
183	149¼	174⅞ June 8.	150¼ Sept. 20.	164	165	+ 1		**Delaware & Hudson.**	100	42,503,000	Sept. 20, '11. 2¼		Q	163	164	162¾	164	169½	500
620	490	560 June 5.	505 Sept. 14.	23	24	— 1		Delaware, Lackawanna & Western.	50	30,277,000	Oct. 20, '11. 2½		Q	540	560	540	560	..	761
52	23¼	35 Feb. 15.	21½ Sept. 14.	23	24	— 1		Denver & Rio Grande.	100	38,000,000			..	23⅝	23⅝	23	23	32⅜	410
84	62⅜	74 Feb. 21.	44 Sept. 26.	47½	50	— 1⅜		Denver & Rio Grande pf.	100	49,773,600	Jan. 15, '11. 2½		Q	47	47⅜	47	47½	76	250
36¾	25¼	38¼ Mar. 1.	29 ..	29½	30½	— 2		Distillers' Securities Corporation.	100	30,784,600	July 31, '11. 1½		Q	31	31	29½	29½	31½	1,100
34⅝	19½	38⅜ July 1.	27½ Jan. 11.	31¼	31½	+ 1		**Erie**	100	112,378,900			..	30⅜	31⅝	29⅞	31⅝	29¾	47,755
52¾	35	61¼ July 1.	45⅜ Jan. 12.	50⅞	51⅜	+ 1		Erie 1st pf.	100	47,892,400	Feb. 20, '07. 2		..	49½	51¼	49½	51	50	14,200
42	26¼	49⅝ July 1.	35 Jan. 9.	42⅜	42½	+ 1		Erie 2d pf.	100	16,000,000	Apr. 9, '07. 2		..	41¼	42	41¼	42	38	600
60	12	38 Feb. 16.	15 Sept. 23.	15½	23	— 1¾		**Federal Mining & Smelting.**	100	6,000,000	Jan. 15, '09. 1½		Q	17	17	15½	15½	12	500
88	37	66½ May 19.	47 Oct. 18.	47	52	— 2½		Federal Mining & Smelting pf.	100	12,000,000	Sept. 15, '11. 1¾		Q	49⅞	50	49⅞	50	40	200
107	101¼	108 Apr. 5.	103⅞ Sept. 27.	103⅞	105	— 1½		**General Chemical Co. pf.**	100	12,500,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1½	Q	104¼	104¼	104	104	..	350
160⅞	134	168⅜ May 29.	142 Sept. 27.	147¼	148	— 2⅝		General Electric Co.	100	77,252,700	Oct. 14, '11. 2		Q	150	150⅜	146¼	147¼	165¼	2,900
..	..	51⅜ Aug. 4.	37⅛ Sept. 27.	37⅜	39	— 1⅞		General Motors.	100	14,876,200			..	39	40	39	39	..	318
..	..	86⅜ Aug. 5.	75 Oct. 18.	76	78	+ 1¼		General Motors pf.	100	12,937,200	Oct. 2, '11.	3½	Q	77	78½	77	77¼	..	700
9¼	7¾	7⅞ Jan. 3.	3½ Sept. 25.	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛		Goldfield Consol. Mines.	10	35,591,480	July 31, '11. 50c		Q	4½	4⅝	4½	4½	8¼	9,900
143⅞	118	146 June 8.	119 Oct. 19.	123⅜	124	+ ⅛		Great Northern pf.	100	209,981,100	Aug. 1, '11. 1¾		Q	123½	124	122	124	127	5,300
80½	45	63⅜ Feb. 2.	40 Oct. 19.	41¾	42	+ ⅛		Gt. Northern ctfs. for ore prop.	...	1,500,000	Mar. 1, '11. 50c		..	41½	42⅜	41	42	59⅜	9,050
89	81	85¾ Mar. 20.	81¾ Sept. 27.	83½	86	+ 2½		**Homestake Mining.**	100	21,840,000	Oct. 25, '11. 50c		M	84½	84½	84½	84½	..	200
147	124	147 July 31.	132 Jan. 3.	137½	139	..		**Illinois Central.**	100	60,419,500			SA	139⅜	139⅜	137⅛	138	132½	400
25½	14¾	20⅝ Feb. 10.	13¾ Sept. 22.	14½	14⅝	— ⅛		Interborough-Met., vot. tr. cfs.	100	16,935,900			..	14¾	14¾	13⅞	14½	22	7,000
..	..	56⅜ July 19.	39⅜ Sept. 25.	44¼	44¾	— ⅛		Interborough-Metropolitan pf.	100	109,291,800	Sept. 1, '11.	3½	..	44	44½	43½	43¾	58	1,775
62⅞	41½	55½ July 19.	39½ Sept. 14.	..	..	— ½		Interborough-Met. pf., vot. tr. cfs.	100	28,784,100	July 1, '07.	1¼	..	43	43	42½	42½	..	300
125⅞	83⅛	120⅜ May 5.	90⅝ Sept. 20.	104	105½	— ⅜		International Harvester.	100	79,999,700	Oct. 14, '11. 1¼		Q	104	104	102	104	111¼	9,900
129	117	128¼ May 4.	115 Sept. 22.	118	120	— 2½		International Harvester pf.	100	60,000,000	Sept. 1, '11. 1¾		Q	117	118	117	118	123	240
16	9	13⅜ Jan. 31.	9 May 15.	9	10	— ½		International Paper Co.	100	31,000,000	..	..	..	10	10	10	10	13	100
61½	41½	56⅜ Jan. 16.	44⅜ Sept. 25.	46	46	— 1		International Paper Co. pf.	100	22,539,700	Oct. 16, '11.	¼	Q	46¼	46½	45¾	45⅞	55	2,260
54⅜	36⅜	44 Feb. 8.	25⅛ Oct. 9.	23¾	25	— 1¼		International Steam Pump Co.	100	17,762,500	Apr. 1, '05.	½	..	27¼	27¼	26	26	43½	1,000
90¾	78½	90½ June 12.	80 May 12.	79	82	..		International Steam Pump Co. pf.	100	11,350,000	Aug. 1, '11. 1½		Q	82	82	82	82	82⅞	10
30	15	22 Sept. 7.	15 May 12.	17	18	— 1⅝		Iowa Central.	100	8,524,400	..	..	..	18	18	17	17	19⅜	215
80	68	77 Oct. 27.	74 Apr. 28.	74	80	+ 3		**Kan. City, Ft. Scott & Mem. pf.**	100	13,510,000	Oct. 1, '11. 1		Q	77	77	77	77	..	100
44¾	23	37⅜ June 13.	25¼ Sept. 25.	28	30	— 1		Kansas City Southern.	100	30,000,000	..	..	..	29	29	29	29	32¾	300
61½	25	64⅜ June 13.	25 Sept. 25.	65	67	+ ⅞		Kansas City Southern pf.	100	21,000,000	Oct. 16, '11. 1		Q	65½	65½	65	65	66⅞	250
45	34	48 Apr. 12.	30 Sept. 23.	..	..			**Lackawanna Steel Co.**	100	34,978,000	..	..	..	31	31	30	30	..	200
116⅛	93¾	114⅝ Jan. 20.	101½ Sept. 25.	104	104½	..		Laclede Gas Co.	100	9,500,000	Sept. 15, '11. 1¾		Q	104½	105	104¼	104½	104½	1,220
25⅜	15	16⅜ June 16.	10 Sept. 25.	12	15	+ 3		Lake Erie & Western.	100	11,840,000	..	..	..	15	15	15	15	..	100
62⅜	37¼	40 Jan. 13.	25 Sept. 1.	31	35	— ½		Lake Erie & Western pf.	100	11,840,000	Jan. 15, '08. 1		..	32½	32⅝	31½	31¾	41½	200
186	173¼	181⅛ Feb. 8.	151 Sept. 14.	164¼	164½	— ⅛		Lehigh Valley.	50	60,501,700	July 15, '11. 5		SA	164⅜	165½	162	164⅜	..	67,800
159⅜	131½	156½ July 19.	136½ Sept. 14.	146	147	— 1		Louisville & Nashville.	100	60,000,000	Aug. 10, '11. 3½		SA	147	147⅜	145⅞	146	145	1,270
98	79	95 Feb. 2.	82 Sept. 15.	84	86	+ 1½		**Mackay Companies.**	100	41,380,400	Oct. 2, '11.	1¼	Q	86½	86½	86½	86½	91	100
78¾	71	77 Mar. 7.	72 Aug. 11.	72½	73	..		Mackay Companies pf.	100	50,000,000	Oct. 2, '11.	1	Q	72½	72½	72½	72½	74	150
146	123	142½ July 19.	131¼ Sept. 22.	134	136	+ ½		Manhattan Elevated gtd.	100	55,753,600	Oct.

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Authorized to act as Executor under Wills, Administrator, Guardian.

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2500	3750	5000	25000
2500	5000	45000	5000
7000	7500	2500	5000
3250	1000	2500	5000
5000	3500	2500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3750
3500	3750	3500	3500

FIRST MORTGAGE GUARANTEE CO

Bridge Plaza-North, Borough of Queens, New York City.

Booklet "A" sent free upon request.

PENNSYLVANIA COAL AND COKE COMPANY

To Holders of Certificates of Deposit of the Consolidated First and Collateral Trust Gold Bonds of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company deposited under the Deposit Agreement, dated August 17, 1908.

NOTICE is hereby given that, pursuant to the Plan and Agreement for the Reorganization of the Pennsylvania Coal and Coke Company, dated May 16, 1911, the undersigned Committee has this day called the final instalment of the assessment upon the bonds subject to such plan and agreement, such instalment, amounting to five per cent. (5%) of the face value of such bonds, to be paid to the Depositary, the Guaranty Trust Company of New York, at its office, No. 28 Nassau Street, New York City, on or before November 10th, 1911.

Dated October 25th, 1911.

ALEXANDER J. HEMPHILL, Chairman;
CLARENCE D. SIMPSON,
WILLIAM A. LATHROP,
STACY C. RICHMOND,
JOHN CARSTENSEN, Committee.

Lewis B. Franklin, Secretary,
28 Nassau Street, New York.
Krauthoff, Harmon & Mathewson, } Counsel.
Davies, Auerbach, Cornell & Barry, }

LOUISVILLE & NASHVILLE RAILROAD COMPANY.

71 Broadway, New York, Oct. 20th, 1911.

In accordance with the terms of the Mortgage of the Evansville, Henderson & Nashville Division of this Company, the following One hundred and ten (110) bonds have this day been drawn for the Sinking Fund, viz.:

24	246	583	768	1144	1394	1696	2055
33	247	603	777	1158	1411	1714	2117
57	276	605	784	1176	1424	1722	2151
80	285	616	805	1178	1438	1724	2152
87	324	620	807	1210	1441	1727	2207
94	344	664	843	1226	1461	1757	2215
102	353	671	905	1227	1487	1770	2295
130	401	686	906	1262	1488	1795	2302
159	445	701	941	1265	1511	1799	2304
168	478	704	947	1277	1528	1865	2317
173	489	714	962	1287	1544	1937	2364
182	497	722	1022	1292	1549	1978	2373
224	501	748	1084	1325	1567	1981	
242	579	705	1116	1379	1580	1996	

The interest on the same will cease December 1st, 1911, and the principal of the bonds will be redeemed at this office, on and after that date, plus ten per cent. premium.

E. L. SMITHERS, Assistant Treasurer.

A PROPOSITION that will bear every possible investigation is open to man with $100,000 in well-established manufacturing company with nearly $1,000,000 assets; company now on VERY HIGH dividend-paying basis; will pay large dividends annually besides increase in market value of stock; demand for product far exceeds capacity; entire output for 1911 sold in advance at prices almost double those received by us in last three years; high commercial and bank references; this is an unusual opportunity seldom reaching the private investor. Address by letter only,

C. H. Munger, 21 Spruce St., New York.

THE AUDUBON NATIONAL BANK, located at 3,501 Broadway, City of New York, in the State of New York, is closing its affairs.

All note holders and other creditors of the Association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

WILLIAM REIMERS, President.

Quotation List of Outside Securities

THESE quotations are obtained from brokerage houses all over the country. The name of the bidder will be given upon request. Where bid and asked prices are identical two houses have been quoted, so that the bid price of the one equals or is higher than the asked price of the other.

DIVIDEND and interest periods are indicated as follows: M—Monthly; B—Bi-Monthly; Q—Quarterly; S—Semi-Annual; A—Annual; Y—No information at hand. *Sells dollars per share. †And interest. ‡Including extra dividend. §Amount authorized. ††Sells flat. ‡Special. xEx dividend.

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Albany So. 5s..	$1,302,000	2½s	S	M. & S.	97	99
Am. Cities Co..	V	V	V	V	25¼	26
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	79½	80½
Am. Gas & El..	2,500,000	V	V	V	63	66
Do preferred	1,597,500	V	V	V	43½	44½
Am. Lt. & Trac	10,395,400	2½s	Q	Aug 1, 11	290	299
Do preferred	14,[illegible]	1½	Q	Aug 1, 11	105	106
Am. Pow. & Lt.	5,503,800	..	..	.....	75	77
Do 6% cum.pf.	2,798,100	1½	Q	July 1, 11	80	82
Appalach Pow.	V	V	V	V	..	24
Do preferred	V	V	V	V	..	70
Ariz. Power....	3,000,000	..	..	.....	15	20
Do preferred	825,000	..	..	.....	56	..
Do 1st 6s, '31	1,793,000	3	S	M. & N.	82	87
Auh'n & Syr. El. R.R. tax ex. 5s	1,400,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99	..
Aug.-Alk. R. & E. s. f. 5s, '35.	2,400,000	2½	S	J. & D.	92	94
Do pf. stock	1,500,000	V	..	.....	70	75
Do common..	2,250,000	V	..	.....	19	23
Aug. R. & E. 5s, '40	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Aur., El. & Chl.	3,100,000	¾	Q	Apr 10, 11	40	42
Do preferred..	3,100,000	1½	Q	Apr 10, 11	84½	87
Do 1st 5s, '41	3,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	100	101
Balt. Co. Water & Elec. 5s, '46 (tax ex., N.Y.)	917,000	2½	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Benton Har.-St. Jo. 1st 5s.....	810,000	2½	S	M. & N.	88	90
Bing'mt'n 5s, '31	V	V	V	V	99	100
Birmingham R., L. & P. Co. 4½s	8,720,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	91½	93
Buf. Cr't'n 1st 5s	2,974,000	2½	S	V	103	104½
Buff. Gen. El. 5s	2,375,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100¾	..
B. & Lac. Tr. 5s	V	V	V	V	87	92
B. & Lockp. 5s..	600,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & L. E. Trac. 5s, '36.....	7,005,000	2½	S	M. & N.	67	70
B. & N. Falls El. L. & P. 1st 5s, '42	500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	..
Capital Trac..	12,000,000	1½	Q	July 1, 11	127½	130
Do 1st 5s, '41	4,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	110½	111
Central Maine Power 1st 5s..	1,100,000	..	S	M. & N.	95½	97½
Charleston Con. R., G. & E. ($50)	1,500,000	2	S	V	36	50
Do con. 5s, '99	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	97	98
Chas. City Ry. 5s, 1923.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104
Chattan'ga Rys 1st 5s, '56.....	1,857,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
Chi.-Terre H. & S. E. 1st 5s...	3,100,000	2½	S	J. & D.	..	98
Cit'z L, H. & P. 5s	1,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Clev. El. R. 5s, '13	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	100½
Clevel'd Ry. 1st 5s, '31.....	5,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	100	101
Columbia Ry. G. & El. 1st s.f. 5s	2,454,000	2½	S	J. & J.	93	95
Col., Nwk. & Z. 5s, '24.....	1,250,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97¾	..
Conn. R. & L. 1st 4½s, 1951, st. red m'ble..	10,782,000	2¼	S	J. & D.	100¾	..
Do unstamp..	1,709,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100¾	..
Con. Gas, E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s	11,564,000	2½	S	J. & J.	87	87½
Con. Tr. of N.J.	15,000,000	2	S	Jul 15, 11	75	75½
Do 1st 5s, 1933	15,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	103½	104½
Consum. Power (Mich.) 5s	6,388,000	2½	S	J. & J.	95½	..
Dallas Electric Corp. 1st 5s..	V	V	V	V	93	95
Detroit & Flint 5s, '21.....	1,400,000	V	V	.....	93½	..
Duluth Ed. El. Co. 1st 5s, '31	1,103,000	2½	S	M. & S.	99	..
D'th S. Ry. 1st 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	101½
E. Penn. Rys. Co.	1,948,300	3	S	J. & J.	75	85
E. Liverpool L. & Tr. 5s, 1925.	V	V	V	V	..	68
Economy L. & P. 1st mtg. 5s, '56	1,621,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94	..
Elmira W., L. & R. R. con. 5s..	2,166,000	2½	S	M. & S.	92	95
El Paso El. 5s, '32	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Emp. Dist. El. Co.	1,756,300	V	V	V	50	..
Do preferred	501,300	V	V	V	80	82
Do 5s.....	1,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	76½	78½
Gas & El. Sec. 1st	1,000,000	2	A	Monthly	88	100
Gt. W. Pow. 5s	9,800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	83	85
Hamburg Ry. 5s	V	V	V	V	..	86
Harwood El. 5s, '39	1,000,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	99
Hyd. Power 6s.	V	3	S	J. & J.	101	101½
Int. Ry. of Buf.:						
Buf. Div. 5s, 31	4,706,000	2½	S	F. & A.	104	104½
Do deb. 6s, '17	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	104	105
L. & O. Div. 1st 5s	800,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97	98
B. & L. Div. 1st 5s	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	100
B. & N. F. Div. 5s	750,000	2½	S	J. & J.	103	104½
Int. Trac. 4s, '49 receipts (flat)..	18,335,000	2	S	J. & J.	69½	70
Jer. Central Tr. 5s, '54.....	750,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85	92
J. C., H. & P. 4s	14,061,000	2	S	M. & N.	75½	76
Joplin & Pit. Ry. 5s	1,750,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94½	96½
Kank. G. & E. Co.	700,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97½
Kan. C. R. & L.	9,548,080	..	..	.....	16	18
Do preferred	9,407,500	1¼	Q	Mar 1, 11	42	44
Do 1st l.r. 5s.	10,200,000	2½	S	M. & N.	90	91
Do cv. 6s, '12	5,478,000	3	S	M. & S.	94½	96
K. C. Belt L. 6s	2,500,000	3	S	J. & J.	106	107
K. C. Elv. 4s, '22	2,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	75	79
Kan. C. West. 5s	1,650,000	2½	S	M. & S.	83	86
K. C. Met. St. Ry. con. ex. 1st 5s, '12	7,243,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	95
K. C. & Westpt. 1st 5s, 1920.....	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	91	93
Knoxv. R. & L. 5s	1,032,000	2½	S	M. & S.	94	97
Knoxv. Trac. 5s	824,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	..
Leavenw'th L., H. & P. 5s....	V	V	V	V	89	91
Lit. Rock Ry. & El. 1st 5s, '33.	1,072,000	2½	S	A. & O.	104	..
Lockp't L., H. & P. 5s, '38....	V	V	V	V	91	95
L. R., H. S. & W. 4s, '39.....	V	V	V	V	84	85
Los A. G. & E. 5s	2,920,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96½	98½
Met. Elec. (Reading) 1st 5s, '39.	2,000,000	2½	S	A. & O.	94	96
Minn'p's Gen. E. 1st con 5s, '33.	5,486,000	2½	S	J. & D.	99½	..
Miss. St. Ry. 6s, '13	600,000	3	S	M. & N.	102½	..
Mobile El. 5s, '46	1,581,000	2½	S	M. & N.	..	88
Nash. R. & El. 5s	4,054,000	2½	S	J. & J.	102	104
Do stock.....	4,000,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	69	70
Do preferred	2,500,000	1¼	Q	July 1, 11	88	89
Nassau L. & P. 1st 5s, '27....	619,000	2½	S	A. & O.	99½	102½
Nat. L. H. & P. col. tr. 5s, Ser. B	500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	97½	100
Do Series C..	405,000	2½	S	J. & D.	97½	99
N.Y. & Q. Elec. Lt. & P.....	1,250,000	..	..	.....	54	56
Do preferred	1,250,000	1	Q	Sep 1, 11	73	77
Do 1st 5s....	2,350,000	2½	S	F. & A.	100	103
N. Y. State Rys.	3,862,500	1¼	Q	.....	..	81½
N. Am. Co. 5s, notes, 1912....	1,922,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
N. F. Pow. 6s, '32	8,226,000	3	S	A. & O.	101	102
Niag., L. & O. P.	2,000,000	V	V	V	90	94
N.Y. & Westch'r'l Ltg G M 4s, 2004	10,000,000	2	S	J. & J.	82½	84½
Do 5s.....	V	V	V	V	..	103¼

STREET RAILWAY AND ELECTRIC COMPANIES.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Northam't'n-E. & W. Tr. 5s, '50	550,000	2½	S	M. & N.	92	96
Nor. El. Ry. Co	1,200,000	1½	S	J. & J.	22	24
Do 1st 5s....	1,200,000	2½	S	J. & D.	73	77
N. Hud. Co Ry. 5s	1,291,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Nor. Jersey Ry. 1st 4s, 1948...	15,000,000	2	S	M. & N.	76½	77½
No. Ohio Tr. 5s, '19	2,700,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99¾	100¼
Nor. Tex. Tr. 5s	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98½	100
Okla. Ry. 5s....	2,500,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
Om. & C. B. St. Ry. 1st 5s, '28.	6,814,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96	99
Ont. P. stock..	V	V	V	V	50	53
Ontario Pow. 5s	6,340,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	96½
Do deb. 6s, '21	3,000,000	3	S	J. & J.	94½	95½
Ont. Transmis. 1st 5s, 1945..	1,556,000	2½	S	M. & N.	89	92
O. & C. B. Ry. & B. 1st 5s, '28.	1,657,000	2½	S	J. & J.	96½	99
Oreg. Elec. Ry.	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	..
Oreg. W. P. & Ry. 6s, '32....	3,931,000	3	S	J. & J.	103	105
Pacific Lt. & P. (Los Ang.) 1st 5s, '42	88,827,000	2½	S	J. & J.	..	100
Portland (Ore.) Ry. 1st 5s, '30.	8,220,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98¾	99½
Port. R., L. & P. 5% notes, '12	4,273,000	2½	S	M. & N.	100	..
Port. Gen. El. 5s	7,175,000	2½	S	J. & J.	99	101
Port'm'o El. Pow con. mtg 5s, '36	4,391,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101⅜	101⅞
Do 1st 5s, '29	1,700,000	2½	S	J. & D.	108⅞	110
Pub. S. Cor. cf's	19,970,440	2¾	S	May 1, 11	104	104½
Roch. Gas & El. 1st 5s, 1912...	2,000,000	2½	S	V	100	100¾
Roch. Ry. 1st con. 5s.....	2,700,000	2½	S	A. & O.	103	104
Do 2d 5s, '33	1,500,000	2½	S	J. & D.	101¼	..
Do pf. stock.	V	V	V	V	90	..
Roch. Ry. & L. 5s	9,401,000	2½	..	J. & J.	100½	101½
Rockld. L. & P. 5s	555,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	100
Rutland R., L. & P. 1st 5s, '46	1,702,000	2½	S	M. & S.	..	..
St. Jos. (Mo.) R., L., H. & P. 5s	4,250,000	2½	S	M. & N.	98	99
Sagn. Val. Tr. 5s	813,000	2½	S	F. & A.	98	100
St. Lou. Ry. 4½s (B'y Cable) '20	1,948,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	97	97¾
Salt L. & Ogd. 1st 5s.....	1,000,000	..	S	F. & A.	96	98
San Diego Con. G. & E.....	727,400	1¾	Q	Jun 15, 10	100	..
Do preferred	1,505,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	95	..
Do 1st 5s, '39	2,200,000	2½	S	M. & S.	96	98
San Joaquin Lt. & P. 1st 5s, '45	2,695,000	2½	S	J. & D.	98¼	99¾
Savan. E. 5s, '52	2,051,000	2½	S	J. & J.	72	75
Scioto Val. Tr. 1st 5s, '23....	1,600,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Scranton El. 5s	2,271,000	2½	S	J. & J.	101½	103
Scran. Ry. ($50)	2,000,000	..	..	.....	50	..
Do pf., ($50).	1,500,000	1½	Q	Apr. 1, 11	62½	70
Do con. 5s, '32	1,100,000	2½	S	J. & J.	98	100
Seattle Elec. Co	6,427,200	3	S	Apr. 1, 11	108	108
Do preferred	5,000,000	1¾	Q	Jul 15, 11	101	101½
Do 1st 5s, '30	V	V	V	V	104	105
Do con. 5s, '29	7,271,000	2½	S	F. & A.	97	99
Seattle Ltg. 5s..	3,623,000	2¼	S	A. & O.	95	97
Seat.-Tac. Pow. 1st 5s, '25.....	1,963,000	2½	S	J. & D.	100	..
Sierra & San F. Pow. 1st 5s...	6,500,000	2½	S	F. & A.	93	95
So. Cal. Ed's'n 5s	7,633,000	2½	S	J. & J.	94	96
South'n Pow. 5s	4,000,000	2½	S	M. & S.	98	100
Spokane & Inland Emp. 5s..	4,035,000	2½	S	M. & N.	97½	99½
Spgfld. (Mo.) R. & L. F. L. 5s, '26	2,000,000	2½	S	M. & N.	94	96
Superior W., L. & P. 1st 4s, 1931.	1,600,000	2	S	M. & N.	82	83
Syracr Rap. Tr..	1,169,872	V	V	V	60	68
Do preferred	2,748,200	V	V	V	..	98½
Tampa El. 1st 5s	932,500	3	Q	Nov. 15	96	100
Tex. Trac. 1st 5s	2,000,000	2½	S	J. & D.	94½	..
Tri-City R. & L.	9,000,000	..	..	.....	28	29½
Do preferred		..	..	.....	93	95
Do 5s, '23....	8,107,000	2½	S	A. & O.	97¼	98¼
Twin City R. T. 5s, '28.....	V	V	V	V	104½	105½
Unit. Elec. N.J.	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	90	93
Do 4s, '49....	18,617,500	2	S	J. & D.	77½	78½
Unit. E. L. & P. (Balt.) 4½s....	4,368,000	2¼	S	M. & N.	93½	94½
U. Ry. & Elec. (Balt.)	15,000,000	V	V	V	19¾	20
Do 1st 4s....	26,470,000	2½	S	M. & S.	86¾	87
Do fdg 5s....	V	V	V	V	88½	89
Do inc. 4s....	14,000,000	2	S	J. & D.	64¼	64½
UG & E of N.J. 5s	V	V	V	V	92	98
Utica & M'h'k V. Ry. 4½s, '41	2,288,000	..	S	M. & S.	96½	..
Va. Ry. & P. 5s	11,950,500	V	V	V	95	97½
Wash., Alex. & Mt. V. Ry. 5s.	2,450,000	2½	S	M. & S.	90	95
Wash., Balt. & A. 1st 5s.....	V	V	V	V	79½	80
Wash. R. & El.	5,500,000	2	S	J. & D.	40¾	41
Do preferred	8,500,000	2½	S	June 1, 11	80¾	81½
Do con. 4s, '51	10,244,000	2½	S	J. & D.	85¼	85½
Wash.-Va. Ry..	1,378,000	2	S	M. & S.	40	45
Do preferred	1,000,000	3	S	M. & S.	65	70
West'n Power..	12,000,000	..	..	.....	31	33
Do 6% cum. pf	5,220,000	..	..	.....	61	63

TRUST COMPANIES.

Astor Trust....	$1,250,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 11	350	360
Bankers' Trust.	5,000,000	6	Q	Oct. 2, 11	685	695
Broadway Tr..	700,000	1½	Q	Nov 1, 11	145	155
Brooklyn	1,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 2, 11	445	455
Central	3,000,000	9	Q	Oct. 2, 11	990	1015
Citizens'	500,000	2½	S	Sep. 1, 11	125	130
Columbia Trust	1,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 11	300	310
Commercial ...	500,000	V	V	V	100	110
Empire	1,000,000	2½	Q	Sep 30, 11	300	310
Equitable Trust	3,000,000	6	Q	Sep 30, 11	485	500
Farmers' Loan & Trust ($25).	1,000,000	12½	Q	Nov 1, 11	1370	1420
Fidelity	1,000,000	3N	S	July 1, 11	215	225
Flatbush	300,000	4	S	July 1, 11	200	210
Franklin	R1,500,000	4	S	Jun 30, 10	270	290
Fulton	500,000	5	S	July 1, 11	300	315
Guaranty	5,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 11	785	795
Guardian	500,000	..	..	.....	100	130
Hamilton	500,000	3	Q	Nov 1, 11	265	275
Home	750,000	2	..	Jul 15, 07	105	115
Hudson Trust..	500,000	3	S	July 1, 11	140	150
Kings County..	500,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 11	310	335
Knickerb. Trust	3,181,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 11	290	295
Lincoln	1,000,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 07	115	125
Long Island....	1,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	330	..
Manhattan ($30)	1,000,000	6	S	July 1, 11	375	400
Metropolitan ...	2,000,000	6	S	Sep 30, 11	410	450
Mtge. Bond Co.	2,000,000	1½	Q	Jun 30, 11	105	107
Mutual Alliance	700,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	127	140
Nassau	600,000	2	Q	Nov 1, 11	155	165
New York.....	3,000,000	8	Q	Sep 30, 11	585	595
People's Trust..	1,000,000	1	M	Nov 1, 11	288	295
Standard	1,000,000	4	Q	Sep 30, 11	350	380
Tr. Co. of Am...	2,000,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	305	315
Union	1,000,000	12½	Q	Oct 10, 11	1230	1260
U. S. Mtg. & T.	2,000,000	6	Q	Jun 30, 11	460	475
United States..	2,000,000	25	S	July 1, 11	1125	1150
Washington Tr.	500,000	3	Q	Oct. 2, 11	360	380
Windsor§	1,000,000	3	S	Dec 20, 10	189	195

§New stock. N—Paid on old capital of $750,000.

R—Action has been taken to reduce capital to $1,000,000.

INSURANCE AND SURETY COMPANIES.

Amer. Surety...	$2,500,000	3	Q	Sep 30, 11	250	265
City of N. Y...	500,000	2½	Q	Oct. 1, 11	170	185
Commonwealth'.	500,000	5	S	July 1, 11	325	..
Continental	2,000,000	25	S	July, 1911	975	1000
Empire City....	400,000	5	S	July, 1911	175	..
Fidelity & Cas.	1,000,000	10	S	Jul 19, 11	475	..
Fidelity-Phenix	2,000,000	5	S	July, 1911	295	300
Germ. Alliance.	400,000	7½	S	Jul 12, 11	280	300
Germ.-Amer....	2,000,000	15	S	Jul 12, 11	510	530
Germania ($50).	1,000,000	10	S	July 5, 11	285	305
Germania Life.	200,000	3½	S	July 1, 11	210	225
Glens Falls ($10)	200,000	15	S	J. & J.	1700	..
Globe & Rutgers	400,000	10	Q	Jul 31, 11	500	..
Hanover ($50)..	1,000,000	4	Q	Oct. 2, 11	210	215
Home Fire.....	3,000,000	‡17½	S	Jul 11, 11	680	700
Home Life.....	125,000	6	S	M. & N.	275	..
Manhattan Life	100,000	‡13	S	F. & A.	400	425
Metro. Casualty	200,000	5	S	Jul 20, 11	185	..
Metrop. L. ($25)	2,000,000	3½	S	M. & N.	150	170
Nassau ($50)...	200,000	5	S	J. & J.	145	160
National Surety	1,500,000	3	Q	Oct. 1, 11	222	230
N.Y. Life l. & T.	1,000,000	20	S	Jun 10, 11	1000	1050
Niagara ($50)..	1,000,000	10	S	July 6, 11	280	295
Nor. River ($25)	350,000	5	S	Apr 10, 11	150	165
Pacific ($25)....	200,000	17	S	Jul 12, 11	175	..
Prudential ($50)	2,000,000	10	A	Jan. 3, 11	400	450
Stuyv's'nt ($100)	400,000	5	S	J. & J.	150	165
Un. States ($20)	400,000	6	A	V	80	100
U. S. Casualty..	500,000	2½	Q	July 1, 11	210	..
U. S. Life.....	284,000	7	A	J. & J.	90	105
W'sh'n City ($50)	250,000	10	S	Jul 21, 11	375	400

BANKS.

SECURITIES.	Amount Outstanding.	Dividend. Per C't.	Period	Date.	Quotation Oct. 28, 1911. Bid.	Asked.
Aetna Nat.....	$300,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	175	182
America	1,500,000	13	S	July 1, 11	500	600
Am. Exch. Nat.	5,000,000	5	S	Nov 1, 11	248	255
Batt'y Pk. Nat.	200,000	3	S	July 1, 11	135	..
Bowery	250,000	28	Q	Nov 1, 11	380	..
Bronx Borough.	150,000	10	S	July 1, 11	300	..
Butch. & Drov. (Nat.) ($25)...	300,000	3	S	July 1, 11	130	140
Century	200,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	145	155
Chase National.	5,000,000	5	Q	Oct. 2, 11	150	..
Chat.-Phen. Nat.	2,250,000	..	..	.....	168	172
Chelsea Exch..	200,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	190	200
Chemical Nat..	3,000,000	2½	B	Nov 1, 11	435	450
Cit's Cent. Nat.	2,550,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	152	160
City (National).	25,000,000	85	S	May 1, 11	420	430
Coal & Iron Nat	1,000,000	1½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	155	162
Colonial	400,000	2½	Q	Oct. 2, 11	425	..
Columbia	300,000	8	S	July 1, 11	360	..
Commerce (Nat)	25,000,000	2	Q	Oct. 2, 11	197	198
Corn Exchange.	3,000,000	4	Q	Nov 1, 11	300	315
E. R. Nat. ($25)	250,000	3	S	July 1, 11	110	125
Fidelity	200,000	3	S	Nov 1, 11	165	175
Fifth Avenue..	100,000	25	Q	Oct. 2, 11	4000	..
Fifth National..	250,000	3	Q	July 1, 11	300	..
First National..	10,000,000	7	Q	Oct

WALL STREET SALES UNSETTLED WHEAT

Some Feeling That Government Has Underestimated the Crop This Year.

COTTON IS FAIRLY FIRM

Southern Farmers Not Selling So Fast as Heretofore and There Are Doubts About the Weather Chances.

The wheat market declined almost steadily during the past week, showing a loss of 4c to 5c a bushel from the recent high point because of heavy speculative liquidation, partly due to the enormous stocks and partly to the demoralization in Wall Street. On Friday the decline was most severe, which was attributed to the selling by interests identified with the stock market. The decline in prices caught a large number of stop orders. Low prices for the week were made on Saturday.

The situation was not changed by the decline excepting as to price. With the immense stocks in the visible supply the trade finds it difficult to believe that there is likely to be any scarcity of wheat this year, and is inclined to believe that the Government figures of the crop east of the Rockies were underestimated or else that the consumption will not be as large as seemingly has been the case in the past two years.

With a smaller crop than last year the country has sold wheat very freely from the beginning of the movement, and continues to do so. Stocks are steadily accumulating in the visible supply, and with the present volume of movement and present demand there promises to be still further increase. Ordinarily the visible supply continues to increase into December and sometimes until after the new year opens.

If the supply in the visible represents the surplus wheat of the farmers this year it is evident that the supplies for sale in the country were larger than the figures of the carry-over and the figures of the crop give reason for believing. If, on the other hand, the supplies coming to market represent the necessities of the country due to unwillingness of banking interests to make loans on wheat in order to liquidate previous obligations it may be that the country is overselling.

The outward movement of wheat is of fair volume, but is made up from the Atlantic ports of a larger percentage of Manitoba wheat than has been the case hitherto. The outward movement, however, is not sufficient to make an impression on the visible, while the demand for United States wheat is at a minimum on account of the relatively high price of American and the low price of competing wheat. If the supply in the visible by any error of crop estimating represents a surplus for export American prices are still several cents a bushel above a shipping basis.

Foreign news is of indifferent demand and lower values, although prices did not decline as rapidly during the week as the American. European eyes are turned toward the Argentine, which is now the great centre of crop prospect. The demand from European importing centres is being supplied largely by North America and Southeastern Europe, although Southeastern Europe is shipping much less freely than last year. Importing Europe is dependent on the Argentine and on the apparent magnificent prospects there. Any change in prospects would immediately call attention to the reports that the Australian crop has been damaged fully one-third by drought; that there is very little wheat compared with last year for export from Russia; that the United States crop is less than last year, and that the Canadian crop of milling wheat has been materially cut down in flour-producing value from the original estimate.

Statistics show that the world's crop of wheat last Summer was a large one, but the analysis of the figures tend to show that the supplies available for importing markets would be far from burdensome if there should be any damage to the Argentine crop between now and harvest.

CORN.

The character of the corn market showed a complete change during the week, with a decline in prices of 3 to 3½c a bushel from the recent high level. The change in the tendency of prices was directly traceable to the change in weather conditions. Beginning with Monday the weather conditions became much more favorable, cold and clear. This is just what is needed for the curing of the crop. There developed active liquidation and a big speculative line, which has been carried for some time, was sold, bringing pronounced pressure on the future market.

The movement of old corn still continues moderate. Prices for old corn have fallen off somewhat, but there has been no special break. The greatest depression seems to have been in the new. The December delivery is purely a question of the supply which will be available for contracts in December, and that naturally depends on the weather. The Government estimate of the yield of corn per acre will be given out in November, but there is some question whether the final Government figures as revised on the acreage shown by the Census Bureau will accord with the figures of the Agricultural Department for the area.

The conditions for curing the crop have been particularly unfavorable east of the Mississippi. West of the Mississippi they have not been so unfavorable, while the amount of corn which is tributary to Chicago from the new crop is claimed to be quite important.

A factor which will enter into the selling of corn aside from the weather and the price, is the supply of forage stuff which was planted after the country became frightened on account of the July drought. Great quantities of feed stuffs were sown, and careful reports on the situation claim that the weather changed early enough in the season so that a very large crop of forage stuff of all kinds was produced, and the second crop of hay and particularly the second crop of alfalfa was very large. Much was saved owing to the high price of all kinds of feeding grain. This situation is likely to have a material influence on the amount of grain fed on the farm, as there will naturally be a great saving of high-priced grain where other stuff can be substituted.

OATS.

The position of the oats market has not changed to any important extent during the week. The prices sold off about 1c a bushel, and there seemed to be little liquidation in sympathy with the decline in corn, but there was no pressure on the market. Stocks of oats are large, and the visible is reflecting the liberal movement at interior points. During the week the Western receipts of oats have fallen off a little, about 400,000 bushels compared with last year, but the shipments from interior points into distribution have been 1,500,000 bushels less than a year ago, reflecting the effect of the high price of oats on distribution.

PROVISIONS.

Trading in hog products for the week has been rather irregular as to price, with the market showing some decline owing to the heavy movement of hogs at interior points. The receipts for a number of days were over 100,000 at Western packing points. This large movement was attributed to further reports of hog cholera and to the high price of feed stuffs. The movement fell off a little at the close of the week. Packing operations continue to exceed last year and for the Summer season, which will end with the 1st of November, the packing has been about 2,000,000 hogs in excess of last year. The winter season ended with packing about even with last year, so that the entire gain has been during the period since March 1. The distribution has been liberal and the exports of hog products for the year are likely to show an increase over last year of between 90,000,000 and 95,000,000 pounds of meat and an increase of about 200,000,000 pounds of lard. The enormous increase in the exports of lard have been due to the great shortage in the European fat supplies this year.

COTTONSEED OIL.

The tendency of prices during the past week has been toward a lower level, although pressure was not pronounced. The selling against purchases of crude at the South was in somewhat larger volume than recently, although there were no concessions of importance granted at Southern points, while at the same time mills continue their policy of selling for immediate shipment. The decline in the future market was in face of a strained speculative position in the October delivery, which resulted in that month selling at a larger premium than had generally been anticipated.

The spot situation, however, is expected to be gradually relieved during the next few weeks, although it is still noticeable that supplies on hand are not burdensome, while the demand is sufficient to maintain comparative steadiness among crude holders, despite the optimistic cotton crop situation. Sentiment appears to be generally bearish, but is not pessimistic, and the belief in most quarters is that both foreign and home trade demand will tend to assume larger proportions in the event of a recession in oil values.

Cotton ginning figures issued during the week confirmed earlier expectations, and with the report of 7,740,000 bales crop estimates were inclined to be enlarged upon, varying from 14,000,000 to 16,000,000. The belief entertained during the earlier part of the season among both bulls and bears was that an outturn of approximately 14,000,000 bales was probable. An extra million bales would give a production of about 230,000 barrels of oil.

COTTON.

A comparison of prices at the close of this week with those of the previous week reveals net losses of about ⅛c. a pound. These are not startling, but rather surprising in view of the news developments, and, above all, the active buying noticeable at times. This demand received its origin at intervals among the largest bear operators, who seemed disposed to accept profits while trade inquiry around the 9c. level was in fair volume, and some interests, which have been consistently bearish, hesitated until the last few days to fulfil October engagements. Moreover, the South was not thought to be selling nearly so aggressively, and there was enough uncertainty between low temperatures and storm fears in the weather conditions to check operations for the Fall and to result in the exercising of more or less caution. It is true that the ginners' report could not be construed as bullish, but the fact remains that such a showing as was reported had been anticipated. Unsettled political conditions at home and abroad undoubtedly are factors tending to restrain bullish enthusiasm, but the upheaval in the American industrial world appears to be nearing an end rather than commencing, while less alarming advices were received relative to foreign disputes.

The census ginning figures of 7,740,000 bales were unprecedented, and their immediate effect was to inspire larger crop estimates. The unreliability of attempting to calculate the final out-turn on the basis of these ginning statistics is generally recognized, but withal, where 14,000,000 bales were expected several weeks ago, a larger out-turn is now confidently predicted. The largest percentage of ginning ever recorded was in 1909, when dry weather conditions hastened the maturity of the plant, and in that season ginning of 5,531,000 bales was reported, representing 54.9 per cent. of the crop, and which, compared with 6,296,000 bales in the large crop year of 1908, when the percentage ginned was 48.1. Weather conditions this season have been of a character conducive to rapid picking and ginning, but assuming that these operations have also progressed at a rate unparalleled or estimating that the last ginning report was 55 per cent. of the crop, an out-turn of slightly over 14,000,000 bales is suggested. Crop estimates have not made their appearance except in a scattering way as yet, but among the first was the forecast by a prominent crop expert who has been remarkably successful in previous attempts. Mr. Hammond placed the prospective final yield at 14,775,000 bales.

Obviously, with the readjustment of prices, which amounts to over 4 cents a pound, the market at present levels is resting on more debatable ground. Speculation is not so active, and, although bearish sentiment predominates, there is an absence of sales made with impunity, and the attitude in general is to observe the stand of spinning interests and that of the South. Available reports would indicate that the home spinning trade is on a more satisfactory basis than for more than two years, with the claim made in some quarters that mills are actually deriving fair profits from new business, while at the same time the favorable feature of light stocks has not been eliminated. On the other hand, there is admittedly a little investment buying by some mills at current levels, but general stocking up or unbounded faith in the future course of prices is not hinted at. The discrepancy between the receipts of date and the ginning figures exemplifies the holding tendency at the South, but, as has been pointed out on several previous occasions, this is not concerted, and apparently has not assumed sufficient proportions to be reflected in a decided advance in the spot basis.

Bears maintain that, so long as consuming interests are assured of the cotton having been grown and remaining in the South, there will be no general scramble to purchase at this time of the season. By this it is inferred that at prevailing levels it appears to be a question as to on which side the pressure is greater; whether the exigencies of the spinner will represent an urgent inquiry for the cotton or whether the staple will accumulate too rapidly at Southern points to interfere with the attempt being made to secure higher prices for the unsold crop.

Foreign conditions have not changed materially during the week, but seemingly there is less apprehension expressed in regard to the Turkish-Italian dispute, although an indication of an early termination of this is lacking at the moment. Liverpool has not sent encouraging cables nor correspondence to this side, and the revolution in China is also looked upon as a detrimental factor in the probable consumptive requirements. There are some well-informed authorities, however, identified in the export trade with China who do not appear particularly alarmed over conditions, expressing the view that, as financial conditions in the Orient have been strained for many months and underlying conditions not contributing to prosperity, any change would probably be for the better. Rumored cancellations of previous purchases of American cotton are emphatically denied, although it seems as though these reports receive their origin from the fact that several days ago a small foreign concern asked for the terms if a contract was annulled, but it was reported that former contracts would have to be adhered to. It is now the current belief that there will be no important deviation in affairs, although it is not impossible that shipments will be postponed for a short period. The fact remains that business with the Far East is quiet at present, as their purchases during August and September were liberal and suffice for this year, while the concessions granted to the rebels in China have already been sufficient, in the opinion of many, to practically assure an early compromise of existing difficulties.

CALENDAR FOR TO-DAY.

BOOKS CLOSE.

American Beet Sugar Co. for dividend on common.

DIVIDENDS PAYABLE.

Distilling Co. of America on preferred.
Federal Sugar Refining Co. on preferred.
Southern Railway Co. on preferred.

Germans Revise Fight Films.

BERLIN, Oct. 28.—The feeling displayed in England over the proposed prize fight between Johnson and Wells has not been without its effect in Germany, the progress of the dispute being followed with much interest in German sporting circles. Things, however, move slowly in Germany, and the public are concerned at the moment not so much with the cinematograph displays which might have been produced of the Earl's court performance, but with the prohibition by the police of the Johnson-Jeffries battle at San Francisco. The police have not actually forbidden the presentation of pictures of the fight, but after a considerable period has elapsed for their inspection and revision of the films they have so hedged the pictures round with regulations that nothing of the actual fighting can be shown. The result is that a considerable dispute has been waged as to the legal right of the police to prevent the presentation of the original films.—London Pall Mall Gazette.

The Week's Curb Transactions.

The principal sales were:

STOCKS—INDUSTRIALS.

Sales.		High.	Low.	Last.	Net Change.
870	Am. Tobacco	409	380	380	—21
500	Bay State Gas	⅝	⅝	⅝	+ ⅛
375	Houston Oil	8⅝	7⅞	7⅞	— 1
100	Houston Oil cts.	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	..
300	Hous. Oil pf.cts.	69	68	68	..
2,700	*Mays Oil	22	18	20	..
10	N. Y. Ken. Co.	118	118	118	— 2
770	Stude. Co.	58	55	55¼	— 2¾
133	Stude. Co. pf.	104½	103	103½	..
300	Un Cigar Mfg.	47	45	45	— 2
300	Un Cigar St.Co.	215	214	214	—14
240	U. S. L. & H., new	17½	15½	15½	—14
20	U. S. L. & H. pf., new	81	79	79	— 8
	RAILROADS.				
10	Am. Lt. & Tr.	290	290	290	—14
7,900	Chicago Sub.	1⅛	⅞	⅞	— ⅛
5,100	Manhattan Tr.	2	1⅝	1 13-16	—3-16
	MINING.				
16,690	*Beaver Con.	45	41	41	— 4
400	Braden Cop.	5	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
1,775	Brit. Col. Cop.	4	3⅝	3⅞	— ⅛
2,050	Butte Coalition	17	15	15	— 1
12,700	C. O. D. Con.	10¼	8½	10½	+ 1½
1,800	Con. Ariz. Sm., new	13-16	11-16	11-16	..
300	Davis-Daly Cop.	1	⅞	1	+ ⅛
5,250	*Florence	93	59	63	—32
9,900	Giroux Min.	4⅛	3 13-16	4	+ ⅛
1,500	Gold Hill Con.	⅝	5-16	⅝	..
15,000	Gr.-Cana., new	7¼	6¼	6⅞	+ ½
1,500	*Green. C. & M.	5	5	5	..
20	Gug. Exp.	170	170	170	..
11,200	Insp. Cop.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅜	+ ⅛
1,400	*Jumbo Ext.	21	20	20	— 2
5,550	Kerr Lake	3½	2 11-16	3½	+ ½
14,000	La Rosa Con.	4	3¾	3⅞	+ ⅛
2,155	McKinley-D.	1⅞	1¾	1¾	— ⅛
500	Mines Co. of Am., new	4	4	4	— ¼
7,900	Nevada Hills	2¾	2 9-16	2¾	+ ⅛
900	N.-U. M. & S.	9-16	9-16	9-16	..
3,000	Nipissing M.	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
7,600	Ohio Copper	1 5-16	1⅛	1¼	—3-16
200	Pacific S.	3-16	3-16	3-16	—1-16
6,160	Porcupine C.	4	3½	3½	..
20,480	Porcupine N.	1¼	*98	1	..
6,600	*Por. T. M. Lt.	50	45	50	+ 3
23,400	*Preston E. D.	20	22	23	— 8
11,500	Ray Central	1 13-16	1⅝	1 11-16	+1-16
200	S. U. M. & M.	¾	11-16	¾	+3-16
8,300	Tonopah Exten.	1¼	1 1-16	1⅛	..
2,790	Tono. M. of N.	7⅛	6 11-16	6 13-16	—1-16
22,500	*Wetlauf. S. M.	92	75	90	+13
1,256	Yukon Gold	3 9-16	3½	3 9-16	+ ⅛

*Cents per share.

BONDS.

$25,000	Chi. El. new 5s	98	97⅞	97⅞	— ⅛
2,000	Erie 6% notes.	100¾	100¾	100¾	— ⅛
10,000	Mo. Pac. 5% notes	96⅝	96⅜	96⅜	+ ⅛
277,000	N. Y. City 4½s.	103⅛	103	103 1-16	..
107,000	N. Y., West. & Boston 4½s.	97⅛	97½	97 9-16	+1-16
26,000	Or. W. R. R. & Nav. 4s	92½	92 5-16	92⅜	— ⅛
20,000	P. Lorillard 5s, w. i.	90¾	90¾	90¾	+ ⅜
75,000	So. Bell Tel. & Tel. 5s	98⅜	98⅛	98⅜	+ ⅛
10,000	West. Pac. 5s.	89⅝	89½	89⅝	+ ⅛

Illustrated Topics of the Times

Pictorial Section

Next Sunday's New York Times

Pictures of the Fleet in New York.

Illustrations of the Rebellion in China.

Photos of Old and New Type of Chinese Soldiers.

Events in Turko-Italian War.

Scenes from the "Garden of Allah" and the "Only Son."

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LATEST CUSTOMS RULINGS.

Knitting Machines Held Dutiable as "Sewing Machines"—Other Decisions.

The Board of United States General Appraisers has decided a controversy between the Government and E. O. Spindler regarding the classification of knitting machines in favor of the importer. They were returned for duty by the Collector at New York as "manufactures of metal," with a tax of 45 per cent. ad valorem." It was alleged by the protestant that the machines fall within the provision in the Tariff act of 1909 for "sewing machines," with duty at the rate of 30 per cent. on the valbe. This claim Judge Fischer, for the board, sustains. The Collector is ordered to reliquidate the entries on the basis of the lower duty.

William H. Stiner & Co. were successful in obtaining a reversal of the action of the Collector of Customs at New York in assessing a heavy duty on articles made of coated wire, invoiced as "false reeds." Duty was exacted at the rate of 25 cents per thousand and 40 per cent. ad valorem, under Paragraph 135, Tariff act of 1909, as "wire heddles or healds." It was alleged by the importers that the merchandise is not heddles or healds, and should be classified under the same paragraph at the rates provided for coated-wire articles. The decision states that it is found from the proof offered that the articles are properly invoiced as "false reeds." The protest is accordingly sustained, and duty granted at the rate of 35 per cent. ad valorem, plus 2-10 of a cent and 1 cent per pound, but not less than 40 per cent. ad valorem. Reliquidation is directed accordingly.

The board sustained protests filed by several importers regarding the rates of duty to accrue on mesh bags made of gunmetal, silver, and other metals. They were assessed for duty by the New York Custom House authorities as "articles of personal adornment," with a tax of 85 per cent. ad valorem. The protestants set up the contention that they are dutiable properly as "manufactures of metal," with duty at 45 per cent. on their value. This claim is sustained. The firms concerned include Dingelstedt & Co., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Abraham & Straus, and the Oppenheimer, Brussel Importing Company.

A protest filed by the United States Zinc Company against the action of the customs officials in making alleged excessive assessments on ores containing lead and zinc was overruled. The protests involve the assessment of duty on ore shipments, all of which were assessed with both zinc and lead duties on the respective content therein of such metals, under Paragraphs 181 and 193, act of 1909. The importers claimed that it was improper to levy duty on the same goods under both paragraphs, and that duty should have been assessed on the lead, or on the zinc, contained in such shipments, as the case might be.

In denying the contentions raised by the importers, the board rules that where ore as imported contains both lead and zinc, the zinc appearing in a quantity exceeding 10 per cent., the metal content of both is dutiable, the lead under Paragraph 181, and the zinc under Paragraph 193. The assessments complained of are affirmed. Similar contentions made by the American Smelting and Refining Company and the Altoona Zinc Works were overruled.

The board took adverse action on protests filed by the Mineral Products Manufacturing Company and C. G. Hempstead & Son relative to the classification of wolfram ore. It was assessed at 10 per cent. ad valorem under the provisions of Paragraph 190, act of 1909, as "tungsten-bearing ores of all kinds." It was claimed to be exempt from duty under Paragraph 626 as "crude minerals not specially provided for." The Collector's classification is affirmed.

Arrival of Buyers.

Arriving buyers may register in this column by telephoning 1900 Bryant.

Stampfer, J. F., Company, Dubuque, Iowa; J. F. Stampfer, domestics, dress goods and silks; O. W. Rector, jobs of cotts and suits; 31 Union Square.
Rothschild & Co., Chicago, Ill.; O. J. Lowenberg, gloves, handkerchiefs, and leather goods; Miss E. Livingston, muslin underwear, infants' wear, sweaters, and corsets; A. McLaggan, men's furnishing goods, women's and children's underwear, and hosiery; 215 Fourth Avenue.
Davidson Brothers, Sioux City, Iowa; B. Davidson, merchandise manager; 1,261 Broadway.
Famous, The, St. Louis, Mo.; J. P. Quinn, carpets, rugs, and furniture; 4 Washington Place.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; Miss J. I. Mann, cut glass; 104 Worth Street.
"Hillman's," Chicago, Ill.; J. D. Rutter, carpets and rugs; 684 Broadway.
Walter, E. N., & Co., San Francisco, Cal.; S. J. Ackerman, carpets; L. H. Bachman, rugs; 33 Union Square.
Powers & Co., Clarksdale, Miss.; M. Powers, dry goods and ready-to-wear; 69 Fifth Avenue.
Taylor Brothers, Pittsburgh, Penn.; W. L. Taylor, carpets and rugs; Hotel Victoria.
Fair, The, Chicago, Ill.; A. C. Krause, carpets and rugs; 221 Fourth Avenue.
Sheldon Dry Goods Company, Columbus, Ohio; T. H. Sheldon, notions and fancy goods; 320 Broadway.
Moore, William R., Dry Goods Company, Memphis, Tenn.; W. J. Armstrong, domestics, dress goods, and silks; 258 Church Street.
Taylor, John, Dry Goods Company, Kansas City, Mo.; A. White, domestics, 200 Fifth Avenue.
Rice-Stix Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; T. A. Hennigan, waists and muslin underwear; 377 Broadway.
Herzog, L., & Brother Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; C. M. Steinman, ladies' handmade aviation caps and Jersey turtle neck sweaters; 482 Broome Street.
Milner, W. L., Company, Toledo, Ohio; Mrs. E. H. Hubbard, books, stationery, and ribbons; J. P. Zinn, carpets; F. E. Gerdes, domestics and linens; 684 Broadway.
Klein, L., Chicago, Ill.; C. S. Lurie, cloaks, suits, and ready-to-wear; 31 Union Square.
Boston Store, Chicago, Ill.; Miss R. Steiner, knit underwear; Miss K. Leahy, laces and ladies' neckwear; 114 Fifth Avenue.
Rorabaugh Dry Goods Company, Wichita, Kan.; J. W. Buck, gloves, corsets, hosiery; L. E. Kennell, domestics, notions, and laces; Hotel Wellington.
Rider Wallis Dry Goods Company, Dubuque, Iowa; V. G. Dobler, dry goods; 350 Broadway; Hotel Pierrepont.
Selig Dry Goods Company, Indianapolis, Ind.; S. Selig, ladies' garments; 31 Union Square.
Rich, M. & Bros. Company, Atlanta, Ga.; W. H. Rich, dry goods; 40 West Twenty-second Street.
Brown, Thompson & Co., Hartford, Conn.; H. B. Strong, upholstery goods; 2 Walker Street.
Root Dry Goods Company, Terre Haute, Ind.; A. H. Kelly, dress goods, silks, and linens; 214 Church Street.
Nusbaum & Livingstone, Albany, N. Y.; I. Livingstone, millinery; Elks' Club.
Gans Brothers, Baltimore, Md.; M. Gans, umbrellas; Hotel Cadillac.
Lasalle & Koch Company, Toledo, Ohio; J. R. Fairley, carpets and rugs; Hotel Cadillac.
McCarthy Dry Goods Company, Woonsocket, R. I.; L. M. Bazinett, upholstery goods; 320 Church Street; Hotel Cadillac.
Gilchrist Company, Boston, Mass.; J. W. Kelly, trimmings and art goods; 57 White Street; Hotel Navarre.
Sommers, G., & Company, St. Paul, Minn.; F. C. Mead, furs; 32 Union Square; The Hermitage.
Wilson Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; R. M. Trimble, shirts; 9 Union Square; The Hermitage.
Isaacs-Marks Company, New Orleans, La.; S. Kronheim, furnishing goods and clothing; 40 West Twenty-second Street; Elks' Club.
Field, Marshall, & Co., Chicago, Ill.; J. P. Coveny, furs; G. T. Arnow, ribbons and umbrellas; 104 Worth Street.
Clarke Brothers, Scranton, Penn.; J. W. Penny, upholstery goods; Herald Square Hotel.
Callender, McAuslan & Troup Co., Providence, R. I.; W. Steel, dress goods and silks; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Elder & Johnston Company, Dayton, Ohio; J. W. Garden, blankets; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Navarre.
Famous, St. Louis, Mo.; Miss J. Bishop, ribbons, veilings, and ladies' neckwear; 4 Washington Place.
Pittsburgh Dry Goods Company, Pittsburgh, Penn.; F. H. Lloyd, domestics; 48 Leonard Street.
Wyman, Partridge & Co., Minneapolis, Minn.; A. C. Johnson, domestics; 43 Leonard Street.
Sommers, G. & Co., St. Paul, Minn.; E. Oakes, carpets; 32 Union Square.
Samuels, J. & Brother, Providence, R. I.; T. Loebenberg, dress goods and silks; Hotel Latham.
Gimbel Brothers, Milwaukee, Wis.; Miss D. Samuels, laces; Broadway and Thirty-second Street.
Duffy-Powers Company, Rochester, N. Y.; W. J. Beckton, cloaks and suits; 45 East Seventeenth Street.
Hudson, J. L., Company, Detroit, Mich.; O. Webber, furs; 209 Fourth Avenue.
Troxler, Louis, Company, Dayton, Ohio; M. Kimmell, carpets; 315 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Broztell.
Sears, Roebuck & Co., Chicago, Ill.; G. E. Stoll, sporting goods; 438 Broadway; Hotel Broztell.
Siegel, Cooper & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. Matz, furnishing goods, hosiery, and underwear; Sixth Avenue and Twentieth Street; Hotel Latham.
Kaufman, Strauss & Co., Lexington, Ky.; G. G. Wilson, domestics; Hotel Victoria.
Bullocks, Los Angeles, Cal.; G. E. Crawford, domestics and rugs; 41 Union Square; Hotel Broztell.
Hamburger, A., & Sons, Los Angeles, Cal.; O. Bartlett, carpets; 215 Fourth Avenue; Hotel Broztell.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; R. E. Lagrone, dress goods and silks; 114 Fifth Avenue; Hotel Broztell.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; W. D. Eckert, handkerchiefs, gloves, and umbrellas; 70 Franklin Street; The Breslin.
Adam, Meldrum & Anderson Company, Buffalo, N. Y.; F. H. Myers, dress goods; 2 Walker Street; Hotel Victoria.
Dey Brothers & Co., Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss N. Cushing, millinery; 31 Union Square; Hotel Victoria.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Syracuse, N. Y.; Miss M. W. Supplee, millinery; Hotel Victoria.
Edwards, E. W., & Son, Rochester, N. Y.; Miss E. McDonald, laces; Hotel Victoria.
Fowler, Dick & Walker, Binghamton, N. Y.; J. B. Longwell, carpets and rugs; Hotel Grand.
Goldenberg, M., Washington, D. C.; H. J. Sanger, upholstery goods; Hotel Grand.
MacInnes, J. C., Company, Worcester, Mass.; C. E. Hunt, upholstery goods; 55 White Street; Hotel Grand.
Strauss, Herman, & Sons Company, Louisville, Ky.; Miss J. Levi, notions, laces, and ribbons; 315 Fourth Avenue; Hotel St. Denis.
Stewart Dry Goods Co., Louisville, Ky.; C. E. Shaffer, clothing; Mrs. M. J. Musicks, cloaks, suits, and waists; 214 Church Street.
Scott-Griggs Company, Newark, Ohio; W. H. Mozey, cloaks, suits, and furnishing goods; 43 Leonard Street.
Sibley, Lindsay & Curr Company, Rochester, N. Y.; J. A. Reynolds, trimmings; 454 Broome Street.
Alms & Doepke Company, Cincinnati, Ohio; L. F. Bockholt, carpets and rugs; 350 Broadway; Hotel Grand.
Lewis, John C., Company, Louisville, Ky.; T. W. Collins, carpets; 70 Franklin Street; The Breslin.
Hager & Brother, Lancaster, Penn.; W. C. Hager, carpets; 75 Spring Street; The Breslin.
Stevens, C. A., & Brothers, Chicago, Ill.; A. H. Wingler, ladies' waists and petticoats; 40 East Twenty-second Street; The Breslin.
Carson, Pirie, Scott & Co., Chicago, Ill.; C. M. O'Farrell, cloaks, silks and black and dress goods; 115 Worth Street.
Stix, Baer & Fuller Dry Goods Company, St. Louis, Mo.; W. H. Edington, carpets and rugs; 114 Fifth Avenue; The Breslin.
Woodward & Lothrop, Washington, D. C.; J. A. Hobson, upholstery goods; 334 Fourth Avenue; The Breslin.
Hinds, O. L., Manufacturing Company, Burlington, Vt.; O. L. Hinds, piece goods; The Breslin.
Davidson Brothers Company, Sioux City, Iowa; L. E. Rappelye, carpets; 1,261 Broadway; The Breslin.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

"B. LIBMAN."—Whereas, the partnership heretofore existing between SOLOMON LIBMAN, NATHAN LIBMAN, and JULIUS LIBMAN, under the firm name of "B. LIBMAN," doing business at 127 West Seventeenth Street, in the City of New York, has been dissolved by the death of Nathan Libman; and,

Whereas, the said partnership had transacted business in the State of New York, for more than three years, prior to such dissolution; and,

Whereas, the undersigned, Solomon Libman and Julius Libman, are the sole owners of all the property and assets of said late firm of B. Libman, including the right to use said co-partnership name;

Now, therefore, we, the undersigned, the said Solomon Libman and Julius Libman, the surviving co-partners of said firm of B. Libman, do hereby certify and declare, pursuant to Sections 20 and 21 of Chapter 39, of the Consolidated laws of the State of New York, known as the Partnership Law, allowing the continued use of partnership names in certain cases, that we propose to carry on and continue the business of the said co-partnership, heretofore existing between said Solomon Libman, Nathan Libman, and Julius Libman, and intend to transact and deal under the said firm name of "B. Libman," at No. 127 West 17th Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, State of New York, where the principal place of said business is located. The true names and addresses of the persons interested in said firm and business, and intending to deal under the said firm name of B. Libman, and their respective places of residence are as follows:

Solomon Libman, residing at No. 51 East 92d Street, City of New York.

Julius Libman, residing at No. 255 West 108th Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

Dated New York, 9th October, A. D. 1911.

SOLOMON LIBMAN.
JULIUS LIBMAN.

State of New York, County of New York, ss.:

On this ninth day of October, A. D. 1911, before me personally came Solomon Libman and Julius Libman, to me known and known to me to be the persons described in, and who executed the foregoing instrument, and they severally duly acknowledged to me that they executed the same.

MICHL C. GROSS.
[L. S.] Notary Public, N. Y. Co.

DISSOLUTION NOTICES.

STATE OF NEW YORK, OFFICE OF SECretary of State, ss.:

This Certificate, issued in duplicate, hereby certifies that the Block Construction Company, a domestic stock corporation, has filed in this office on this 26th day of October, 1911, papers for the voluntary dissolution of such corporation under Section 221 of the General Corporation Law, and that it appears therefrom that such corporation has complied with said Section in order to be dissolved.

Witness my hand and seal of the office of the Secretary of State at the City of Albany, this 26th day of October, one thousand nine hundred and eleven.

JOSE E. PIDGEON,
Second Deputy Secretary of State.
(Seal of Secretary of State.)
ABR. A. SILBERBERG, Attorney for Block Construction Company, 238 Broadway, New York City.

PROPOSALS.

CONTRACT 75.

SEALED BIDS WILL BE RECEIVED BY the Board of Water Supply at its offices, seventh floor, 165 Broadway, New York, until 11 A. M., on Tuesday, October 31, 1911, for Contract 75, for the construction of the Bay Ridge conduit, a portion of the city pipe lines of Catskill Aqueduct, in the City Aqueduct Department and extending from the junction of Thirty-sixth Street and Fifth Avenue in the Borough of Brooklyn, New York City, in a generally southwesterly direction along Fifth Avenue, Sixty-fourth Street, Fourth Avenue, Sixty-seventh Street, and Second Avenue to Seventy-ninth Street, and through Seventy-ninth Street to the Shore Road. The work to be done includes the furnishing and laying of about 16,400 feet of 48-inch castiron pipe, 36 feet of 36-inch castiron pipe, valves, and other appurtenances, together with maintenance for one year.

At the above place and time the bids will be publicly opened and read. Pamphlets containing information for bidders, and pamphlets of contract drawings can be obtained at the above address by depositing the sum of Ten Dollars ($10) for each pamphlet. For further particulars see Information for Bidders.

CHARLES STRAUSS, President,
CHARLES N. CHADWICK,
JOHN F. GALVIN.
Commissioners of the Board of Water Supply.

MEETINGS AND ELECTIONS.

Annual Meeting of the Bowery Mission.

The regular annual meeting of the members of The Bowery Mission and Young Men's Home will be held at 3 P. M. Thursday, November 2d, in Room 100, Bible House. All members are invited to attend.

JAMES T. HUNT, Secretary.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

POORE, CHARLES T.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Charles T. Poore, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers at their place of transacting business at the office of Howe, Smith & Howe, No. 2 Rector Street, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of March next. Dated New York, the 15th day of August, 1911. GERRIT SMITH, HELEN T. POORE, Executors. HOWE, SMITH & HOWE, Attorneys for Executors, 2 Rector Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.

KERR, THOMAS B.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Thomas B. Kerr late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Willmer, Canfield & Stone, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 15th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 3rd day of August, 1911.

FREDERICK M. KERR, Administrator.
WILMER, CANFIELD & STONE, Attorneys for Administrator, 49 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

WOODMAN, GEORGE H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against George H. Woodman, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at her place of transacting business, at the office of Leventritt, Cook & Nathan, her attorneys, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 16th day of February next.

Dated New York, the 7th day of August, 1911.

ELIZABETH LE B. WOODMAN, Administratrix.
LEVENTRITT, COOK & NATHAN, Attorneys for Administratrix, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

HESSE, HENRY.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY HESSE, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Geo. H. Hyde, No. 41 Park Row, in the City of New York, on or before the 26th day of December next.—Dated New York, the 15th day of June, 1911. HENRY HESSE, JR., LOUIS STOIBER, Executors. GEO. H. HYDE, Attorney for Executors, 41 Park Row, Manhattan.

KROWER, ALFRED.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALFRED KROWER, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at the office of Felix H. Levy, at No. 37 Liberty Street, Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the 20th day of February next.—Dated New York, August

MANHATTAN—FOR SALE.

If you own real estate you need title insurance. There is none better than ours.

LAWYERS TITLE INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY
CAPITAL - - $4,000,000
SURPLUS - - 5,500,000
160 Broadway, New York.
188 Montague Street, Brooklyn.
375 Fulton Street, Jamaica.

Geo. R. Read & Co
REAL ESTATE
20 Nassau St. 3 East 35th St.

Filling low lands any place in the vicinity of New York with clean ashes or cellar dirt; any amount delivered at tidewater at reasonable rates. C 283 Times Downtown.

West Side.

FOR SALE
PRIVATE GARAGE.
243 West 68th St.
FULLY EQUIPPED.
CROSS & BROWN COMPANY
Tel. Murray Hill 4000. 34th St. & Fifth Av.

Elegant three-story basement brownstone, brick; perfect condition; sacrifice; will appeal anybody desiring nice home. 210 West 122d St.

Executor's Sale.—Three-story, high-stoop, brownstone dwelling, 16x60, lot 100, No. 352 West 122d St. Apply G. C. H., 176 Broadway.

For sale on Central Park West, five-story single flat; all rented. Apply W. S. Bogart, Flatiron Building, New York.

East Side.

A BARGAIN
46 East 52d St.
In one of the most fashionable blocks in the city, at $10,000 less than appraised value.
House Open. No Permits Needed
Have your broker call up
Charles Buek, Owner, 5 East 42d St.
'PHONE, 53—BRYANT.

St. Nicholas Ave. Near 145th St.
100x100; East Side.
MORTGAGE $25,000 AT 5%.
GREAT BARGAIN if purchased at once. E. L. Brown, 506 S. Broadway, Yonkers, N.Y.

Plot 50x102, on East 72d St. to lease for term of years. A. Bunndll, 55 John St.

QUEENS—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

BEAUTIFUL HOUSE NEAR WATER.
Long Island Sound; only 32 minutes from Penn. Sta., with waterfront privileges to elegant and select bathing beach and yacht club; only 2 minutes from shore and same distance to station; dock for your yacht or motor boat; electricity, gas, cement sidewalks and sewers, all in and paid for; (no assessments;) very select and refined neighborhood and environment; $350 down, $30 or more monthly. R. A., 24 Times.

BRONX—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Bronx.—Elegant two-family, private brick house; 12 rooms; all improvements; finest condition; best private block; at sacrifice. Particulars, 895 Prospect Av.

Builders' Bronx, Brooklyn, Jersey lots; with or without loan. Special inducements. G 296 Times Downtown.

REAL ESTATE WANTED.

Management of Real Estate
Responsible, experienced real estate man will take charge of all kinds of real estate; will remedy defects and increase income; references and security. Address B. W., 262 West 125th St.

NEW JERSEY—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Free bungalow plans, showing different elevations, size, finish, &c.; also easy terms on which we build them at new bungalow colony, Fanwood, N. J. Send for them and free railroad tickets to visit the property. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Dumont, N. J.—West Shore R. R.; 25 minutes from New York. Owner will sacrifice two-family house, 16 rooms, hot water heat and supply, baths, electric light, gas, laundry, plot 175x150. Rented. Occupancy if necessary. Colihan & Co., 1 Madison Ave.

A small monthly payment buys one of our vegetable gardens and chicken farms, size 100x500, at Fanwood, N. J.; near depot and trolley; splendid location. Full particulars and railroad tickets to visit property free. Send for them. H. C. Lockwood Co., 141 Broadway.

Sacrifice new 7-room house; all improvements; near station; high elevation; beautiful view; tunnel connections; $1,000 cash required, balance mortgage; near New York. Room 534 Singer Building, New York.

About two acre small farm, fruit orchard, good spring, 3-room house; small amount down; balance monthly; fine commuting service; 52 trains daily. Owner, 82 Times Downtown.

Farms, lakes, tracts, dwellings, homes, sites for sale. Edward J. Cahill, Boonton, N. J.

BUILDING MATERIAL.

SPEED AND WORKMANSHIP
LIBMAN CONTRACTING CO.
BUILDING CONSTRUCTION
107 WEST 46th ST. PHONE 4612 BRYANT

FLORIDA—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

Florida lands, best for investment; some big bargains. Munson Land Co., Room 2,100 Tribune Bldg.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

RAYNOLDS, ADELAIDE A.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ADELAIDE A. RAYNOLDS, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, at the office of Stitt & Phillips, Number 113 Fulton Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, in the City of New York, on or before the first day of April, 1912.—Dated New York, the 20th day of September, 1911. EDWARD H. RAYNOLDS, Executor. STITT & PHILLIPS, Attorneys for Executor, No. 113 Fulton Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

DOUGHERTY, WILLIAM H.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM H. DOUGHERTY, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers at their place of transacting business, at the office of De Witt, Lockman & De Witt, No. 88 Nassau Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 9th day of February next.—Dated New York, July 24th, 1911. ELLA K. DOUGHERTY, EDWARD J. DOUGHERTY, ANDREW DOUGHERTY, Executors. DE WITT, LOCKMAN & DE WITT, Attorneys for Executors, No. 88 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City, N. Y.

FALK, ALBERT.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the County of New York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ALBERT FALK, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber at her place of transacting business, at the office of Guggenheimer, Untermyer & Marshall, No. 37 Wall Street, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of April next.
Dated New York, the 30th day of September, 1911. EMMA C. FALK, Administratrix.
GUGGENHEIMER, UNTERMYER & MARSHALL, Attorneys for Administratrix, 37 Wall Street, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

WOODMERE, LONG ISLAND

Seventeen houses built from original plans, with every modern convenience, exposed plumbing, tile bath rooms, hot water heating and hard wood floors. Prices range from $6,500 to $22,500. These houses were built to help the development of Woodmere, Long Island, which place the owners and builders of the houses are greatly interested in. They will be sold on very liberal terms and at prices to return the builders a certain percentage of profit which under ordinary circumstances would not warrant the erection of modern houses of this kind. The prices are accurately figured and there will be no deviation from them. Woodmere, Long Island, is thirty minutes on the Pennsylvania Railroad, and more convenient to the average business man than any good residential part of New York City. If seriously interested, write to us and we will send you photographs of the houses, and prices.

Frank Cotter Co.
Owners and Builders
Woodmere, Long Island
Tel. 2028 Far Rockaway

Pease & Elliman
New York Agents
340 Madison Ave.
Tel. 6200 Bryant

Hicksville.—72 acres large frontage main avenue; perfectly level; fronting and adjoining new development; fine property; lowest price in vicinity. Essingen Realty Co., 40 Wall. 'Phone 830 John.

BROOKLYN—FOR SALE OR TO LET.

CALDER'S
TWO-FAMILY HOUSES
Two story and basement brick and limestone fronts; all modern improvements.
75 of these houses have been built in this immediate vicinity.
Price $9,250—Terms to Suit.
ONLY 3 LEFT
Sherman St., bet. 10th & 11th Aves.
ONE-FAMILY HOUSES
Two-story and cellar, brick and limestone; up-to-date improvements, including hardwood trim.
Price $6,000—Terms to Suit.
ONLY 6 LEFT
100 of these houses have been sold
Howard Pl. Bet. Windsor Pl. & Prospect Ave.
200 Feet East of Prospect Park West.
Apply to office,
1648 11th Ave., Corner Sherman St.
Take Smith St. car to 11th Av., three short blocks to Sherman St.; Vanderbilt, Union, Greenpoint, 16th Av., 15th St. cars, get off at Windsor Place, two short blocks to 11th Av.

MANUFACTURER.
SACRIFICE SALE ON ACCOUNT OF REMOVAL.
Can you beat an overhead charge of 12c. per square foot per year? This property now offered for sale has been operated at this cost; 68 to 76 3d St., near Gowanus Canal; now occupied by the Pilgrim Steam Laundry; 3-story and cellar factory building; lot running through to 4th St. on a plot fronting 126 ft. on 3d St. by 190 ft. in depth; 2 boilers, engine and tanks; building steam heated and well lighted; approximately 20,000 square feet and 7,500 square feet of yard space. Might lease with privilege to purchase. Apply to owners on premises, or
J. D. H. BERGEN & SON,
314 Court St., bet. Degraw & Sackett.

215 Midwood St., Prospect Park East, between Bedford and Rogers Avs.
Elegant 2-story, stone, bay-window-front dwelling; 9 rooms and bath; hardwood trim throughout; parquet floors; console mirror; open hearth in foyer hall; electric light, &c.; only $1,000 cash, balance easy terms.
REALTY ASSOCIATES,
176 Remsen St., Brooklyn.
Telephone 6480 Main.

2-STORY, 2-FAMILY BRICK, $6,750.
Mortgage to suit; 13 rooms and 2 baths; all modern improvements, including parquet floors and decorations; box stoops; public school one block; good trolley service; corner E. 4th St. and Ft. Hamilton Av. Apply at office Jos. Manning, 138 E. 4th St., Brooklyn.

NEW YORK STATE—SALE OR LET.

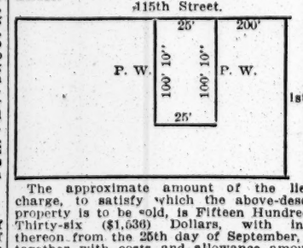
A $48,000 STOCK FARM FOR $20,000.
E. E. SLOCUM, 141 Broadway.

REAL ESTATE.

Large Real Estate Firm Wants a Good Man for
Negotiation of Loans on Real Estate
in New York City. None but the best will be considered. Salary, commission or combination. Answers strictly confidential. Box M, 160 Times.

REFEREES' NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW YORK. —ANTON WILLIAM, Plaintiff, against P. IMPERATO REALTY COMPANY et al., Defendants.
In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above entitled action and bearing date the 5th day of October, 1911, I, the undersigned, the Referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the Exchange Salesroom, Nos. 14 and 16 Vesey St., in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on the 31st day of October, 1911, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by BRYAN L. KENNELLY, Auctioneer, the premises directed by said judgment to be sold, and therein described as follows:
"All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings thereon, situate, lying and being in the Twelfth Ward of the City of New York, bounded and described as follows, viz.:
"Beginning at a point on the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, distant two hundred (200) feet northwesterly from the northwesterly line of First Avenue; running thence southwesterly, parallel with First Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the centre line of the block; thence northwesterly along said centre line, and parallel with One Hundred and Fifteenth Street, twenty-five (25) feet; thence northeasterly and parallel with First Avenue, part of the distance through a party wall, one hundred (100) feet and ten (10) inches to the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street; and thence southeasterly along the southwesterly line of One Hundred and Fifteenth Street twenty-five (25) feet to the point or place of beginning.
"Said premises being now known as and by the street number Three Hundred and Thirty-six East One Hundred and Fifteenth Street."
Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, Referee.
ADOLPH & HENRY BLOCH, Attorneys for Plaintiff, 99 Nassau Street, Borough of Manhattan, City of New York.
The following is a diagram of the property to be sold. Its street number is 336 East 115th Street:



The approximate amount of the lien or charge, to satisfy which the above-described property is to be sold, is Fifteen Hundred and Thirty-six ($1,536) Dollars, with interest thereon from the 26th day of September, 1911, together with costs and allowance amounting to Two Hundred and Forty-six and Ninety-two One Hundredths ($246.92) Dollars, with interest from October 6th, 1911, together with the expenses of the sale. The approximate amount of the taxes, assessments, and water rates, or other liens, which are to be allowed to the purchaser out of the purchase money or paid by the Referee, is Nine Hundred ($900) Dollars and interest.
The premises will also be sold subject to a first mortgage to secure payment of the sum of $14,000 and interest thereon at the rate of five per cent. per annum.
Dated New York, October 6th, 1911.
WILLIAM H. HAMILTON, Referee.

LONG ISLAND—FOR SALE OR TO LET

Chicken Farm of 10 acres for sale; also 16 acres farm land. Box 237, Bellport, L. I.

WESTCHESTER—SALE OR TO LET.

$1,000 Cash
Will purchase the most unique, beautifully located stucco house on the Hudson; 6 rooms and bath; 40 minutes commutation, 7 minutes to station. Every improvement. Magnificent views of Hudson and surrounding country. Garage for 2 cars and man's room. Price, $8,500. Terms to suit. Opportunity, 189 Times.

TO LET FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES.

Store, Basement and Floors
In New 12-Story Fireproof Bldg.,
71 & 73 MURRAY ST.
Near West B'way. Most attractive floors ever offered in lower section of city. Lot 50x100. Ready for immediate occupancy. No interior columns; light on three sides, automatic sprinkler, two passenger and one freight elevator. Low insurance. Full commission to brokers.
Wm. H. Whiting & Co.
41 PARK ROW. Tel. 5900 Cort.
Elevator Running. Agent on Premises.

TO LEASE. POSSESSION.
38-44 WEST 21st STREET.
Store & Base., 67x92.
4th, 5th & top lofts.
STEAM HEAT & ELEVATOR SERVICE ON SUNDAYS & HOLIDAYS.
H. J. SACHS & CO., 28 W. 22d St., or your own broker.

LOFTS & OFFICES LARGE AND SMALL
10 FLOORS, 12,500 SQ. FEET to the floor, in the MECCA BUILDING B'WAY, 45TH ST., 7TH AV.
Permanent light on 3 sides. Thoroughly fireproof, fast elevators, mail chute and every improvement and convenience.
Renting agent on premises.

FREE RENT TO FEBRUARY 1st.
LIGHT LOFT, FIREPROOF.
Size 40x100. Two Elevators.
Office partitions included if desired.
291-293 Seventh Av., near 27th St.
C. F. BEDELL CO., Broadway and 37th St.

$15 MONTH UP, 109 Broad St
Exceptionally LIGHT AND CHEERFUL **OFFICES** MODERN FIREPROOF BUILDING.

Broadway and 39th St. Bldg.
SMALL AND LARGE LIGHT OFFICES, $20 to $50.
Harris & Vaughan, Agts., 1,416 Broadway.

20-24 EAST 20th STREET
Entire fourth loft to let; size 75x72; rent moderate; elevators; steam heat; possession Feby. 1st.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

BROADWAY CORNER LOFTS
to let, in lower dry goods district; size 25x75; rents low; possession Feby.
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 Broadway.

Fine suite offices, about 2,000 feet floor space; smaller suite; offices $12 upward; beautiful view Hudson; modern, 18-story Importers and Traders' Building, 24 Stone, 59 Pearl St.

Suites of rooms, handsomely decorated, opposite St. Regis, suitable for physician, interior decorator, or high-class show rooms; elevator. Miss Jean, 11 East 55th St.

Stores.—276 3d Av., 22d, rent $65; 302 3d Av., 26th, rent $75; 20 6th Av., near 3d St., rent $32.50.

Sublet deskroom, part of office, $10. Suite 801, Terminal Building, 103 Park Av.

Broadway Store, great and live location; near station. Martin, 1,947 B'way (66th.)

25 East 45th St., front basement with large show window. Apply premises.

Brooklyn.

DRUGGISTS, ATTENTION! Plate glass corner store, 20x80, in German neighborhood, close to Queens Bridge; three trolley lines within one block; nearest drug store four blocks distant; will lease at $40 monthly to good tenant. Call, write, or 'phone J. P. Sloane, 887 Manhattan Av., Brooklyn, N. Y.

SURROGATE CITATION.

BROWNING, ELEANORA M.—THE PEOPLE of the State of New York, By the Grace of God Free and Independent.—To LOUISE M. BROWNING, Florence J. Browning, Eliza Gertrude Hall, Mary Low Baltz, Dudley G. Browning, Jessie Madeline Smith, Anna Prentice Waterbury, Ella B. Dana, Dora Browning, Edward C. Browning, Oren F. Browning, William S. Browning, twelve of the heirs and next of kin of Eleanora M. Browning, deceased, send greeting:
Whereas, Mary E. Low of Morristown, New Jersey, has lately applied to the Surrogate's Court of our County of New York, to have a certain instrument in writing, dated the Twenty-fifth day of May, 1903, relating to both real and personal property, duly proved as the last will and testament of said Eleanora M. Browning, late of the County of New York, deceased. Therefore, you and each of you are cited to appear before the Surrogate of our County of New York, at his office in the County of New York, on the 22nd day of November, one thousand nine hundred and eleven, at half past ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to attend the probate of the said last will and testament.
And such of you as are hereby cited, as are under the age of twenty-one years, are required to appear by your guardian, if you have one, or if you have none, to apear and apply for one to be appointed, or in the event of your neglect or failure to do so, a guardian will be appointed by the Surrogate to represent and act for you in the proceeding.
In Testimony Whereof, We have caused the seal of the Surrogate's Court of the [L. S.] said County of New York to be hereunto affixed.
Witness, Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of our said County of New York, at said County, the 26th day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand nine hundred and eleven. DANIEL J. DOWDNEY,
Clerk of the Surrogate's Court.

SURROGATE NOTICES.

SPERB, WILLIAM.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Robert Ludlow Fowler, a Surrogate of the Country of New York.
Notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM SPERB, late of the County of New York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Charles R. Bauerdorf, No. 111 Broadway, in the Borough of Manhattan, City of New York, on or before the 15th day of November, 1911.
Dated New York, May 1st, 1911.
CHARLES F. BAUERDORF,
CHARLES ROHE,
Executors.
CHARLES R. BAUERDORF, Attorney for Executors, No. 111 Broadway, Borough of Manhattan, New York City.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

Berkeley Arms
326-332 West 95th St.
HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS.
5-6-7 ROOMS.
SUBWAY EXPRESS STATIONS.
RENTS $50 TO $75.
SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.
TELEPHONE 4174 RIVERSIDE.

LIFE BUILDING APARTMENTS
21 WEST 31st ST.
Very large parlor, 2 bedrooms, and bath for rent, unfurnished, $1,500. Also parlor, bedroom, and bath to sublet, furnished or unfurnished. Meals served; steam heat and open fireplaces. WILLIAM HARVEY, Supt.

SONOMA
BROADWAY AND 55TH ST.
Only One 5-Room Apartment Left
Decorated to suit. The manager aims to please even the most critical. Your comfort—our desire—makes this house one of the most desirable to live in in New York.
Your inspection invited each day, including Sundays. Supt. on premises. Tel. Col. 4921.

West Side.
Above 110th Street and Washington Heights.

Hague Apartments
547 Riverside Drive
overlooking Hudson River, Palisades and Claremont.
High class Apartments, 6 or 7 rooms and bath.
Excellent location; convenient to subway express station; all night elevator; hall and 'phone service.
APARTMENTS, $700 to $1,200.

HUNTINGTON APTS.
218 W. 112TH ST.
6 and 7 Rooms and Bath.
2 Rooms, bath, for Doctor or Dentist.
Elevator; all modern improvements.
Apply on premises.

3 ROOMS.
Corner house, all improvements, electric light, hardwood trim, shower bath, &c.; all rooms facing street.
READY FOR OCCUPANCY NOV. 15.
2 blocks from Subway; Rents $26-$29.
S. E. Corner 169th and Audubon Av.

THE MIDLOTHIAN
353 West 117th St.
5 and 6 Rooms, $35.00 to $45.00.
Elevator, telephone, steam heat, hot water, tiled bath, uniform service, electric light; all rooms outside light and air. See janitor.

East Side.

5TH AV. AND 58TH ST.
100 feet east of 5th Av.
THE MASON,
6-12 East 58th St.
Attractive Apartments of 8 and 9 rooms and bath; open plumbing; steam heat; hall boys; elevator service all night.
VERY LOW RENTS FOR CHOICE LOCATION
$1,600 to $1,700
CRUIKSHANK COMPANY, 141 BROADWAY, OR SUPERINTENDENT ON PREMISES.

Manhanset
61-65 East 59th St.,
NEAR MADISON AVE.
The Most Accessible Location in New York City.
High Class Modern Apartments, 3 Rooms and Bath, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service.
FOR RENTS, ETC.,
See Superintendent on Premises.

SWANNANOA,
105-107 East 15th St.,
Overlooking Union Square.
At 14th St. Subway express station.
High-Class Apartments,
5 Rooms and Bath, $60 to $80.
3 Rooms and Bath, $50 to $60
Steel constructed building, magnificent entrance and reception room, excellent hall and telephone service.
C. F. BEDELL CO., B'way and 37th St.

Strictly NEW ENGLAND Fireproof
43 to 51 E. 58th St., 54 E. 59th St., 480 Park Av.
Seven rooms, 1 and 2 baths, $1,100 to $1,700
Two and three rooms and bath, $420 to $900
All improvements; resident Superintendent.
Broadway REMCO 98th Street.

43 East 27th St. Near Madison Ave.
QUITE DISCOURAGING!! So it is with KITCHENETTE APARTMENTS. Something always lacking. Not so with ours. We have New York's most complete, up-to-date, commodious, 2-3 room KITCHENETTE SUITES. FIREPROOF BUILDING. Detached maids' rooms or maid service. Rent $700-$900.
2 Studio Suites Excellent North Light
VERY DESIRABLE FOR BACHELORS.

THE CLEVELAND,
126-130 EAST 24TH ST.
Apartments of 9 rooms; ample closets, &c.

AT 13 EAST 36TH ST. NEAR 5TH AV.
BACHELOR APT'S 2 and 3 Rooms and bath.
Electric light and service included. Telephones.

REDUCED RENTS. APARTMENTS, two or three rooms and bath, $50 up; rent includes chamber service.
177 Madison Av., at 34th St.

KINGSTON—129 E. 76th Street
Handsome apartment, seven large, light rooms, $55.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Furnished.

ONE FOUR-ROOM APARTMENT, Furnished or Unfurnished. A la carte restaurant in building.
SCHUYLER ARMS
307 West 98th St. Phone 3964 River.

HATFIELD HOUSE,
103 EAST 29TH ST.
1 and 2 rooms and bath, all light. Excellent table, optional.

STORAGE.

Henry Adams Storage Warehouses, 242 West 65th St.: Office 213 West 43d St., off Broadway.—Auto vans for long-distance removals. Telephone 1341 Columbus.

Other "Furnished" and "Unfurnished" Apartments advertised on next to last page.

APARTMENTS TO LET—Unfurnished.

MANHATTAN.
West Side.

NEW APARTMENTS JUST FINISHED
OREGON
54th St. & 7th Ave.
12 STORY FIREPROOF HOUSEKEEPING APARTMENTS
Only One 6-Room and Two 5-Room Apartments left.
Also a few Choice Stores to rent.
RENTING AGENT ON PREMISES OPEN EVENINGS.
or Gibbs & Kirby, Agents, 103d St. and Broadway.

BROOKLYN.

133 & 135 Prospect Park West
SIX STORY ELEVATOR APARTMENTS, CORNER 8TH ST.,
5, 6 AND 8 ROOMS WITH TWO BATHS.
All Modern Improvements. All-Night Telephone and Elevator Service.
Rents $50 to $70 Per Month.
Apply on premises or
Arthur H. Waterman,
185 MONTAGUE STREET, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

BANKRUPTCY NOTICES.

[NO. 15178]
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy. In the matter of JULIUS GOLDBERG and ABRAHAM BEILINSON, individually and composing the firm of GOLDBERG & BEILINSON, and said firm of J. GOLDBERG & BEILINSON, Bankrupts.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupts of the City and County of New York, and district aforesaid:
Notice is hereby given that on the 8th day of July, A. D. 1911, the said Julius Goldberg and Abraham Beilinson, individually and composing the firm of Goldberg & Beilinson, and said firm of J. Goldberg & Beilinson, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, 82 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 15th day of Nov., A. D. 1911, at 11:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 28, 1911.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York. In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of MAX KAPLAN, WILLIAM LESCHINSKY, and NATHAN VINEGRAD, trading as KAPLAN, LESCHINSKY & VINEGRAD, also as ROYAL KNITTING WORKS, Bankrupts.—No. 15,515.
To the creditors of Max Kaplan, William Leschinsky, and Nathan Vinegrad, trading as Kaplan, Leschinsky & Vinegrad, also as Royal Knitting Works, of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupts:
Notice is hereby given that on the 13th day of October, A. D. 1911, the said Max Kaplan, William Leschinsky, and Nathan Vinegrad, were duly adjudicated bankrupts, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a Trustee, examine the bankrupts, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
Dated October 28th, 1911.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

NO. 15,001.—IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF the United States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JOHN W. EALY, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of the above-named bankrupt of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 27th day of April, A. D. 1911, the said John W. Ealy was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of the undersigned Referee in Bankruptcy, No. 82 Beaver St., Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 8th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM H. WILLIS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Oct. 28, 1911.

[No. 15,620]
IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of NATHAN EDWARDS, Bankrupt.
To the creditors of Nathan Edwards, of the City and County of New York and district aforesaid, a bankrupt, notice is hereby given that on the 16th day of Oct., A. D., 1911, the said Nathan Edwards was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at the office of William Allen, Referee in Bankruptcy, 67 Wall Street, on the 10th day of Nov., A. D., 1911, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 27th, 1911.

IN THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT for the Southern District of New York.—In the matter of MORRIS RABINOWITZ, individually and as a member of the firm of RABINOWITZ BROS., Bankrupt.—14,041.
Notice is hereby given that Morris Rabinowitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated September 26th, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 4th, 1911, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
STANLEY W. DEXTER,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
Dated New York, Oct. 26th, 1911.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT FOR THE SOUTHern District of New York.—EPHRIAM I. SPITZ, Bankrupt.
Notice is hereby given that Ephriam I. Spitz, bankrupt, has filed his petition, dated October 6, 1911, praying for a discharge from all his debts in bankruptcy, and that all creditors and other persons are ordered to attend at the hearing upon said petition before United States District Judges in the United States Court House and Post Office Building, in the City and County of New York, on Monday, December 4, 1910, at 10:30 A. M., and then and there show cause, if any they have, why the prayer of said petitioner should not be granted, and also attend the examination of the bankrupt thereon.
NATHANIEL A. PRENTISS,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
New York, October 28, 1910.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New York.—In Bankruptcy.—In the matter of JACOB GREEN, Bankrupt.—No. 15,416.
To the creditors of Jacob Green of the City, County, and State of New York and district aforesaid, bankrupt:
Notice is hereby given that on the 19th day of August, A. D. 1911, the said Jacob Green was duly adjudicated bankrupt, and that the first meeting of creditors will be held at my office, No. 71 Broadway, City and County of New York, N. Y., on the 10th day of November, A. D. 1911, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at which time the said creditors may attend, prove their claims, appoint a trustee, examine the bankrupt, and transact such other business as may properly come before said meeting.
WILLIAM ALLEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.
October 28th, 1911.

BANKRUPTCY SALES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHern District of New York.—In the matter of CHARLES A. ROY, Bankrupt.
Charles Snongood, United States Auctioneer, sells this day at public auction at 10:30 A. M., at his warehouse, 113 Leonard Street, Manhatten, New York City, all the Trustee's right, title and interest in and to the property belonging to the above-named bankrupt's estate, consisting of partly paid up contract for purchase of three lots at Woodland Park, Babylon, L. I., also one-half interest in thirty-foot launch.
Dated, New York City, October 30, 1911.
WILLIAM ALLEN, Referee.
67 Wall Street, New York City.
ROBERT G. PERRY, Trustee, 55 Joan Street, New York City.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE OF FORECLOSURE SALE OF THE
LANDS AND PLANT OF SAN JUAN PORTLAND CEMENT COMPANY.
NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that under and by virtue of the decree of foreclosure and an order of sale thereon issued out of the Superior Court of the County of San Benito, State of California, on the 14th day of October, 1911, in the action entitled, "The Trust Company of America, a Corporation, and William H. Leupp, Plaintiffs, vs. San Juan Portland Cement Company, a Corporation, et al., Defendants, and Victor G. Enginger, Intervenor," wherein the above-named plaintiffs obtained a judgment and decree of foreclosure against said San Juan Portland Cement Company (hereinafter called "Cement Company") on the 9th day of October, 1911, for the sum of $1,634,442.08, with interest and costs, I am commanded to sell, at public auction, in one parcel as an entirety, in accordance with said order of sale, the following property of said Cement Company, to wit:
The Chittenden Ranch, so called, containing 1,010 acres, or thereabouts, situated at or near Chittenden, in the Counties of Santa Cruz and Santa Clara, State of California.
The following lands situated in San Benito County, State of California:
Fractional Section 23, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 508.60 acres and commonly known as the Flint Tract.
A tract of land situated on the Northeast side of the San Juan Canon Road, about one-half mile North of the Flint Tract, containing 95.50 acres and commonly known as the Underwood Tract.
A tract of land situated on the Northeast side of the San Juan Canon Road, immediately Northwest of the Underwood Tract, containing 133.77 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
The east ½, the Southeast ¼ of the Northwest ¼, and all that part of the Northeast ¼ of the Southwest ¼ lying East of the San Juan and Salinas Road, of Section 9, Township 12 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., excepting therefrom three parcels, aggregating 37.08 acres, conveyed by M. Barbe, while owner, the lands remaining containing 332.92 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
Fractional Southeast ¼, Lot No. 3 of the Northeast ¼, and Lot No. 5 of the Southwest ¼ of Section 15, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 229.49 acres and commonly known as part of the Barbe Lands.
The Southeast ¼ and a fraction of 2.715 acres in the Northeast ¼ of Section 4, Township 13 South, Range 4 East, M. D. M., containing 102.715 acres and commonly known as the Lavagnino Tract.
All interest of the Cement Company in two parcels of land conveyed to it by Thomas Flint, executor, and Joseph Brutinel and wife, aggregating 2.313 acres, used as a County Road.
Any and all other real property, or interests in real property, belonging to said Cement Company and situated in the State of California.
All the following described personal property belonging to said Cement Company, to wit:
Stock and interests in railroads used in connection with the cement plant of the Cement Company, as follows:
Ninety shares of the capital stock of San Juan Pacific, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation); 7,000 shares of the capital stock of San Juan Pacific Railway Company, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation, except 8,000 shares belonging to San Juan Pacific); 550 shares of the capital stock of San Juan Southern Railway Company, a California corporation, (being all the issued capital stock of said corporation); all claims, of every kind and nature, of said Cement Company against, and all interests, of every kind and nature, of said Cement Company in, said San Juan Pacific, San Juan Pacific Railway Company, and San Juan Southern Railway Company.
Machinery, tools, supplies, building material, and furniture for the construction and operation of cement works situated on and about the works and land of the Cement Company, about one mile South of San Juan, in San Benito County, California, including 4,000 feet of pipe and 2 pumps used in water system; concrete mixer; 2 dump cars; 2 steam shovels; giant rock breaker; revolving screen for rock crushing; gasoline engine; belting and fly wheel; chemicals, chemical instruments and equipment; boarding house furniture; office furniture; machine shop machines, equipment and tools; 14 tube mills; 6 kilns; 7 ball mills; 6 accelers; 4 dryers; 6 gate breakers; revolving screen for cement making; 30 tons of steel balls; 509,573 pounds of Flint pebbles; 194,428 pounds of Flint stones; all interest of the Cement Company in 44 alternating electric motors; 1,235,773 pounds of structural steel; 205,203 pounds of galvanized corrugated iron sheets.
Lands and all other personal property or mixed property, or interests therein, belonging to said Cement Company and situated on or about its lands or cement works, or used in connection therewith.
Together with all appurtenances belonging to the properties hereinbefore described, with the rents, issues and profits thereof.
Public notice is hereby given, that on TUESDAY, the Fifth day of DECEMBER, 1911, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, at the front door of the office building of the Cement Company, at its works situated on the Lavagnino Tract, above mentioned, about one mile South of the Town of San Juan, in San Benito County, California, I will, in obedience to said order of sale, sell all the above-described property, in one parcel as an entirety, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, in lawful money of the United States; that at such sale any purchaser, for the purpose of making settlement for property purchased, shall be entitled to turn in any bonds and any matured and unpaid coupons secured by the mortgage foreclosed in order that there may be credited as paid thereon the sums payable out of the net proceeds of such sale to the holder of such bonds and coupons.
Reference is hereby made to the decree of foreclosure, above mentioned, and to the notice of sale posted at the place of sale, for a particular description of the property to be sold and for particular details of the terms and conditions of sale.
Dated, October 14th, 1911.
J. J. CROXON,
Commissioner Appointed by Said Court.
JOHN G. BOSTON, Attorney for Plaintiffs, 30 Pine Street, New York.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT NATLUS TAXICAB CO., a domestic corporation, having its principal business office in the Borough of Manhattan, City, County, and State of New York, will apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New York at Special Term, Part I., thereof, to be held in the County Court House, in the Borough of Manhattan, City and County of New York, on the 14th day of November, 1911, at 10:30 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for an order authorizing said corporation to change its corporate name to NATLUS AUTO-SERVICE CO.
Dated New York, October 21st, 1911.
NATLUS TAXICAB CO.,
By JEROME L. DAVIS, President.
MAURICE

Lost

25c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

LOST—On Sunday, between 23 West 129th St. and Mount Morris Park, via 5th Av., or in Park, gold Waltham watch, hunting case; full name engraved; record of number; reward. S. C. D., 23 West 129th St.

LOST.—Small leather pocketbook containing $140, between West 60th and West 71st Sts., Oct. 27th evening between 7:30 and 11:30 o'clock; generous reward; no questions asked. Maclay & Mullally Brothers, Room 506, No. 60 Broadway.

LOST—Friday afternoon, at Gimbel's store or on 33d St., lady's gold brooch set with five diamonds. Finder return same, and receive reward, to Mrs. McDermott, 418 West 144th St.

LOST—On Oct. 25, sable muff and part of stole, C. C. Shayne & Co. on label attached, between Yonkers and New York; liberal reward. Miss Jordan, 120 West 47th St.

LOST—Bunch of keys; "A. F." on ring; Sunday, Oct. 29, Broadway, between 185th St. and Nagle Av.; reward. Studio, 15, 80 West 40th St.

LOST—Amethyst bead necklace, with tooth-shaped pendant, Saturday, Riverside Drive or Broadway, between 110th and 120th Sts.; reward. Apartment 22, 39 Claremont Av.

LOST—In Gimbel's store or vicinity, Saturday afternoon, a diamond lavalier, three stones platinum chain; liberal reward. Address G 300 Times Downtown.

LOST—Fraternity pin, kite shaped, black and white enamel on gold; owner's name on back; $10 reward for return to J. F. Newman, jeweler, 11 John St.

LOST—On Friday afternoon, old pocketbook containing about $7, photographs, and clippings; name and address in pocketbook; reward.

LOST—Receipt book; finder will be suitably rewarded for returning to General Paper Goods Mfg. Co., 16 Lawrence St., Newark, N. J.

LOST.—Broadway; gold watch, open face; monogram F. I. O.; reward. Florence Orr, School of Philanthropy, 105 East 22d St., N. Y.

LOST.—Friday, about 3, six solid gold crest buttons in case; subway, between 72d and 23d stations; reward this office. Y 11 Times.

LOST—Saturday, gold slide and clasp, (about 1½x2½ inches,) fastened on black velvet belt. Reward. Caldwell, 48 East 89th St.

LOST.—Beaded purse, small sum of money and two keys; in 5th Av., between 34th and 39th Sts.; reward. 28 West 39th St.

LOST—Fraternity pin, shape square watch key; suitable reward. R. H. Allen, 14 So. Elliott Place, Brooklyn.

LOST—On Sunday afternoon, Riverside, 116th St., black handbag containing $6. Minig, 609 West 178th St.

LOST—Ribbon fob, monogram "W. F." on 42d St., Oct. 28; reward. 'Phone 7547—Mel. Prender, 1,188 Clay Av.

LOST—Gold monogram fob, initials "I. L. S."; suitable reward. Isaac L. Stern, 346 Broadway.

LOST.—$25 reward; locket, diamond in centre, picture of mother and daughter inside. E. W. Ballow, 42 Bond St.

Lost and Found, Cats, Dogs

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

UNWANTED DOGS AND CATS should be taken to the A. S. P. C. A. Shelter for Animals, 102d St. and East River, or the Ambulance House at 111 East 22d St. Owners of lost dogs and cats and responsible persons wishing to secure pets should apply at the Shelter.

Found

50c. a line 1 time; 75c. a line 3 times a week; $1.40 a line 7 consecutive times.

FOUND, Oct. 27—HUDSON & MANHATTAN R. R. CO.—HUDSON TUBES. Apply 137 Christopher St.: Handbag, corset cover, jar, commutation ticket, 2 purses, 2 books.

FOUND, Oct. 27—NEW YORK CENTRAL R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Grand Central Station: Railroad ticket, purse, belt, lady's coat, picture, package, veil, strap, pair spectacles, pin.

FOUND, Oct. 27—LONG ISLAND R. R. Apply Lost Property Bureau, Long Island City: Roll of plans, bunch of keys, umbrella.

FOUND, Oct. 27—LACKAWANNA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Hoboken, N. J.: Umbrella, cane, 4 packages.

FOUND, Oct. 27—PENNSYLVANIA R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Pair of gloves, 2 packages, pair of spectacles, umbrella, paper money, sample case.

FOUND, Oct. 27—ERIE R. R. Apply Information Bureau, Jersey City, N. J.: Card case, commutation ticket, package containing coat, dress suit case, pair gloves, package of rubbers, package containing children's underwear, umbrella.

FOUND, Oct. 27—NEW PENNSYLVANIA DEPOT. Apply Baggage Room, 33d St. and 7th Av.: Razor strop, umbrella, pair gloves, suit of pajamas, overcoat, book, hat, pair pajamas, 2 keys, brush and comb, umbrella, package of papers, package, pin, cane, book. LONG ISLAND DIVISION—Umbrella, cape, pair gloves.

Business Opportunities

50c. a line 1 time; 84c. a line 3 times a week; $1.75 a line 7 consecutive times.

A manufacturer branching out his business offers an exceptional opportunity to an intelligent young hustler, who will invest about $500 and services; will receive proportionate interest; investment may be secured by outstanding accounts; no special experience required; bank and personal references exchanged on interview. Responsible, 123 Times Downtown.

CORPORATIONS ORGANIZED $35.00 New York; complete, five days; price includes all services, State fees, seal, stock certificates, by-laws, minutes, &c.; other States proportionately low; consultation free. COUNSELLOR, Room 1,714, Tribune Building; telephone 3321—Beekman.

For Sale.—Factory situated in heart of Jersey City, with 66 Singer sewing machines and all necessary apparatus for steam or electric power; suitable for clothing or cloak manufacturing purposes. For particulars address Box F 76 Times.

Established mercantile company lacks sufficient working capital; have always paid 10 per cent. yearly dividend; desire to sell some stock at par; fullest investigation courted. Address X 286 Times Downtown.

PARTNER with $500 can secure an interest, act as manager vaudeville theatre, good investment; call. Room 832, 1,328 Broadway, corner 34th St.

Exceptionally large interest, plus capital, returned in one year in tried and running legitimate business; $1,500 investment required. F 112 Times.

If you want to buy, sell, exchange a bonafide business, consult us; no advance charges. Dietrich-Horton, 215 Montague St., Brooklyn.

Wanted—Partner with small capital to introduce invention patented in South America; great profits. F 140 Times.

Established well-known house; exclusive neighborhood; 28 rooms, 35 guests; $2,500. Address Johnson, 18 East 9th St., near 5th Av.

If you want to buy or sell a business or secure a partner consult P. Rothenstein, 150 Nassau St.; no advance fee.

Loft, 50x95; elevator; reasonable rent. A. H. Sonn Co., 324 East 44th St.

Have contract netting $6,000; need partner to finance legitimate proposition. F 96 Times.

Help Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
is offered to several women of intelligence and refinement to become connected with one of the largest suburban development companies in New York. The sales department offers excellent opportunity. Application received by mail only.
C. C. FRISBIE,
Room 1,108, 347 Fifth Av.

ANY lady who can recommend a former domestic as cook, laundress, or waitress in a small city house is requested to address A. L., Box 123 Times Downtown.

ART NEEDLEWORK STORE requires several salesladies; active, experienced girls preferred. Doelger, 2,387 Broadway, (87th.)

BEST & CO.,
5TH AV., AT 35TH ST.,
require bright, active girls as floor messengers; excellent opportunity for advancement.

EMBROIDERERS on white goods; good and steady work; out-of-town workers send sample. Mrs. Frankenthal, 1,978 Lexington Av.

MAID for general housework, with best city references. Apt. 4B, 239 West 103d St.

NURSE wanted immediately at the Berkshire Hills Sanatorium; must be a graduate of a regular training school; registered; single; about thirty years of age; salary, including room, board, and laundry, $10 per week; the largest and best equipped private institution in America; references required. Wallace E. Brown, M. D., North Adams, Mass.

NURSE or ATTENDANT, who has had experience in a State hospital or sanitarium or institution work; pay $20; board, room, and laundry. Address Box 125 Stamford, Conn.

SKETCHER.—A line sketcher; must sketch from garments for newspaper cuts. Address Costume Catalogue Co., 27 Market St., Poughkeepsie, N. Y.

THE EQUITABLE LIFE being desirous of increasing its agency force in metropolitan district, offers to women of character and ability life contracts with increasing compensation every year; special attention given beginners. Apply branch office, 4 East 42d St.

WANTED—By Nov. 15, experienced cook, kitchen maid, waitress, chambermaid who can do plain sewing and assist waitress; small family; wages $35, $20, $25; $25. Address, inclosing references, G 59 Times.

YOUNG WOMAN of good appearance and address, accustomed to meeting a good class of people and not opposed to traveling if necessary. The Century Co., Union Square.

Help Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

AN OPPORTUNITY
FOR SEVERAL EDUCATED, INTELLIGENT MEN TO BECOME CONNECTED WITH ONE OF THE LARGEST SUBURBAN DEVELOPMENT COMPANIES IN NEW YORK; THE SALES DEPARTMENT OFFERS EXCELLENT OPPORTUNITIES TO THOSE WHO WORK ENERGETICALLY AND INTELLIGENTLY.
C. C. FRISBIE,
ROOM 1,108, 347 5TH AV.

ADVERTISING MAN.—Wanted, young man to take charge of advertising department of wholesale house; export and import business; only those with experience need apply; give references, salary expected, etc. Address C. Z., 314 Times.

A SQUARE DEAL.—Suburban lot salesmen, we have the money making proposition; come and get it; A1 quick-selling properties; contract for next season; applications confidential. Address Post Office Box 1,201 New York.

BOND FIRM desires to secure experienced man for statistical department and correspondence. Reply, stating references, to Box 12K, Room 211, 44 Broad St., New York.

BOY.—For a bright American Christian boy, about 15 to 16, willing to be generally useful and not afraid of hard work, we have a good opening at $5 to start. Address, in own handwriting, Manufacturer, Box 149 Times Downtown.

COLLECTORS.—Leslie-Judd Company want two experienced collectors. Apply Monday after 1, Room 35, 31 East 27th St.

CUSTOM HOUSE CLERK, IN LARGE IMPORTING HOUSE, ASSISTANT CLERK; ONE EXPERIENCED IN FIGURING FOREIGN INVOICES AND GENERAL ROUTINE OF FOREIGN DEPARTMENT WORK. WHEN ANSWERING STATE FULLY REFERENCES, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 76 TIMES.

DESIGNER wanted on children's dresses who is also able to take charge of the inside of a well-established factory; great inducements to the right party. G 22 Times.

DRAUGHTSMEN.—Thoroughly familiar with machine shop practice, on small interchangeable parts of electrical apparatus; position only for first-class men capable of earning the top market price; no others need apply; write, stating age, nationality, experience, and salary expected. Address Accurate, 389 Times.

LACES.—Experienced lace stock clerk by large lace importer; state experience. F. L., Box 161 Times Downtown.

LEDGER CLERK, experienced on statements and trial balances; state references, salary. Ledger, 130 Times.

SALESMAN.—Large wholesale house, carrying dry goods and kindred lines, has territory open for an active, energetic salesman over 30 years old; road experience and a general idea of the line necessary; trade following not essential. Address with references, X 296 Times Downtown.

SALESMEN.—Splendid opportunity for successful salesmen on the PHOTOGRAPHIC HISTORY of the CIVIL WAR; the biggest moneymaker in recent years. Territory now being assigned. Review of Reviews, 13 Astor Place, afternoons. Mr. Mansfield.

SALESMEN of electric incandescent lamps wanted for city by large independent manufacturer. Only those having been successful in this line need apply to Class A, G 79 Times.

SALESMEN.—Retail cigar salesmen wanted; positions that offer excellent opportunity of advancement; only real salesmen with A1 references need apply. G 279 Times Downtown.

SALESMAN, young man, to manage Philadelphia selling office; $20 weekly salary; commission; cash security required. Segall Manufacturing Co., 123 Liberty St.

SALESMAN, experienced on feather boas; commission basis only. Salesman, 255 Times Downtown.

SHOE SALESMAN wanted, with experience and reference. Frank Brothers, 224 5th Av.

SOLICITORS to obtain lawyers' subscriptions to leading law magazine; liberal commissions. Write The Green Bag, Brookline, Boston, Mass.

STOCK CLERK, ONE EXPERIENCED IN LINEN LINE, FOR STOCK WORK IN WHOLESALE LINEN HOUSE; ONLY EXPERIENCED MEN NEED APPLY; STATE FULLY REFERENCE, EXPERIENCE AND SALARY EXPECTED. G 75 TIMES.

TEACHERS WANTED.—Men and women for permanent and preferable positions. Ryan, 156 5th Av., N. Y. City.

TRAVELING SALESMAN; one with previous experience in ladies' muslin underwear business; none but first-class men need apply. Mutual, 820 Broadway.

WANTED.—A number of experienced, high-class salesmen on a strictly generous commission basis without drawing account to represent and sell the highest class, most efficient, and most salable vacuum cleaner in the market, the Monarch Vacuum Cleaner, which has been indorsed, adopted, and is in use by the White House, Washington, D. C., the United States Navy, the United States Lighthouse Service, and various other departments of the Government, and by the Masonic Temple, the Grand Lodge of Masons, New York, also numerous municipalities, by the New York Edison Light Company and the Brooklyn Edison Electric Illuminating Company, on account of its excessive efficiency, various attractive features, noiselessness, absence of vibration, and the fact that it consumes less electricity per hour than any other vacuum cleaner of equal power in existence; is not only as good as any $125 machine, but is better than any machine in the market, and has greater efficiency and lasting qualities and is guaranteed for ten years, and sells for $75 and $80; the Monarch Vacuum Cleaner is sold at the ratio of four to one of any other make in the market on account of its exceptional efficiency and general improvements over the vital defects of other cleaners; none but high-class, reputable salesmen need apply; we will instruct sincere applicants in all details of the business. Apply in person or by letter to headquarters, Monarch Vacuum Cleaner Company, 1,151 Broadway, New York City.

WANTED FOR U. S. ARMY—Able-bodied unmarried men between ages of 18 and 35; citizens of United States of good character and temperate habits, who can speak, read, and write the English language. For information apply to Recruiting Officer, 25 3d Av., 749 6th Av., New York City; 363 Fulton St., Brooklyn, N. Y.; 47 Montgomery St., Jersey City, N. J., or any recruiting station.

WANTED—A foreman to take charge of well equipped but small composing room; must be good ad. setter, understand stone work and quick, as well as temperate and of good habits; splendid position for right man. Write M. E. D., 1,564 Broadway.

WANTED—Two bright young men, 22 to 25, to do specialty work for wholesale liquor house; chance for advancement for right men; no experience or knowledge of the business required. F 124 Times.

WANTED.—High-class men to sell trees, shrubs, roses, vines, berry bushes, bulbs, &c. Good wages. Permanent, exclusive territory. Brown Brothers Nurseries, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED—Bright boy, 16 years or over, for mail clerk; also operate small telephone switchboard; salary at start, $6; good references required. Room 1315, 5 Nassau St.

WANTED—First-class man who understands the making of dies and drawing of hollow-metal doors and trim. Apply San Francisco Cornice Co., Inc., San Francisco, Cal.

WANTED—Salesman for kimonos line in and out of town. Call at 85 Washington St., R. Tahan, Brother & Co.

WANTED—Experienced all around jewelers. Apply Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WANTED—Ring filers and ring makers. Apply Eisenstadt Mfg. Co., Star Bldg., St. Louis, Mo.

WINDOW TRIMMER and show card writer wanted, also to assist on floor; one who has had department store experience; call 10 A. M.; A1 references required; single man preferred. Grand 5 and 10 Cent Store, 1 and 3 East 13th St.

WINDOW DRESSER.—Must be able to trim up-to-date windows and mark tickets; references. I. Harris, 81st and 3d Av.

Help Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

20c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Domestic.

MISS BRINKLEY
Employment Agency,
507 Fifth Ave. Tel. 6892 Bryant.
Opens houses, installs cleaners, supplies competent servants, governesses, and housekeepers. References personally investigated.

Situations Wanted, Female

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

BOOKKEEPER.—Good knowledge stenography and typewriting; moderate salary; good references. Bookkeeper, 89 Delancey St.

BOOKKEEPER and private secretary; well educated, refined; salary, $15. G 284 Times Downtown.

COMPANION.—Educated, refined young lady, as companion, secretary; good reader; musical; cheerful disposition; references. D 492 Columbus Av.

COMPANION desires visiting engagements, reading aloud, correspondence, accounts, social requirements. G 63 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced, excellent fitter, conscientious, satisfactory; $2 daily; references. Care of Reid, 218 West 128th.

DRESSMAKER wishes customers by day; gowns for all occasions; absolutely high-class cut and style. G 81 Times.

DRESSMAKER.—Street, evening gowns, waists, home and out, remodels, stylish. Ryan, 25 West 45th.

DRESSMAKER. — Experienced; customers by day; home preferred; cheap; fine reference. M., 153 West 132d.

FACIAL MASSAGE, scalp treatment, shampooing; reduction at ladies' residences. Mrs. May, 501 West 132d St.

FIRST-CLASS DRESSMAKER wishes few more customers; special attention given alterations; out by day. Dressmaker, 1,364 Broadway.

GIRL, 17 years old, would like position to assist in office, where she can make herself generally useful; cannot work on Saturdays. Address (G. S.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway.

GOVERNESS.—Lady desires position as visiting governess to young children; assist pupils with lessons; accompany in walks; also chaperoning duty. C. Shaw, care Mrs. Henry, 137 West 84th St.

GOVERNESS.—North German; French and English; no music; $35-$40; city references. G 32 Times.

HOUSEKEEPER, thoroughly experienced, desires position in large household, institution or hotel; excellent caterer and manager; young and well educated. R. S., 116 West 11th St., City.

HOUSEKEEPER, Swedish, widow, without children, good cook and manager of a home, desires position; no objection to children. Ellison, 301 West 96th St., care Pettersen.

LAUNDRESS or HOUSECLEANER.—To the Editor of The Times: I notice the kindly interest you take in unfortunate persons by the publication in your paper of cases worthy of the consideration of people willing and able to aid them. I wish to call your attention to a woman in middle age, strong and able to work, a widow with three children; she can do laundry work and cleaning, and would like employment which will give her a few hours of the day to attend to her home and family. Perhaps some reference to this woman may bring her the needed work. READER OF THE TIMES. This woman can be reached by addressing Box G 80 Times.

LAUNDRESS—Experienced, wants high-class washing, home or out, hamper, dozen, or week; shirtwaists, blankets, curtains; open-air drying; private house, 184 East 79th. Tel. 4560 Lenox.

LAUNDRESS.—A German woman wishes fine washing to take home or out. Mertizer, 119 East 88th.

MIDDLE-AGED LADY, speaking 4 languages, as attendant to elderly lady or nurse to invalid child; highest references; will travel. Mrs. Rouquier, 223 West 24th St.

NEAT, COMPETENT COOKS; general workers; city, country; colored. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

NURSE.—Position out of town, experienced nurse, one or two children under 3 years; competent to take entire charge; first-class references; $35 month. Write Nurse, 472 Tremont Av.

SECRETARY.—High-class secretarial position is sought by a young woman, who is peculiarly qualified to relieve a busy man of the details of his business; competent touch operator, accurate and rapid in transcription; unusually well equipped to handle correspondence on her own initiative. G 77 Times.

SECRETARY.—Lady, shorthand writer and specially trained secretary, (U. S. S. S. Honors Diploma,) requires engagement. Miss M., 509 5th Av. Telephone 5955 Bryant.

SECRETARY.—Competent stenographer wants secretary's position; salary, $20. Y 10 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, typewriter, office assistant; $6; quick, accurate worker; bright beginner; neat appearance; no agency; refined, good speller. G 246 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Eastman graduate, wishes permanent position; two years' commercial experience; references. G 289 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Six years' experience; well educated; competent, reliable; highest references; $15. G 277 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER.—Seven years' experience; rapid and accurate; good at figures; best references. F 136 Times.

STENOGRAPHER.—(18); business college graduate; eleven months' experience; $8 to start. Viola Atkins, 339 West 49th St.

STENOGRAPHER; thoroughly competent; 5 years' experience; very rapid; accurate; $16. G 282 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, TYPIST.—Five years' experience in commercial lines; neat and accurate; $15. F 132 Times.

STENOGRAPHER, accurate and rapid, six years in one law office, desires position. G 292 Times Downtown.

STENOGRAPHER, typist, bookkeeper; several months' experience; references. K., 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn.

STENOGRAPHER desires position; experienced; references. Bray, 136 West 61st St.

TEACHER.—Young lady, specially trained in Bancroft School, wishes position as teacher to deficient child; highest references exchanged. Address 230 West 132d St.

TRAINED NURSE.—Graduated Swedish masseuse; highest references; capable, refined, neat, obliging; as useful companion or care of semi-invalid. F 39 Times.

TWO women, sisters, Protestants, cook, coarse washing; chambermaid, waitress; small adult family; country. Address L., Advertising Office, 200 East 23d St.

USEFUL COMPANION, convalescent nurse, wishes position daily or permanent; experienced, refined; references. G 67 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years' references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3253 Harlem.

VISITING GOVERNESS — Backward children a specialty. Address Miss L. Richmond, 14 Irving Place.

WAITRESS. — First-class; good references; wages, $30; city preferred. Write, care of Cronin, 101 East 84th St.

WAITRESS. — First-class; good references; wages, $30; city preferred. Write, care of Baxter, 226 East 36th St.

YOUNG FRENCH LADY desires to give private lessons, home or in families. G 82 Times.

YOUNG GIRL as first-class waitress or parlormaid; best city reference. Call, Monday, 118 East 53d St. Reddington.

YOUNG GIRL, lately landed, as chambermaid or nurse girl. 557 West 37th, in store.

Situations Wanted, Male

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened, closed, balanced, systematized, audited, written up; kept part time; reasonable. Accountant, 32 Union Square. 'Phone 2250—Stuyvesant.

ACCOUNTANT.—Expert; books opened; balanced; systems; arrangements with firms not employing bookkeepers; $2.50 weekly. Accountant, 57 Murray St. Tel. 5988 Barclay.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books opened, closed, adjusted, $2 weekly. Fullerton, 510 West 124th St. Telephone Morningside 880.

ACCOUNTANT (degree) desires additional work; any books, any time. P. O. Box 225 Madison Square.

ACCOUNTANT.—Books written up, adjusted, systematized; balance sheets drawn; moderate. G 85 Times.

A GENTLEMAN wishes to place his chauffeur; thoroughly recommended; modern wages. 66 West 35th St.

AS MANAGER AND SALESMAN for printing plant; capable of handling large orders; can secure at least $150,000 work per year at good prices; good executive; particulars. G 44 Times.

A WINTER situation wanted for my gardener and useful man; understands furnaces, cold frames, and care of stock; is sober, reliable, steady, and good tempered. Address P. O. Box 207, Dover Plains, N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, knowledge of typewriting; best references. Faithful, 1,731 Pitkin Av., Brooklyn. Phone 660 E. N. Y.

BOOKKEEPER, OFFICE MAN.—Mature years, wants suitable position. Permanent, Box 4, 92 5th Av.

BUTLER, &c.—Couple; butler and useful; wife chambermaid or cook; city or country; references. Manning, 55 Prospect Place, New York. Phone Murray Hill 91.

BOY, 15 years old, desires employment after school hours; references. Address (H. B.) F. B., Educational Alliance, 197 East Broadway, city.

CHAUFFEUR.—Six years' experience, sober, good mechanic, best references, wishes position; private or commercial; moderate wages. Lawrence, 481 3d Av.

CHAUFFEUR, first-class, A1, 6 years' experience, desires position with private family. F 100 Times.

CHAUFFEUR, good mechanic, single, desires private position in city; 6 years' experience with foreign and American cars; do own repairs; expert driver; first-class reference. Careful, G 73 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—CAREFUL DRIVER, GOOD MECHANIC; PRIVATE FAMILY, CITY OR COUNTRY; INQUIRE PRESENT EMPLOYER, ROOM 704, 10 WALL ST.

CHAUFFEUR'S situation wanted in private family; personal city references from last and former employers. Address F. Hall, 108 East 54th St., New York.

CHAUFFEUR.—31; married; sober; careful driver; has reference from last employer; commercial or private. A. Blaesy, 425 West 43d St.

CHAUFFEUR.—Mechanic; 7 years' experience; best references; abstainer; neat appearance and thoroughly capable in every way. F 134 Times.

CHAUFFEUR.—German, single, desires position; makes own repairs; careful and sober; good references. Mooseder, 1,609 2d Av.

COLLEGE graduate; four years' general advertising experience; at present assistant sales manager Pittsburgh mail order house, desires to locate in East. X 125 Times.

COOK—BUTLER.—Reliable colored couple want place with private family, cook and butler; city references. L. L. Hamilton, 44 West 59th.

DRAUGHTSMAN, mechanical detailer and tracer with shop experience, wants position. 539 70th St., Brooklyn.

GARAGE MANAGER and bookkeeper wants position; experienced; references; speaks French. E. H., Times.

GIVE ME AN INTERVIEW.—Energetic, high-class young man, 27, five years' successful practicing attorney, wants business opening. G 260 Times Downtown.

MR. J. WARREN HARDWICK DESIRES A POSITION AS ASSISTANT OF ACCOUNTS AND CORRESPONDENCE TO A LADY OR GENTLEMAN; NO OBJECTIONS TO TRAVELING. ADDRESS 209 PEQUOT AV., NEW LONDON, CONN.

SALESMAN
Will entertain proposition to handle LACES, EMBROIDERIES, VEILINGS, or kindred lines; have had 10 years' practical experience in selling department stores and jobbing trade; have a large following with buyers in the Middle West. F 133 Times.

SALES AGENT, covering Southwest, residence St. Louis, wants good line of tailored dresses; firms ready for Spring. Sales, 254 Times Downtown.

SECRETARY.—Well-educated young man, 28, Australian, traveled all over the world, would like position of private or confidential secretary. Box 986 Times.

VACUUM CLEANING, carpets, rugs, furniture, hour or day; ten years references. Brodnax, 12 West 135th. Telephone 3253 Harlem.

YOUNG FRENCHMAN desires position in a small private family as house man; good references. R. C., 239 7th Av.

YOUNG MAN seeks position evenings; German, English stenographer; corresponds English, German, French, Spanish; excellent penman; best references. G 294 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 22 years old, desires position as chauffeur, with three years' shop experience and two years' driving; can handle any make, domestic or foreign, but prefers a Pierce-Arrow; strictly sober, with A1 reference from last employer; wishes city or country position. Address X 122 Times.

YOUNG MAN, married, age 30 years, auditing, sales and executive experience, good personality, wants position with growing concern; highest references furnished. Worth, G 299 Times Downtown.

YOUNG MAN, 24; eager for opportunity in advertising line; little experience, but ability. J. Filan, 490 Halsey St., Brooklyn.

YOUNG MAN.—Position in private family or bachelor's apartment; five years' reference. G 57 Times.

YOUNG MAN, experienced salesman, desires Eastern agency for reputable house. F 107 Times.

YOUNG MAN, 21, American, desires position in store or office. G 58 Times.

Situations Wanted

Employment Bureaus.

50c. a line 1 time; 54c. a line 3 times a week; $1.05 a line 7 consecutive times.

Commercial.

ACCOUNTANTS, BOOKKEEPERS, STENOGRAPHERS. High-Grade Office Helpers. Office Service Co. (Agency) 50 Pine St. Tel. 3425 John.

Domestic.

At Mrs. Malmberg's Swedish Employment Agency, 115 East 26th St., formerly 352 4th Av.; reliable servants for private families. Established 1881.

CHAMBERMAID, waitress; Irish; neat appearing; 5 years' references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

CHAMBERMAID, LAUNDRESS, Jewish, city or country; references; $25. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

COLE EMP. AGENCY, 47 Lexington Av.—Tel. 8875 Madison. Reliable help; nice trade solicited.

COMPETENT colored help; all trades supplied. Riverside Agency, 12 West 99th. Telephone 1538—Riverside.

COOK, by competent young woman; good baker; niece as chambermaid and waitress; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

COOK.—Swiss young woman, English training, unexceptional references. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

COOK, German; excellent; good references; $40, with kitchenmaid. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

EXPERIENCED COLORED HELP; all branches work; city, country. Instant Relief Agency. Phone 7288 Morningside.

GENERAL HOUSEWORKERS and newly landed girls are looking for positions. Wilson's A. A., 141 East 57th St. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

HOUSEWORK.—Several neat colored girls, experienced, with good references, want places small families; other good Southern help furnished. Lincoln Industrial Exchange, (Agency,) 314 West 59th St. 'Phone 4786—Columbus.

HOUSEWORK, without washing, by neat girl; good family cook and waitress; city or country. Mrs. Cooper's Agency, 657 6th Av.

KITCHEN MAID or useful maid; young, Finnish, very neat; $20. Wilson's Agency, 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

SELECT COLORED HELP furnished, short notice. Middlesex Employment Agency, 2,229 5th Av. Harlem—6370.

USEFUL GIRL to mind children and upstairs work; $15. Wilson's A. A., 141 East 57th. Tel. 2224 Plaza.

Boarders Wanted

15c. a line 1 time; 36c. a line 3 times a week; 70c. a line 7 consecutive times.

West Side.

5TH AV., 46.—Comfortably furnished large, small rooms, with board; refined surroundings; references; table guests.

7TH AV., 2,053, (123d.)—Sunny rooms, steam; excellent board; well-kept, homelike house; references.

16TH ST., 20, 22, 33 WEST.—Large rooms; newly decorated; well furnished; unexcelled board; telephone.

39TH ST., 57 WEST.—Board and rooms for persons with reliable references; Southern home.

46TH ST., 309 WEST.—Large single and double rooms; very excellent table; $7 with board.

48TH ST., 117 WEST.—Large single rooms; private baths; house and table strictly first-class; references.

54TH ST., 54 WEST.
Rooms; table guests; first-class; references.

56TH ST., 62 WEST.—Two large rooms on second floor; table guests; references.

64TH ST., 115 WEST.—Large, pleasant room, suitable for 1 or 2; excellent table; moderate.

64TH ST., 132 WEST.—Large rooms; suites, private bath; excellent table board; telephone.

68TH ST., 74 WEST.—Desirable rooms, single or en suite; private baths; superior table; telephone; references.

68TH ST., 67 WEST.—LARGE, SMALL ROOMS, BATHS; FAMILIES ACCOMMODATED.

68TH ST., 72 WEST.—Large and single rooms, newly decorated; private baths; superior table; references.

69TH ST., 63 WEST.—Newly furnished, steam-heated rooms; private bath; parlor dining; reasonable; references.

72D, 131 WEST.—Beautifully furnished large front rooms; also medium, single; private baths; references.

72D, 172 WEST.—Large front room, private bath; other desirable rooms; superior table; references.

72D ST., 159 WEST.—For Fall and Winter months, desirable rooms, with board; references.

73D ST., 136 WEST.—Well furnished large room; quiet, refined surroundings; references. 'Phone 4135—Columbus.

74TH ST., 128 WEST.—Large, small, medium rooms; private baths; parlor dining room; references.

74TH ST., 149 WEST.—Rooms, double, single; private bath; parlor dining; table guests; references.

74TH ST., 131 WEST.—17th year; rooms, private bath; parlor dining; references.

76TH ST., 239 WEST.—Newly furnished, decorated single and double rooms, private bath, hot water, parlor dining; excellent table, table board; telephone.

76TH ST., 111 WEST.—Large front sunny room; smaller rooms; excellent table; table guests; telephone.

76TH ST., 129 WEST.—Single rooms in well-heated private house; excellent table; table guests.

76TH ST., 249 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; table board; references required.

76TH ST., 151-158 WEST.—Large and small rooms; parlor dining; telephone; references.

76TH ST., 232-234 WEST.—Desirable large, small rooms; table guests; references.

78TH, 112 WEST.—Desirable double and single rooms; private bath; parlor dining room; telephone.

80TH, 140 WEST.—Private residence; square, single rooms; cuisine excellent; "L," Subway; telephone; references.

81ST ST., 118 WEST.—Attractive large and small rooms; convenient Subway, "L"; Southern cooking; references.

81ST ST., 265 WEST.—Large, sunny rooms, handsomely furnished; excellent board; elevator apartment; references.

82D ST., 47 WEST.—Comfortable large and small rooms will be offered with excellent board to those appreciating cleanliness and attention in quiet American home; exceptional terms for Winter.

50-52 WEST 82D.
Large room, bath; electricity. 'Phone, Schuyler 8307.

85TH, 212 WEST.—Comfortable, private apartment; central location; business people; use of parlor. Stokes.

86TH, 137 WEST.—Can accommodate a gentleman in exclusive, refined, newly furnished home; easy access Subway, elevated, surface lines; references exchanged.

91ST ST., 54 WEST.—Comfortable, warm, sunny rooms; handsomely furnished; every convenience; telephone; superior board.

92D ST., 54 WEST.—Handsome rooms, large, small; excellent table; refined surroundings; telephone 9939 River.

93D, 117 WEST.—Sunny front alcove room; conveniences; good table; convenient location; reasonable; references.

94TH ST., 36 WEST.—Large front room, all comforts; excellent cuisine; private house; telephone. Strauss.

96TH ST., 54 WEST, (near Central Park West.)—Very desirable location; house newly decorated and furnished.

101ST ST., 331 WEST.—Strictly private family; two unusually attractive rooms; exclusive apartment; Riverside. Gaston.

103D, 252 WEST.—Attractive large rooms; modern home; couples; gentlemen; excellent table; table guests.

104TH, 29 WEST.—Large rooms, suitable two; well kept, heated house; superior table; telephone.

113TH ST., 544 WEST.—Double, single rooms; private house; parlor dining; table guests; home cooking.

114TH ST., 526 WEST.—Delightfully situated large front room overlooking Columbia; excellent table; table guests.

118TH ST., 400 WEST.—Large and medium corner rooms; Morningside Heights; great view; celebrated table; room and board, $9 to $14; references.

118TH ST., 417 WEST.—Newly decorated and furnished rooms; Southern cooking, daintily served; Subway, trolley.

120TH—477 MANHATTAN AV.—Hall rooms, with board, $6; large front also; German cooking.

123D ST., 519 WEST.—Acropolis Hotel, near Riverside; single rooms, suites; board optional; reasonable rates.

126TH ST., 318 WEST.—Warm single room; closet; running water; back parlor; excellent table; moderate.

137TH ST., 243 WEST.—Elegantly furnished front room; excellent table; all modern improvements.

137TH ST., 602 WEST.—Broadway Subway; large, beautiful front room; private family; German cooking. Kissin.

144TH ST., 461 WEST.—Desirable rooms; southerly exposure; running water; excellent board; table guests.

144TH ST., 472 WEST.—Private residence; exceptional, homelike accommodations; wholesome, well-served meals; table guests.

140TH, 455 WEST.—Handsomely furnished room, private bath; electricity; unexcelled cuisine; reasonable; table guests.

149TH, 544 WEST, near Broadway, Riverside.—Beautiful, healthiest section; the Audubon; large, pleasant front room, comfortably furnished; well heated; bathroom adjoining; ditto rear room; also smaller room; surprisingly low rates for Al accommodations; private telephone every room; parlor dining (separate tables); social surroundings; a real home. Telephone 2757 Audubon.

149TH ST., 558 WEST.—Private residence; accommodate desirable parties; reasonable; all conveniences; home cooking; telephone.

A HOME with American people, who aim to please; private house, opposite park; convenient to all cars; large, small rooms; parlor dining. Telephone 2852 Harlem. 41 West 124th St.

ALLIANCE HOUSE.
273-280 West 44th St.
Quiet place for quiet people; in the very centre of the city, catering only to a respectable class; suites consisting of parlor, sleeping apartment, and private bathroom; also parlor and sleeping room, with running water; single and double rooms; steam heated; elevator service; popular rates; special rates for permanent guests.

LADY having handsomely furnished private house, select neighborhood; West Eighties, near Subway, will accommodate one or two refined business men or married couple with first-class board; electric lights; telephone; references. Exclusive, Box F 118 Times.

LA PORTE HOTEL, (117th St. and Amsterdam Av.)—First-class apartment hotel; elegant rooms, single, en suite; newly decorated; terms moderate; highest elevation in Manhattan; home cooking.

MANHATTAN AV., 21.—Large

HUGE CROWD HOVERS NEAR FLEET ALL DAY

Close to a Million Ashore and Afloat Look Over Uncle Sam's Greatest Armada.

A MIGHTY ROAR FOR TAFT

All Ships to Salute the President as He Reviews Them on Thursday—Three Nights of Illumination.

One of the biggest crowds, if not the biggest, that ever gathered on the Hudson River water front thronged Riverside Drive and every other point of vantage yesterday to get a look at the great fleet of battleships, cruisers, torpedo boats, and other craft now mobilized in readiness for the review by President Taft on Thursday. The crowd was estimated at anywhere from 500,000 to 1,000,000, and so great was the interest that it was not until dusk that there was any noticeable thinning of the crowds. Thousands remained until after dark to watch the flickering lights of the warships.

It was a splendidly behaved crowd, and the reserves stationed along the water front from Fifty-seventh Street to Dyckman Street had no trouble. It was a crowd that went to see what the difference between an armored cruiser and a Dreadnought is; that wanted to see a torpedo-boat destroyer which can go ten miles an hour faster than the swiftest of ocean liners, and that saw a lot both interesting and instructive in the little submarines that clung to the side of their mother boat, the Sevrn.

Long before noon there was an unbroken line of onlookers opposite the entire fleet. They kept moving three and four deep from one end of Riverside Drive to the other. On the Viaduct they jammed the river side of the structure until it was almost impossible to walk, and they were almost as thick in Riverside Park. Around Grant's Tomb, from which point one of the finest of all views of the fleet is to be had, there was a capacity crowd all day, with others waiting to take places left vacant.

Hear the Wise Landlubbers.

There was some one in every group able to make the other landlubbers think he knew all about the ships in the Hudson. It was not uncommon to hear a young fellow telling his girl how much more powerful the old Indiana, with her four twelve-inch guns, is than the great dreadnought Utah, which steamed to an anchorage near the northern end of the battleship column in the afternoon. The big, ugly, and peculiar-looking collier Cyclops went up the river early in the afternoon, and when she was off Grant's Tomb at least a dozen persons wanted to know what kind of a battleship she was.

Many persons, however, were able to tell every ship. These persons had charts and some of them carried pictorial keys to the ships also. All they had to do was to count the black bands on the funnel and then look at the chart and identify the ship.

While thousands were content to take in the splendid spectacle from the shore other thousands took advantage of the opportunity to go aboard the fighters. The result was that the river boatmen did a rushing business at 50 cents a passenger. It is believed that the persons who visited the ships between 1:30 and 4:30 P. M., the hours when all the ships were open to visitors, numbered more than 50,000. This does not include the thousands who sailed around the ships and did not try to get aboard.

A large fleet of big excursion steamboats was in commission, making trips around the entire fleet for a moderate fare. These big steamboats afforded what was probably the best chance there was to get a good look at the warships. On every trip they were crowded to capacity.

Hundreds saw the fleet from the tops of New York Central freight cars all along the water front. Between Seventy-second and 100th Streets were scores of these empties, and on top of each was a score or more of men and boys. Every now and then an engine would come along and pull a part of the crowd away to some other place. Those transferred did not seem to care, in fact they seemed to like it.

About 4 o'clock in the afternoon about 300 persons went to the West 125th Street Police Station and complained to Lieut. Miller that boatmen had sold them tickets for trips to the battleships and then would not take them out. Detectives had no difficulty in finding two boatmen who had sold the tickets. The detectives telephoned for the reserves and then got the people who held tickets in line. They brought out the boatmen and as fast as tickets were turned in the police compelled the boatmen to redeem them at the selling price. No arrests were made.

Homeward Rush at Dusk.

About 5 o'clock the homeward rush began, and every street leading to the Subway stations, on the Broadway line, between Seventy-second Street and Dyckman Street, was soon packed. The Subway trains were jammed in midweek rush hour fashion. The Interborough put on ten-car express trains, and kept them running until after 7 o'clock.

To-day and to-morrow will again be visiting days on all the ships and the same visiting hours will prevail. Excursion boats will circle the fleet to-day and to-morrow and also probably for the next three evenings. From 7 until 11 the battleships and cruisers will be illuminated. The sailors will wire the ships to-day and to-night, and every one of the more imposing in the fleet will be outlined in electricity. The last illumination will be on Wednesday night.

A patrol system was perfected yesterday and will go into effect Wednesday afternoon when Secretary of the Navy Meyer inspects the fleet. Commander C. B. Morgan of the gunboat Nashville has been designated to command the patrol and it will be his duty to keep the course clear and to keep vessels away from saluting ships.

It was announced yesterday that President Taft will arrive in New York early Thursday morning. Immediately on arrival he will go aboard the naval yacht Mayflower, which will arrive at the head of the naval column (the flagship Connecticut) off Fifty-seventh Street at 10 o'clock. As soon as the yacht is sighted the officers and bluejackets on the flagship will man the decks and the gunners will fire the Presidential salute of twenty-one guns. Admiral Osterhaus, Commander in Chief of the fleet, will then visit the Mayflower and pay his respects to the President, and will be followed immediately by the Admirals commanding the battleship and cruiser divisions of the fleet.

Some Noise on Thursday.

President Taft will return the visit of Admiral Osterhaus, and as he goes aboard, and again when he leaves to return to the Mayflower, the flagship will thunder out the Presidential salute. When the President returns to the Mayflower the yacht will again get under way and will steam up the Hudson between the columns, each vessel firing the Presidential salute as the Mayflower passes. While the Mayflower is making the seven-mile trip through the fleet there will not be a minute when one of the vessels is not barking out its tribute of powder and smoke.

The review of the fleet on Thursday afternoon will be the most impressive ever held in American waters. The President will have with him Secretary Meyer, Commander Philip Andrews, the new head of the Bureau of Navigation, and his military and naval aids. The dispatch boat Dolphin will anchor near the Mayflower while the review is being held, and she will have on board about 100 persons, among them the members of the Senate and House Committees on Naval Affairs.

The fleet is now almost complete. Of the bigger ships only one is missing, and she will be in line by noon to-day. This ship is the dreadnought Florida, now at the Brooklyn Navy Yard, and her trip down the East River and up the North River to-day will be her first. The Florida will anchor off Fort Washington Point.

The Utah, sister ship of the Florida, which is the flagship of the special division of battleships sent to New York for the mobilization, arrived at her anchorage yesterday afternoon. She was preceded into the river by the battleship Maine, the torpedo-boat destroyers Reid, Flusser, Lamson, Smith, and Preston, the supply ships Celtic and Culgoa, the armored cruiser North Carolina, and the auxiliary Sterling.

Late in the afternoon the trim Mayflower, the President's boat, joined the column. She came up the river at a fast clip, and anchored off 140th Street, near the Jersey side. Early Thursday she will steam back to a point off Twenty-third or Forty-second Street, where the President will board her.

Many persons noticed a white pennant in the centre of which was a blue cross on the flagships yesterday morning. That flag meant that religious services were being held on the flagships. The services were attended by more than 3,000 bluejackets.

Sailors Ashore Well Behaved.

The reports sent to the flagships indicate that a better behaved lot of bluejackets have never visited New York than those here now. Of all the thousands who have had shore leave less than 1 per cent. have stayed beyond the time set for their return.

Two games of football will be played at American League Park this afternoon between teams from the battleships. Because of the inability of the Nebraska and Idaho teams to score against each other Saturday afternoon, even though extra time was given them, there is no champion of the second squadron and consequently none to play with the Connecticut team for the championship.

At 1:30 this afternoon the Nebraska and Idaho teams will have another try at each other, and at 3 o'clock the Connecticut team and a team from the cruiser North Carolina will clash. While no admission fee will be charged, entrance to the park will be restricted to ticketholders. Tickets may be obtained by calling at Spalding's sporting goods stores in Nassau and Forty-second Streets.

The twelve-oared cutter race for the Coffin Cup will be rowed about 10 o'clock this morning. Fourteen crews have been entered. The race will start off 125th Street and will end at Fifty-seventh Street. The consensus of opinion in the fleet is that the three crews that stand the best chance, on past form, are those representing the battleships North Dakota, Georgia, and Mississippi. The last big race for the Battenberg Cup was won by the Georgia.

FLEET PRAISED IN PULPIT.

Dr. Reisner Calls Our Navy the Big Brother of the Weak.

"We need to have the Big Brother in the shape of a war fleet standing around to be ready in case some one needs a spanking," said the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church, in his sermon yesterday morning. "In crying peace so persistently we tend to cheapen the patriotism that leads our best boys to enter the navy.

"Civilization has ridden forward on a powder cart more than once. Our navy safeguards us against assailants from other lands. It is a good thing for a greedy nation to look at our ships, and then she will think twice before even being insolent. The United States is every weak country's big brother. We saved China from being sliced by the powers. Italy in her recent war had at least the claim that she went to Tripoli to defend the weak. If the world believes that a community will really be lifted by being taken over by a new power, there will be no protest. Peace Commissions will alone be helpless. We would have our navy headed toward the heart of the offending nation. We had more influence in the settlement of the Moroccan question than will ever be known.

"As we gaze on the 15,000 sailors we drive fear away with confidence. Patriotism is not dead. Men do not enlist for $17.60 a month to get rich, and the ships are not filled up with foreigners who work cheap. Ninety-six per cent. of the enlisted men are Americans. If one visits the ships and sees the boys reading, playing, fellowshipping together in rare happiness, he must be convinced that our sailor laddies are worthy of our confidence and love. Let us give them a cheer wherever we see them in New York."

FINDS BURGLAR IN HIS ROOM.

Church Elder, Wakened by Intruder, Holds Him Till Help Comes.

David Owens, an elder in the Fourth Reformed Presbyterian Church, captured a burglar in his apartments at 752 West End Avenue, early yesterday morning, and turned him over to the police. He was assisted by Patrolman Lennon of the 100th Street Station, who was called in by Mr. Owers's daughter. He found the elder grappling with the burglar on the floor.

When arraigned in the West Side Court later in the day the prisoner said he was George Williams, a half-breed Indian. He pleaded guilty to the charge of burglary and was held for the Grand Jury without bail.

According to the story told by Patrolman Lennon in court, Williams entered Mr. Owens's apartment through a window by means of a rope suspended from the roof of the house. Mr. Owens was asleep, but was awakened by the noise. He waited until he saw the man bending over the bureau in his room and then shouted for his revolver. His daughter, who occupied an adjoining room, ran to the street and summoned the patrolman.

In the meantime the burglar tried to make his escape by climbing back to the roof, but Mr. Owens closed with him. Although a much smaller man, the elder overpowered him and there was nothing for the patrolman to do but separate the two and snap handcuffs on his prisoner. When searched in the police station Williams had in his possession a watch and chain, valued at $150; a tie clasp, valued at $25, and a gold bracelet, valued at $15, all of which, according to Patrolman Lennon, were identified by Mr. Owens as his property. Six pawntickets were also found on the prisoner.

YESTERDAY'S FIRES.

A. M.	Loss.
6:45—541 West 52d St.; New York Auto Garage Co.	$50,000
9:20—335 East 34th St.; S. Pangran	$20
10:45—502 West 107th St.; T. Elasser	Trifling
11:20—153 Broome St.; Anna Beres	$50
11:50—305 East 76th St.; Mr. Commello	$5
P. M.	
12:55—Broadway and Dyckman St.; E. G. Keinson	Trifling
1:10—123 East 109th St.; H. Axelrad	$5
2:40—111 Bowery; Alexander Brothers	$10
3:00—Foot of Beach Av.; unknown	None
4:20—134th St. and Park Av.; A. Van Buren Co.	Trifling
4:40—177th St. and Amsterdam Av.; A. Van Buren Co.	Trifling
6:00—110 East 50th St.; Fuller Construction Co.	$50
6:05—514 West 43d St.; S. Cochran	Trifling
7:00—13 Bleecker St.; M. Kuntz	Trifling
8:25—1,692 Park Av.; Thomas Denany	Trifling
7:05—163d St. and Washington Av.; unknown	Trifling
8:15—Southern Boulevard and 167th St.; unknown	$5
9:10—624 East 17th St.; John O'Keefe	Trifling

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RODGERS DELAYED BY ENGINE TROUBLE

Aviator Forced to Break Ninety-Mile Flight from Sierra Blanca to El Paso.

MADE A HARD LANDING

Came to Earth in the Brush at Fort Hancock—Mechanics Soon Repaired Motor and He Resumed Flight.

Summary of Rodgers's Coast-to-Coast Flight.

Distance covered since leaving New York, 2,381 miles.
Distance still to go, 1,300 miles.
Started from New York at 4:25 P. M., Sept. 17.
Reached—
Chicago, 1,199 miles...Oct. 8
Kansas City, Mo., 1,482 miles.....Oct. 11
San Antonio, Tex., 1,789 miles.....Oct. 22
Sanderson, Tex., 2,069 miles.....Oct. 26
Sierra Blanca, 2,291 miles.....Oct. 28
El Paso, 2,381 miles..Oct. 29
Beats previous world's record by 1,116 miles.
Best previous cross-country record: Harry N. Atwood, St. Louis to New York flight, 1,265 miles.
Best day's flight, 230 miles from Kansas City, Mo., to Vanita, Okla.

By C. P. RODGERS.

By Telegraph to the Editor of THE NEW YORK TIMES.

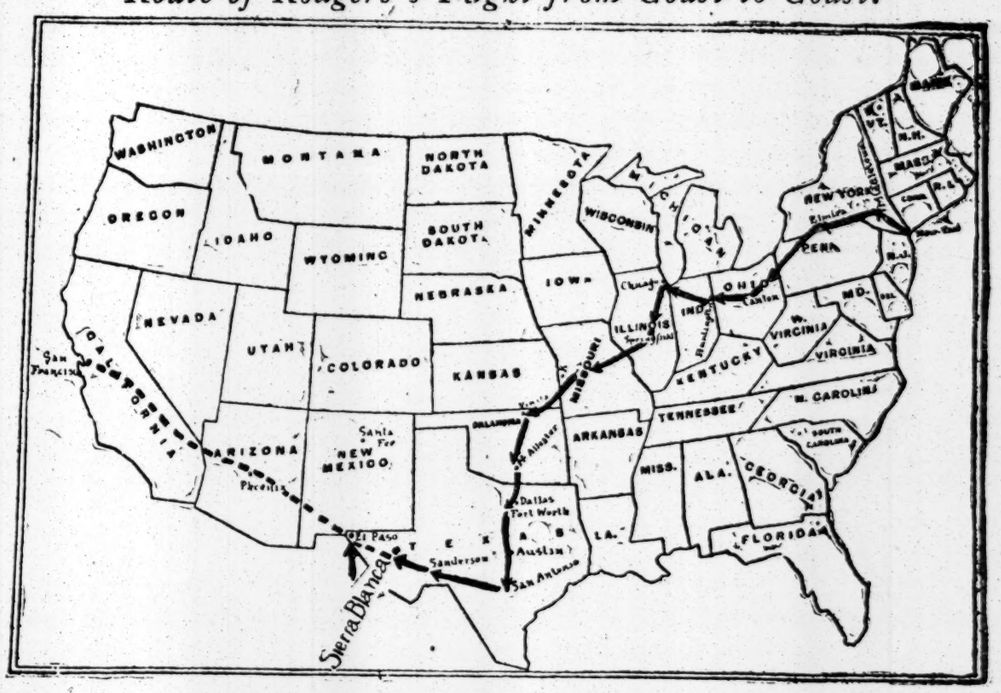
EL PASO, Texas, Oct. 29.—My first start from Sierra Blanca was unsuccessful to-day because some people and an automobile got in my way and I was compelled to stop. So I changed my position and finally had a clear field and took the air at 9 A. M. and flew over the railroad station at 9:04 bound for El Paso. I found it hard to get a good altitude on account of high elevation and because the air is much thinner here. I circled a bit over my special train and then flew on, as it had to stop at a flag station to get orders to go through.

Everything ran smoothly for a while and I was flying about 2,000 feet high after leaving Sierra Blanca, but before long trouble developed. Looking over my motor as I flew along, I discovered that water was leaking around my water pump, and I knew I would have to find a landing place very soon, as I was afraid the engine would start to steam. Before long the water began to steam, and it was a case of landing as quickly as possible. As I was in a mountainous country and no landing in sight, it became a ticklish matter. I coaxed the engine along for some ten miles, and, luckily for me, Fort Hancock was in the vicinity and I made a beeline for it, trusting there would be an available landing place there. When I got within a mile of it my engine began to slow down. I saw a plowed field, which I was making for, but could not quite reach it, as my engine had slowed down enough to cause me to lose sufficient speed to retain me in the air. So I was compelled to glide and land in a place full of sage brush, only one-half mile from the plowed field I'd picked out for landing. As I came within about three feet of the ground, I had to stall the engine to make a landing on account of the sage brush all around. In doing so broke a lower skid. I landed at Fort Hancock at 10:10, not making very good time, as I had a quartering wind this far.

When the train arrived the mechanicians came with their tools and put a new skid on and repaired the water pump and got things shipshape. I didn't leave until 1:45, however, and just as I was getting off the ground I scared a rabbit up. The scenery was wonderful, and I could have enjoyed it more if it hadn't been dangerous going over the mountains. I saw the smoke of El Paso when I was forty miles away, and when I was thirty miles away I could see the city itself. By the time I was ready to leave Fort Hancock the wind had hauled around into the west, making a thirty-mile headwind for me, and it was awfully puffy. I arrived at El Paso at 3:15 o'clock.

C. P. RODGERS.

Route of Rodgers's Flight from Coast to Coast.



Arrows Indicate Distance Already Covered.

VANIMAN DISAPPOINTS CROWD

Airship Dragged from Hangar, but Only for the Moving-Picture Men.

Special to The New York Times.

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J., Oct. 29.—Melvin Vaniman made no flight to-day. The big airship was, however, dragged out into the open at the end of the hangar and then taken back again. It was said that this was done to give the men a little experience in handling the big dirigible, but the real motive was the accommodation of a moving-picture film company, who had one of their men and a machine stationed outside to take the picture of the "launching."

Vaniman had made a public announcement that he would make a trial flight this afternoon, but considerable difficulty was experienced in mounting one of the propellers, and it was after 4 o'clock when this was finally accomplished.

Even then the mechanical part of the airship was not in condition to be used. Some of the braces were not set, and others that had been set were not braced, so that it was totally out of the question for a flight to be made.

Nearly ten thousand people stood about the hangar all afternoon, and they gave a loud cheer when the men drew aside the big canvas end of the hangar and drew the airship outside. Everybody was under the impression that Vaniman was about to go up, and their disappointment was great when they saw them start to take it back into the hangar. A man with a megaphone then announced that it would be impossible to go up this afternoon.

As soon as the airship was back in the hangar the mechanics started in anew, and they will work well into the night to try to get everything in shape for a trial flight to-morow morning, if the weather conditions will permit.

Two flights, it is said, will be made to-morrow. The first will be made with only the members of the crew on board. These are Vaniman, Louis Loud, chief engineer; G. Rifford, a Frenchman, assistant engineer; Jack Irwin, wireless operator, and Capt. Thomas Bottscher, navigator.

If the balloon works satisfactorily they will go back to the hangar and pick up Frank A. Seiberling, his son Willard, and two Canadian military officers. They are Col. Eugene Viset, representing the Minister of Militia, and Lieut. Col. Maunsell, chief of the Canadian engineer corps of Ottawa, who are here to watch the trials and final departure, and report upon the value of dirigibles for military purposes.

Vaniman said to-day that if the trial to-morrow is satisfactory he will make two or three other flights this week for further tests, and if possible will make his departure for Europe in about ten days. He says he hopes to nave a good stiff west wind to help him on his way in the final start.

FOWLER FLIES 165 MILES.

Aviator Stays Up 4 Hours 26 Minutes in Effort to Break Record.

MARICOPA, Ariz., Oct. 29.—In an attempt to set the American record for sustained flight, Aviator Robert G. Fowler, transcontinental flier, remained aloft to-day four hours and twenty-six minutes.

Fowler flew here from Yuma, 165 miles, by the Southern Pacific Railroad, which he followed. He left Yuma at 10:58 this morning and traveled at an average of forty miles an hour.

The aviator will remain here to-night, leaving for Tucson early to-morrow.

Before the entire population of Yuma Valley, including several hundred Indians who got their first sight of an aeroplane, Fowler resumed his ocean-to-ocean flight. Some of the Indians journeyed from the Cocopah country, Mexico, more than fifty miles away.

TAFT ON LONG AUTO RIDE.

Lunches with Hammond and Talks to Negroes and Chicago Sunday Club.

CHICAGO, Oct. 29.—With the exception of a fifty-five-mile automobile ride in a cold wind, President Taft passed a quiet Sunday here. He attended church in the morning, lunched at his hotel with John Hays Hammond, Postmaster Campbell of Chicago, and a few acquaintances; spoke to several thousand negroes near the close of the automobile ride, and to-night addressed the Chicago Sunday Evening Club on "Peace and Arbitration."

The automobile ride lasted about one hour and fifty minutes. The average speed, excluding the periods when it slowed down, was more than thirty miles an hour. Frequent spurts to forty miles an hour or more were made. The boulevards were crowded with automobiles and curious persons.

The Chicago police arranged for the trip in great detail. At every crossing policemen kept traffic back from the time the police car was sighted until the last car had passed. At every viaduct under which the cars passed were policemen, either on top of the structure or on the sidewalk beneath.

Restaurant Workers Plan a Union.

Six hundred cooks, waiters, and bartenders, Greek, French, and German, met at Lyric Hall in Sixth Avenue, between Forty-first and Forty-second Streets, last night and tentatively organized the Hotel and Restaurant Employes' National Alliance. The plan is to organize the 42,000 hotel and restaurant employes in this city, first according to nationality, and later amalgate these unions.

INSANE ON A TRAIN; ATTACKS PASSENGERS

New York Man Slashes Six with a Knife After Passing Magnolia, Miss.

OVERPOWERED AND JAILED

One of His Captors Badly Injured by a Blow Over the Head—Another Victim in a Hospital.

Special to The New York Times.

BROOK HAVEN, Miss., Oct. 29.—Six men were badly cut by Henry Criger, identified by papers to be from New York, who suddenly lost his reason and ran through a passenger coach on a southbound Illinois Central train soon after it passed Magnolia, Miss., at 8:30 o'clock this morning.

The injured are W. W. Wolff of Brook Haven; T. P. Wolff of Baton Rouge, La.; F. R. Fried of Lafayette, La.; Will Reynolds, 719 Howard Avenue, New Orleans; H. S. Preston, Garyville, La.; A. B. Middleton of Brook Haven, Miss.

W. W. Wolff is now in a hospital here. The most seriously injured is Mr. Fried, who is the stock claim agent of the Southern Pacific Railroad at Lafayette. Besides being badly cut, he was hit on the head with a heavy iron vessel and, it is feared, suffered a fracture of the skull.

Just after the train passed Magnolia, Criger jumped up, and, with a yell, began attacking the people around him. He had an open pocket knife, and he slashed right and left. Fried was injured in his efforts to grapple with the man to subdue him. He was finally overpowered and brought to this city, where he was locked up in the city jail.

Papers on him indicated that he came from New York, but nothing is known of him beyond that.

HELD FOR BOX CAR MURDER.

Prisoner Said to Have Quarreled with Slain Bartender.

Edward Johnson, known also, the police say, as "Whitey" Johnson, was arrested early yesterday morning in front of 9 Bowery by Detectives Kennel and Foley of the Elizabeth Street Station. According to the Newark police, who brought about Johnson's capture, he is a man responsible for the death of Dennis Carey, who was found dead with a bullet wound in his breast in a box car in the Waverly freight yards of the Pennsylvania Railroad on Sept. 20.

Carey had been a bartender in Bowery resorts and is said to have quarreled with Johnson and to have threatened to get even with him. On Sept. 19 two men, one of whom is said to have been Johnson, called at Carey's home, and he left the house with them. He was never seen alive again by members of his family.

His body was identified by his wife and by a brother, the Rev. Joseph Carey of Boston.

Daly's Dark Till Friday.

By order of her physician, Dr. Leopold Stieglitz, Mme. Simone has been obliged to postpone her opening in "The Whirlwind" at Daly's Theatre from Tuesday until Friday evening of this week. Mme. Simone is suffering from an attack of laryngitis, causing a temporary loss of voice. She was ill in bed Saturday morning, but refused to see her doctor or take any advice, feeling that she should go on with the play that afternoon. Her condition at the end of the first act of "The Thief" was such that she was compelled to dismiss the audience and have the money refunded. In order that she may have time for complete recovery, Daly's Theatre will remain dark until Friday evening.

Flood in Brownsville.

A part of Brownsville was flooded yesterday when a forty-eight-inch water main recently laid in East New York Avenue broke at 5 A. M. with a roar that brought the sleepers in near-by tenements into the street. The flood entered cellars for blocks around. The water rushed down East New York Avenue and through Ralph and Howard Avenues in a southerly direction. It filled a hollow known as "John Mehl's sand lot," which is three acres in area, from fifteen to twenty-five feet deep. The water was shut off after an hour.

SLAIN BY A WOMAN.

She Then Tells Police of Her Crime and Leads Them to Body.

Nicheline Lenare, 20 years old, walked into the East 104th Street Station yesterday afternoon and said to Lieut. Lasky:

"There's a man been hurt up at my house ,at 239 East 109th Street."

Lasky said he would send a policeman around, but she told him he had better send two. Detectives Lennon and Hauser were sent, and on the way the woman told them that she had stabbed and killed the man who had jilted her. When the detectives arrived at the house they found the body of Frank Minaco, 24 years old. He had been stabbed in the back of the neck, in the head, and four times around the heart. A butcher's knife was by his side.

The young woman said that Minaco had left her to go with another woman. While they were sweethearts, she said, they had bought some furniture on the instalment plan, and Minaco came to her house yesterday to get the receipts for the money he had paid on the furniture. She would not give them at first, she said, but then told him they were in a safe in the room. After some argument she told him the combination of the safe, and he tried to open it.

While he was doing so, she said, she went to another room and got the knife, which she had taken from her stepfather's fish store, at 2,117 First Avenue. Then she stood behnid Minaco, who was kneeling down, and stabbed him in the neck. He rolled over and shouted:

"You're killing me!"

"Yes; you won't go with another woman," she declared, and stabbed at his head. The point of the blade broke against the man's skull, and then, according to the detectives' version of her story, she stabbed him four times around the heart. When she was sure he was dead she went to the police station.

The police say there have been frequent quarrels between the two, and on various occasions she went to the station and complained that Minaco was robbing her. As the police regarded her complaints in the nature of a domestic tangle, they did not interfere. She told the police that on Aug. 26, 1909, she was married at the City Hall to Gaitano Napolitano, a Westchester butcher, but never lived with him, as it was the custom of her race to have a church wedding. Before this occurred Napolitano, she said, had a quarrel with her mother, and went away.

The woman was taken back to the station house, where a charge of murder was entered against her. The body of Minaco was also taken to the station. Her confession, the police say, was typewritten after Assistant District Attorney Strong had questioned her, and she signed the confession.

The police say that Minaco had been in Elmira and was released on parole. The parole only expired, they say, a short time ago. On Oct. 4 he was arrested, charged with shooting Michael Barber of 2,070 First Avenue, nad at the time of his death was under $5,000 bail on this charge.

TRY TO IDENTIFY RICHESON.

Girls Said to be Waitresses Where Avis Linnell Dined See Him.

BOSTON, Oct. 29.—Consideration of the evidence which will decide whether or not probable cause shall be found for the indictment of the Rev. C. V. T. Richeson for the murder of Miss Avis Linnell will be resumed to-morrow by the special session of the Suffolk County Grand Jury. District Attorney Pelletier particularly hopes to develop some testimony which will clear up the uncertainty as to whether Richeson and Miss Linnell were together on the afternoon of Sataurday, Oct. 14, a few hours before her death.

In this connection, some importance is attached to the visit to Charles Street Jail yesterday of three young women who were asked by a Police Inspector who accompanied them whether Richeson was "the man." They are believed to be waitresses employed in a restaurant near the Fenway, where Miss Linnell is said to have told a friend that she had been with the minister that Saturday afternoon. The result of the young women's attempted identification was not disclosed.

Reports to the contrary notwithstanding, it is understood that the Boston police are working with much interest on the report that Richeson, in returning to Mrs. Frank Carter, his landlady, a bowl which he had borrowed from her to mix a paste of flour and water to use for bookbinding, said: "Be sure to wash the bowl out well, because there has been poison in it."

Mrs. Carter has been quoted within a few days as saying that the minister never mentioned poison to her in connection with the return of the bowl, but the police nevertheless are devoting some attention to the matter.

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The Guaranteed Hose of Quality for Men and Women.
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6 pairs guaranteed for 6 months.
Men's lisle-like hose, $1.50.
Women's lisle-like hose, $2.00.
Men's and Women's silk lisle, $3.00.

NEW YORK'S LEADING THEATRES.
FULTON 46th St., near Broadway. Formerly Folies Bergere. OPENS TO-NIGHT AT 8:15. ROBERT EDESON in THE CAVE MAN. Mats. Wed. & Sat., also Election Day, 2:15.
EMPIRE B'way & 40th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7. JOHN DREW in his greatest comedy success, A SINGLE MAN.
LYCEUM B'way, 45 St. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7. "BEST ROLE —MISS— MISS BURKE EVER HAD." —Acton Davies. BILLIE BURKE in the best of all Billie Burke comedies. THE RUNAWAY
PARK 59 St., B'way, Columbus Circle. Wed. Mat. Best Seats $1.50. Eves. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat. & Election Day, 2:10. MUSICAL COMEDY HIT OF 2 CONTINENTS. THE QUAKER GIRL With CLIFTON CRAWFORD.
HUDSON 44th St., near B'way. Eve. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:15. Beginning WEDNESDAY, 8:15 (Seats Now) HELEN WARE in a New Drama. THE PRICE EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7.
HARRIS West 42d St. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7. ROSE STAHL in Chas. Klein's Latest Success, MAGGIE PEPPER
Knickerbocker B'way, 38th St. Eve. at 8:15. Mat. Sat. & Election Day. "Siren Waltz Intoxicates."—Alan Dale. DONALD BRIAN in New York's Pet Musical Triumph, THE SIREN. Cast of 100, with Julia Sanderson, Frank Moulan, Will West, Elizabeth Firth, Alan Mudie.
CRITERION B'way, 44th St. Evs. 8.15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7. The great big human and humorous play, PASSERS-BY
ASTOR B'way 45th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Mat. Wed. 50c-$1.50. LAST 8 TIMES play of the Orient, EDGAR SELWYN in his great play, THE ARAB. NEXT MONDAY. Seats Thurs. (Mail Now.) RAYMOND HITCHCOCK in THE RED WIDOW. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7.
New Amsterdam W. 42d St. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Wed 50c to $1.50. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7. GREATEST OF ALL! SEE IT TONIGHT! KLAW & ERLANGER'S Musical Comedy De Luxe THE PINK LADY. SOUVENIR LA FEMME This Sat. Mat. Exquisite Beautifying Case, with Complete Set of Beauty Preparations to Every Lady. SEATS NOW.
LIBERTY W. 42d St. near B'way. Eve. 8:20. Mats. Wed. & Sat. at 2:20. TO-NIGHT AT 8:20 (First Time) POPULAR PRICE MAT. WED., 50c. to $1.50. Thomas A. Wise & John Barrymore in the American Farcical Comedy UNCLE SAM. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7th.
Gaiety THEATRE, B'way & 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. "STRONG PLAY; SOUNDS NEW NOTE." WINCHELL SMITH'S New Play, THE ONLY SON. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7.
NEW YORK B'way-45th St. Orch. 8 sharp. Mats. Sat. & Election Day at 2. KITTY GORDON IN THE NEW OPERA COMIQUE. THE ENCHANTRESS Company of 100, with Arthur Forrest, Nellie McCoy, Harold Forde, Harrison Brockbank, Ralph Rizzo, others.
Charles Dillingham's GLOBE B'way, 46th St. Evs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. TO-NIGHT & Every Eve. MARGUERITA in Franz Lehar's Opera, Sylva Gypsy Love. EXTRA MATINEE ELECTION DAY, NOV. 7.

THE 8TH WONDER OF THE WORLD.
THE GARDEN OF ALLAH
CENTURY (Formerly New Theatre) —62d and 8th Ave. Phone 8800 Col. Evs. 8 sharp. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2 sharp. Seats on sale to Dec. 30. 50c. to $2.50.
WALLACK'S B'way and 30th St. Evs. 8:20. Mats. Wed. Sat. Elec. Day, 2:20. GEORGE ARLISS in DISRAELI
GEO. M. Cohan Theatre, B'way & 43d St. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. Packed to the Walls Every Night. COHAN and his own Company in His Latest Musical Farce Success, THE LITTLE MILLIONAIRE. "Best of all Cohan Musical Plays."—Times. Extra Mat. Election Day.
GRAND Opera House. FRANK McIntyre in "SNOBS" 23 St. & Av. 25c.-$1.
HOTEL ASTOR. First Concert Tues. Eve., Oct. 31, at 8:15. KNEISEL QUARTET. Beethoven, Debussy, Schubert. Seats $2 and $1.50. Mrs. Seaver, 1 W. 34 St.
KINEMACOLOR THEATRE—40th St., N'r B'way. Ev. Eve., Inc. Sun., 8:30; Mat. Daily ex. Sun., 2:30. Popular Prices. Complete Coronation IN COLORS.
Mormon TABERNACLE CHOIR. NOV. 3 TO 11. Madison Sq. Concert Hall, 26th St., Mad. Av. 50c. to $1.50. Tickets now ready.
HAMMERSTEIN'S 42 St. Evs. 25c. to $1. Daily Mat. 25-50-75c. Irene Franklin, Clayton White and Marie Stuart, High Life in Jail, 15 others
5TH AVE. B'way, 28th St. Daily Mat. 25 & 50c. RUTH ST. DENIS, DIGBY BELL & CO., HOWARD & HOWARD, others.
EDEN MUSEE WORLD IN WAX. U. S. Presidents' Masks. New Group—Raid on the Opium Joint. CINEMATOGRAPH Each Hour.
MURRAY HILL. Mat. To-day. Smoking. Eves. 8:15. THE BEHMAN SHOW.

HIPPODROME
6 Av., 43-44th. Daily Mats. 2. Best Seats $1. Evs. 8
AROUND THE WORLD
SERIES of COMPLETE NEW SPECTACLES.
Next SUN. Eve. MORMON TABERNACLE CHOIR. Prices 25c. to $1.50. Seats on Sale.
WINTER GARDEN B'way & 50th St. Tel. 411 Col'm. Evgs. at 8. Mat. To-morrow at 2. 50c. to $1.50. Last Weeks GABY DESLYS | REVUE OF REVUES
BROADWAY & B'way. Thea., 41st. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. Sat. Elec. Day 2:15. LEW FIELDS Presents THE NEVER HOMES
CASINO B'way and 39th St. Evgs. 8:10. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:10. New Viennese Operetta THE KISS WALTZ
PLAYHOUSE 48th, E. of B'way. Tel. 2628 Bryant. Evgs. 8:10. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:10. BOUGHT AND PAID FOR Special Matinee Election Day, Nov. 7.
William Collier's COMEDY 41 St., E. of B'way Evs. 8.15. $1.50 Mat. To-morrow 2:15. BUNTY PULLS THE STRINGS MATINEE ELECTION DAY.
MAXINE ELLIOTT'S Then., 39th, bet. B'way & 6th Av. Evs. 8:30. Mats. Wed. Sat. Elec. Day, 2:30. MISS ANGLIN | GREEN STOCKINGS
LYRIC 42d St., West of B'way. Evs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15. FRITZI SCHEFF in THE DUCHESS
39TH ST. Theatre. 39th, nr. B'way. Evgs. 8:20. Mats. Wed., Sat., Elec. Day, 2:20. HENRY W. SAVAGE Offers THE MILLION "Keeps the spectator in continuous laughter; a riotous farce."—Globe.
Lew Fields' LEW FIELDS' Musical Production, with EMMA CARUS. Herald Sq., Beginning B'way & 35th. Thurs. Eve. THE WIFE HUNTERS. Seats on Sale.
DALY'S B'way & 30th St. Evgs. 8:15. Only Matinee Saturday, 2:15. MME. SIMONE WILL POSITIVELY OPEN FRIDAY EVENING In HENRI BERNSTEIN'S THE WHIRLWIND In English.
Manhattan OPERA CO. in OPERA HOUSE, 34th St. & 8th Av. Evgs. 8:15. Mats. Wed. & Sat. 2:15. THE BOHEMIAN GIRL Next Week—Seats To-day. E. H. SOTHERN and JULIA MARLOWE in Shakespearean Repertoire. First Week—Mon., Tues., Wed., Thurs., Fri. Eves. and Sat. Mat., "Macbeth"; Wed. M